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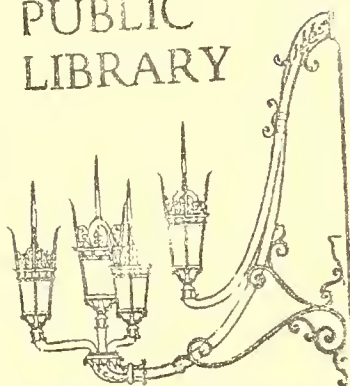
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June 15, 1979

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

1979 - 1982

Community Development Block Grant

and

Neighborhood Capital Improvement Budgets

CITY OF BOSTON

KEVIN H. WHITE, MAYOR

Prepared by the Office of Program Development

Housing Assistance Plan

Prepared by the Office of Housing Development and Construction

CITY OF BOSTON



KEVIN H. WHITE
Mayor

OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

*Letter is
important
part of report.*

182 Tremont Street
Boston, MA. 02111
725-3440

Wayne A. McNamara
Director

June 15, 1979

Mr. Robert Paquin, Director
Community Planning and Development Division
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Bulfinch Building
15 New Chardon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

Dear Mr. Paquin:

Attached are three copies of the City of Boston's fifth year Community Development Block Grant application. The City appreciates the extension of the application submission date granted by the HUD Area Office. This extension permitted a full review by both community residents and the City Council. In addition, it has enabled the City to prepare as complete an application as possible.

There are, however, a number of budget items that are part of the City's proposed program which, because of the time required for production of the final document following City Council approval, are not incorporated in the formal application. However, they should be considered, through this letter, part of the City's program. They include

Roxbury Comprehensive Health Center
Adolescent Health Program
435 Warren Street
Roxbury, MA 02119
442-7400
\$25,000

Contact person: Charles White, Director

East Boston Residents Council
East Boston Community Information and Referral Center
general expenses
237 Marion Street
East Boston, MA 02128
567-3116
\$5,000

Contact person: George Menni

Mr. Robert Paquin
June 15, 1979
page 2

Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House
Jamaica Plain School Day Care Coalition - hiring staff
276 Amrry Street
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130
524-3630 Contact Person: Mike Graham
\$20,000

Dorchester Lower Mills Housing for the Elderly - renovations
2262 Dorchester Avenue
Dorchester, MA 02124
296-0961 Contact Person: Ruth Genzler
\$54,000

South Boston Neighborhood House
Renovation and Energy Conservation Program
521 East Seventh Street
South Boston, MA 02127
268-1619 Contact Person: Joseph F. Murray
\$20,000

Lil Ford Youth Center
\$10,000

Parkway Boys' Club, Inc. - interior renovations
1716 Centre Street
West Roxbury, MA 02132
325-2850 Contact Person: John Brewster, Director
\$15,000

Urban Environmental Management and Recycling Landscaping Corp.
37 Schuyler Street (Maintenance program)
Roxbury, MA 02121
357-5530, Ext. 0545 Contact person: Herbert Jackson
\$50,000

Temple B'Nai Moshe - elderly program
\$15,000

Aswalos House - Drop-in Day Care Center
246 Seaver Street
Roxbury, MA 02121
442-9645 Contact person: Patricia Bonner-Lyons
\$30,000

Mr. Robert Paquin
June 15, 1979
page 3

HOPE (Hispanic Office for Planning and Evaluation)
38 Upton Street
Boston, MA 02118
267-4673 Contact Person: Angeles Rodriguez
\$35,000


Mission Hill Security
\$30,000

Rice-Bancroft Association
 planning grant for proposed renovation to Bancroft
 Building on Appleton Street
187 West Brookline Street
Boston, MA 02118
247-2424 Contact Person: David Borden
\$5,000

South End Little League - equipment, etc.
45 Rutland Street
Boston, MA 02118
262-6659 Contact Person: Charles C. Dumbaugh
\$2,500

We recognize that the information contained, identifying the projects, is not sufficient for your review. All information available to us which will permit that review will be submitted to you by June 22, 1979. The above listed items (totaling \$316,500) are to be funded from the contingencies budget line item #18 on the Cost Summary.

Sincerely,


Wayne A. McNamara, Director
Office of Program Development

WAM:cwb

Enclosures

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- Project Components
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- Project Components Map with index
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FEDERAL ASSISTANCE		2. APPLICANT'S APPLICATION	4. NUMBER B-79-MC-25-	3. STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER	5. NUMBER 79030385
1. TYPE OF ACTION <input type="checkbox"/> PREAPPLICATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> APPLICATION <input type="checkbox"/> NOTIFICATION OF INTENT (Opt.) <input type="checkbox"/> REPORT OF FEDERAL ACTION <small>(Mark appropriate box)</small>		Leave Blank	6. DATE 0002 Year month day 19 79-6-15	7. DATE Year month day 19 79 5 15	8. DATE Year month day 19 79 5 15
4. LEGAL APPLICANT/RECIPIENT a. Applicant Name : City of Boston b. Organization Unit : Office of Program Development c. Street/P.O. Box : One City Hall Square d. City : Boston e. State : MA f. Contact Person (Name) : Wayne McNamara g. Telephone No. : 617/725-3440			5. FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO. E-046-001-380		
7. TITLE AND DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT Community Development Block Grant Program			6. TYPE OF APPLICANT/RECIPIENT A-State B-Intermediate C-Substate D-County E-City F-School District G-Special Purpose District H-Community Action Agency I-Higher Educational Institution J-Indian Tribe K-Other (Specify): Enter appropriate letter <input type="checkbox"/> E		
10. AREA OF PROJECT IMPACT (Names of cities, counties, States, etc.) City of Boston			11. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS BENEFITING 640,000		
13. PROPOSED FUNDING a. FEDERAL \$25,086,000.00 b. APPLICANT .00 c. STATE .00 d. LOCAL .00 e. OTHER .00 f. TOTAL \$25,086,000.00			14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF: a. APPLICANT 8, 9, 11 b. PROJECT Citywide 16. PROJECT START DATE Year month day 19 79 7 1 17. PROJECT DURATION 12 Months 18. ESTIMATED DATE TO BE SUBMITTED TO FEDERAL AGENCY 19 79 6 15		
20. FEDERAL AGENCY TO RECEIVE REQUEST (Name, City, State, ZIP code) Department of Housing and Urban Development, 15 New Chardon St. Boston			21. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
22. THE APPLICANT CERTIFIES THAT a. To the best of my knowledge and belief, data in this preapplication/application are true and correct, the document has been duly authorized by the governing body of the applicant and the applicant will comply with the attached assurances if the assistance is approved. b. If required by OMB Circular A-95 this application was submitted, pursuant to instructions therein, to appropriate clearinghouses and all responses are attached: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attached			(1) Metropolitan Area Planning Council <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (2) (Commonwealth) Executive Office of Communities and Development <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
23. CERTIFYING REPRESENTATIVE Kevin H. White, Mayor			24. SIGNATURE <i>Kevin H. White</i> DATE SIGNED Year month day 1979 6 12		
24. AGENCY NAME			25. APPLICATION RECEIVED 19		
26. ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT			27. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE		
29. ADDRESS			30. FEDERAL GRANT IDENTIFICATION		
31. ACTION TAKEN <input type="checkbox"/> a. AWARDED <input type="checkbox"/> b. REJECTED <input type="checkbox"/> c. RETURNED FOR AMENDMENT <input type="checkbox"/> d. DEFERRED <input type="checkbox"/> e. WITHDRAWN		32. FUNDING a. FEDERAL \$.00 b. APPLICANT .00 c. STATE .00 d. LOCAL .00 e. OTHER .00 f. TOTAL \$.00		33. ACTION DATE 19 34. CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (Name and telephone number) 35. STARTING DATE 19 36. ENDING DATE 19 37. REMARKS ADDED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
38. FEDERAL AGENCY ACTION		39. To taking above action, any comments received from clearinghouses were considered. If agency response is due under provisions of Part 1, OMB Circular A-95, it has been or is being made.		40. FEDERAL AGENCY (Name and telephone number)	

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Community Development Block Grant
Entitlement Grants Program
Assurances

The applicant hereby assures and certifies that:

(a) It possesses legal authority to apply for the grant, and to execute the proposed program.

(b) Its governing body has duly adopted or passed as an official act a resolution, motion or similar action authorizing the filing of the application, including all understandings and assurances contained therein, and directing and authorizing the person identified as the official representative of the applicant to act in connection with the application and to provide such additional information as may be required.

(c) It has complied with all the requirements of OMB Circular No. A-95 as modified by 24 CFR 570.310 and that either:

(1) Any comments and recommendations made by or through clearinghouses are attached and have been considered prior to submission of the application; or

(2) The required procedures have been followed and no comments or recommendations have been received.

(d) Prior to submission of its application, the applicant has:

(1) Prepared a written citizen participation plan, which:

(i) Provides an opportunity for citizens to participate in the development of the application, encourages the submission of views and proposals, particularly by residents of blighted neighborhoods and citizens of low- and moderate-income, provides for timely responses to the proposals submitted, and schedules hearings at times and locations which permit broad participation;

(ii) Provides citizens with adequate information concerning the amount of funds available for proposed community development and housing activities, the range of activities that may be undertaken, and other important program requirements;

(iii) Provides for public hearings to obtain the views of citizens on community development and housing needs; and

(iv) Provides citizens with an opportunity to submit comments concerning the community development performance of the applicant.

(2) Followed this plan in a manner to achieve full participation of citizens in development of the application. The applicant shall also follow this plan to achieve full citizen participation in all other stages of the program.

(e) Its chief executive officer or other officer of applicant approved by HUD:

(1) Consents to assume the status of a responsible Federal official under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 insofar as the provisions of such Act apply to 24 CFR 570;

(2) Is authorized and consents on behalf of the applicant and himself to accept the jurisdiction of the Federal courts for the purpose of enforcement of his responsibilities as such an official.

(f) The Community Development Program has been developed so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which will benefit low- and moderate-income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight.

(The requirement for this certification will not preclude the Secretary from approving an application where the applicant certifies, and the Secretary determines, that all or part of the Community Development Program activities are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency as specifically explained in the application in accordance with §570.302(f).]

(g) It will comply with the regulations, policies, guidelines and requirements of OMB Circular No. A-102, Revised, and Federal Management Circular 74-4 as they relate to the application, acceptance, and use of Federal funds under 24 CFR 570.

(h) It will administer and enforce the labor standards requirements set forth in 24 CFR 570.605 and HUD regulations issued to implement such requirements.

(i) It will comply with all requirements imposed by HUD concerning special requirements of law, program requirements, and other administrative requirements, approved in accordance with OMB Circular No. A-102, Revised.

(j) It will comply with the provisions of Executive Order 11296, relating to evaluation of flood hazards and Executive Order 11288 relating to the prevention, control, and abatement of water pollution.

(k) It will require every building or facility (other than a privately owned residential structure) designed, constructed, or altered with funds provided under 24 CFR 570 to comply with the "American Standard Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped," Number A-117.1-R 1971, subject to the exceptions contained in 41 CFR 101-19.604. The applicant will be responsible for conducting inspections to insure compliance with these specifications by the contractor.

(1) It will comply with:

(1) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Pub. L. 88-352), and the regulations issued pursuant thereto (24 CFR Part 1), which provides that no person in the United States shall on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the applicant receives Federal financial assistance and will immediately take any measures necessary to effectuate this assurance. If any real property or structure thereon is provided or improved with the aid of Federal financial assistance extended to the applicant, this assurance shall obligate the applicant, or in the case of any transfer of such property, any transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended, or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits.

(2) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (Pub. L. 90-284), as amended, administering all programs and activities relating to housing and community development in a manner to affirmatively further fair housing; and will take action to affirmatively further fair housing in the sale or rental of housing, the financing of housing, and the provision of brokerage services.

(3) Section 109 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto (24 CFR Part 570.601), which provides that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, or sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds provided under 24 CFR 570.

(4) Executive Order 11063 on equal opportunity in housing and nondiscrimination in the sale or rental of housing built with Federal assistance.

(5) Executive Order 11246, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto (24 CFR Part 130 and 41 CFR Chapter 60), and Section 4(b) of the Grant Agreement, which provides that no person shall be discriminated against on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin in all phases of employment during the performance of Federal or federally assisted construction contracts. Contractors and subcontractors on Federal and federally assisted construction contracts shall take affirmative action to insure fair treatment in employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination, rates of pay or other forms of compensation and selection for training and apprenticeship.

(m) It will comply with Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended, requiring that to the greatest extent feasible opportunities for training and employment be given to lower-income residents of the project area and contracts for work in connection with the project be awarded to eligible business concerns which are located in, or owned in substantial part by, persons residing in the area of the project.

(n) It will:

(1) To the greatest extent practicable under State law, comply with Sections 301 and 302 of Title III (Uniform Real Property Acquisition Policy) of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 and will comply with Sections 303 and 304 of Title III, and HUD implementing instructions at 24 CFR Part 42; and

(2) Inform affected persons of their rights and of the acquisition policies and procedures set forth in the regulations at 24 CFR Part 42 and §570.602(b).

(o) It will:

(1) Comply with Title II (Uniform Relocation Assistance) of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 and HUD implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 42 and §570.602(a);

(2) Provide relocation payments and offer relocation assistance as described in Section 205 of the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act to all persons displaced as a result of acquisition of real property for an activity assisted under the Community Development Block Grant program. Such payments and assistance shall be provided in a fair and consistent and equitable manner that insures that the relocation process does not result in different or separate treatment of such persons on account of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, or source of income;

(3) Assure that, within a reasonable period of time prior to displacement, comparable decent, safe and sanitary replacement dwellings will be available to all displaced families and individuals and that the range of choices available to such persons will not vary on account of their race, color, religion, national origin, sex, or source of income; and

(4) Inform affected persons of the relocation assistance, policies and procedures set forth in the regulations at 24 CFR Part 42 and 24 CFR 570.602(a).

(p) It will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using positions for a purpose that is or gives the appearance of being motivated by a desire for private gain for themselves or others, particularly those with whom they have family, business, or other ties.

(d) It will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act which limits the political activity of employees.

(r) It will give HUD and the Comptroller General through any authorized representatives access to and the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the grant.

(s) It will insure that the facilities under its ownership, lease or supervision which shall be utilized in the accomplishment of the program are not listed on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) list of Violating Facilities and that it will notify HUD of the receipt of any communication from the Director of the EPA Office of Federal Activities indicating that a facility to be used in the project is under consideration for listing by the EPA.

(t) It will comply with the flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. Pub. L. 93-234, 87 Stat. 975, approved December 31, 1973. Section 103(a) required, on and after March 2, 1974, the purchase of flood insurance in communities where such insurance is available as a condition for the receipt of any Federal financial assistance for construction or acquisition purposes for use in any area, that has been identified by the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development as an area having special flood hazards. The phrase "Federal financial assistance" includes any form of loan, grant, guaranty, insurance payment, rebate, subsidy, disaster assistance loan or grant, or any other form of direct or indirect Federal assistance.

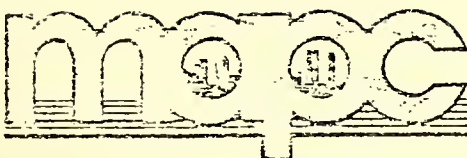
(u) It will, in connection with its performance of environmental assessments under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470), Executive Order 11593, and the Preservation of Archeological and Historical Data Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 469a-1, et. seq.) by:

(1) Consulting with the State Historic Preservation Officer to identify properties listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places that are subject to adverse effects (see 36 CFR Part 800.3) by the proposed activity, and

(2) complying with all requirements established by HUD to avoid or mitigate adverse effects upon such properties.

APR 25 1979

77-1117-5124-1



Metropolitan Area Planning Council, 44 School St., Boston, MA 02108. Tel. 617/522-2451

April 18, 1979

The Hon. Kevin H. White
Mayor's Office
City Hall
Boston, MA 02201

APR 22 1979

MAYOR'S OFFICE

RE: HUD/CDBG - Entitlement Application; Boston;
Received March 30, 1979 (MAPC #A-79-85)

Dear Mayor White:

In accordance with the provisions of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95, as amended, the Metropolitan Area Planning Council, as metropolitan clearinghouse, has reviewed the above-referenced application for federal financial assistance.

The application proposes a neighborhood revitalization program with activities in housing, neighborhood commercial development, capital improvements, and human services. As such, the program is consistent with the Massachusetts Growth Policy and MAPC's "Policies for Land Use in Metropolitan Boston" (PLUMB) which both focus on a development strategy channeling public investment and redevelopment into older community areas. The program proposed is also consistent with MAPC's "Metropolitan Housing Strategy" which stresses rehabilitation of existing housing, neighborhood preservation, and the creation of housing opportunities. The MAPC Housing Department has reviewed Boston's Housing Assistance Plan. The goals in the housing plan are consistent with the Area Housing Opportunity Plan being developed by MAPC as well as previously adopted housing policies.

The review request form on this program was forwarded to Ms. Eugenie Beal, the MAPC representative from Boston and Mr. Philip Zeigler of the Boston Redevelopment Authority and their concurrences are indicated on the attached sheets.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this application.

Very truly yours,

J.G. Truslow
Jonathan G. Truslow
Acting Executive Director

JGT:ls

Attachments

cc: Robert Paquin

HUD - Boston Area Office

Eugenie Beal

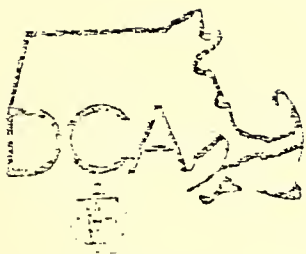
MAPC Representative

Philip Zeigler

BRA

Allison Harper

MAPC Staff



Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of
Communities and Development

Office of the Secretary
100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02202 (617) 727-7765

E. J. King, Governor
R. J. Mahoney, Secretary

May 15, 1979

The Honorable Kevin H. White
City Hall
Boston, MA 02114

Attn: Wayne McNamara, OPD

Re: A-95 Review/CDBG Entitlement
State Application Identifier: 79030385

Dear Mayor White:

Your application requesting \$24,936,000 from the Department of Housing and Urban Development has been received for review. These funds will provide for various components of the City's Neighborhood Revitalization Program.

As the Governor's designated State Clearinghouse, our review follows the guidelines of OMB Circular A-95. It is designed to provide advisory comments on the consistency of your proposal with State plans, policies, and objectives.


During our review of your proposal, a summary was published in the A-95 Review Monitor, which is distributed to over fifty State agencies. Any interested agency was provided with the opportunity to evaluate your proposal for consistency with its particular policies and objectives. The enclosed comments were received from the Department of Elder Affairs, the Department of Public Health, the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the Office of Citizen Participation, the Social and Economic Opportunity Council and the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination.

These comments raise concerns regarding the City's enforcement of the State Sanitary Code, the implementation of the City's Citizen Participation Plan and the City's Civil Rights performance. Specific findings in these comments resulted in recommendations of conditional concurrence, with the Commission Against Discrimination's comments detailing specific activities that would assure the City's Civil Rights performance in employment, contract compliance, fair housing and housing programs.

Substantial progress has been made by the City in addressing Civil Rights concerns. Although more work is clearly warranted, we recommend that HUD award the City of Boston's Entitlement Grant. This recommendation is conditioned upon the City continuing to work with the Commission Against Discrimination to address the specific concerns detailed in their comments; working with the Office of Citizen Participation to improve the City's Citizen Participation Plan; and addressing the comments of the Department of Public Health.

Thank you for your cooperation during this review process and feel free to contact me if I can be of any assistance.

Sincerely,



Byron J. Matthews
Secretary

c.c. Ann Downing, DEA
Howard Wendry, DPM
Patricia Weslowski, MHC
Steve Cowell, OCP
Jane Edmonds, NCAD
HUD Area Office
MAPC

Boston

March 28, 1979

TO: THE CITY COUNCIL AND CITIZENS OF BOSTON

I submit today the proposed Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NRP) for Fiscal Year 1979-1980. At nearly \$63 million, this will represent the largest such program ever undertaken by the City and an increase of more than 40% over last year.

While the City's Federal Community Development Block Grant remained steady at just under \$25 million, the overall program includes a greatly expanded capital improvement schedule and reflects an increased commitment to neighborhood construction projects.

As in the past, this year's Neighborhood Revitalization Program reflects and emphasizes the individuality of Boston's neighborhoods, as projects are tailored to meet the distinctive needs of each section of the city. Problems of housing; the elderly; neighborhood shopping districts; streets, sidewalks and lighting; youth, and economic and job development will all be addressed this year, as the city's neighborhoods continue to build for the future.

HOUSING

The largest single program expenditure under the Community Development Block Grant is in the area most critical to neighborhood vitality: housing. The Housing Improvement Program (HIP) will continue, undiminished, to encourage the maintenance and renovation of the City's owner-occupied housing. This has been among the most successful programs ever created by the City. By the end of this program year, the Housing Improvement Program will have generated more than \$100 million of reinvestment in Boston's housing stock, all of it by individual homeowners.

A program being greatly expanded this year will complement HIP by making available low-interest loans to residents who though eligible to participate in HIP, lack the ready cash to make the improvements. Both the individual and neighborhood will benefit from this loan program, since many homes which, for financial reasons, could not be renovated under HIP in previous years, now can be.



Kevin H. White, Mayor / OFFICE OF THE MAYOR / Boston City Hall / City Hall Plaza

Consistent with our continuing commitment to the needs of Boston's 60,000 public housing tenant families, 10% of the Block Grant has been allocated for public housing improvements and services.

ELDERLY PROGRAMS

The City's operating budget will be the primary funding source for activities to make Boston a better home for the elderly residents who constitute such a large and important part of the city's population. The Senior Shuttle transportation program, not eligible for Federal Block Grant funding, is of sufficient priority to warrant funding out of the tax levy.

Many additional elderly programs operated by neighborhood non-profit organizations will continue to be financed with the Block Grant.

NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Because of the importance of local business districts to neighborhood vitality, and because of improvements in the City's ability to encourage private investment, this year's program represents a substantial funding increase for neighborhood commercial development projects.

The Restore storefront improvement program's funding will be twice last year's level, and a greater emphasis will be placed on commercial area public improvements like sidewalks, lighting, amenities, and rehabilitation of public buildings. In addition, we are initiating this year a low-interest loan capital pool to assist businesses in some sections of the city that have, in the past, had difficulty in obtaining private bank financing to start new establishments or expand existing ones.

These programs are in addition to the multi-million dollar Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) received by Boston since last year's NRP was announced. The UDAG will be targeted into the Dudley Station and Grove Hall business districts, as Blue Hill Avenue continues the commercial revitalization that began so successfully at Mattapan Square earlier this decade.

NEIGHBORHOOD CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

For the past twelve years the City has been engaged in a vigorous program to replace or modernize old public facilities. Essential services to our neighborhoods have improved as a result. We have built more new schools, libraries, police stations, fire stations and health centers in this period than in the previous fifty years.

While facility renewal is a constant process, today that need has shifted toward more specific renovation projects, aimed at individual community programs and the imaginative re-use of surplus facilities.

Our greatest continuing need, reflected in this year's capital improvements program, is the improvement of miles of residential and commercial streets, sidewalks and lighting. Lighting, in particular, appears again and again as a top neighborhood priority for the coming year.

*

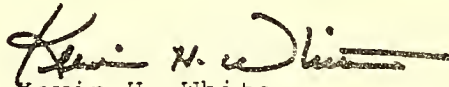
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The combination of Community Development Block Grant funding that has not kept up with inflation, the continued need for austerity in the City's budget, and the seemingly endless supply of worthwhile neighborhood projects has made this a particularly difficult year for Neighborhood Revitalization Program planning. I am convinced that this proposed budget represents the best possible balance among competing needs and that it is a program that makes sense for every neighborhood in the city..

Beyond this year's budget decisions, I am also convinced that the long-range objectives we all seek--a Boston made up of strong neighborhoods, each with a solid economic base and housing that people will be proud to live in--have been brought measurably closer to achievement by the past four Neighborhood Revitalization Programs that we, together, have implemented. This city is more optimistic about its future now than it has been in many years. It has a right to be.

Respectfully submitted,



Kevin H. White
M A Y O R

CITY OF BOSTON

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

HOUSING

\$ 13,397,718

Housing Rehabilitaion (Housing Improvement and Loan Program - grants, loans, and operations)	\$ 6,240,507
Public Housing Improvements and Services	2,663,445
Interest Reduction (loans and operations)	1,418,718
Homesteading (loans and operations)	623,312
Demolition and Boarding (program and operations)	837,139
Open Space Management	923,900
Other Housing	690,697

NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1,030,853.

Restore	466,745
Marketing	95,693
Amenities	228,565
Loans	221,350
Other Services	18,500

HUMAN SERVICES

3,616,710

Elderly	804,914
Youth	979,300
Day Care	390,266
Health	464,840
Neighborhood Services	977,390

NEIGHBORHOOD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

460,400

<u>NON-PROFIT CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>	\$	801,700
<u>CAPITAL AND OTHER</u>		140,500
<u>CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS (CAPITAL BUDGET)</u>		34,268,455
Parks and Recreation	\$	3,916,300
Public Facilities		4,976,000
Public Works		
Sidewalk Improvements		3,470,929
Street Improvements		10,443,713
Lighting		5,034,913
Traffic and Parking		1,087,500
Boston Redevelopment Authority Neighborhood Improvements		5,339,100
<u>BLUE HILL AVENUE COMMISSION</u>		70,610
<u>PLANNING</u>		864,830
<u>GENERAL MANAGEMENT, OVERSIGHT, AND COORDINATION</u>		2,314,283
<u>INDIRECT COSTS</u>		1,017,000
<u>CITIZEN PARTICIPATION</u>		227,206
<u>CONTINGENCIES</u>		1,143,190
 TOTAL NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM	 \$	 59,353,455

Boston's Community Profile

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING PLAN SUMMARY COMMUNITY PROFILE		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston
		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY From: <u>July 1, 1979</u> To: <u>June 30, 1980</u>		4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original (Every Three Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Revision _____ (Dated) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment _____ (Dated) _____
5. COMMUNITY PROFILE: (Provide a brief narrative in accordance with instructions)		
<p style="text-align: center;">See Attached</p>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Check here if continued on additional page(s) and attach)		
6. DATA SOURCES:		

COMMUNITY PROFILE

The City of Boston is fundamentally healthier and following a more positive course than at any time since post-World War II suburbanization began to draw away much of the City's middle-class population and its job base.

A survey of resident attitudes and concerns in 1978 documented an upturn in residents' expectations for the future of Boston, while the financial community has also expressed its confidence in the management and future of the City by raising its rating for Boston's municipal bonds and thus reducing the City's costs for borrowing.

The City's efforts to strengthen its economic base and provide jobs for residents are showing results at the Boston Marine Industrial Park in South Boston and the Crosstown Industrial Park in Roxbury, in the dramatic expansion of downtown office space and in improvements in retail centers such as Quincy Market and Washington Street.

Most neighborhoods are on the rebound, too. In sharp contrast with the 1950's and 1960's, the middle-class is finding Boston's neighborhoods attractive places to remain in, or return to, while upper-income housing is being created closer to downtown. One dramatic indicator of growing neighborhood stability is the strong interest shown in the City's Housing Improvement Program (HIP). By encouraging conspicuous home maintenance at a critical time, HIP helped restore confidence to those neighborhoods concerned about school busing and "white flight." A continuing high demand for that program indicates that more and more residents want to make an economic investment in their homes and neighborhoods.

While Boston is enjoying an economic upswing and many of its neighborhoods are more optimistic about the future, the City remains home to a disproportionate share of the metropolitan area's poor, under-educated, non-English speaking and elderly residents. Boston is thus obliged to provide more health and social services, and more expensive services, than its suburban neighbors. The City must raise revenue for these services from a property tax base which includes an extremely small portion of the land and population of the metropolitan area. At the same time Boston is home to large numbers of tax-exempt institutions which provide services to the metropolitan area and the region, impose service costs on the City and yet provide no revenue.

In 1970, Boston had a high percentage of its residents in public housing. As the massive old-style public housing projects have become increasingly hard to manage effectively within the available income stream, other subsidized housing forms, including Section 8-assisted, mixed-income and elderly oriented developments have been developed which are providing better housing, but the problems of the older developments remain to be solved.

As cities, including Boston, have shifted from manufacturing to service sector economies the types of skills needed have changed and many residents have been at a disadvantage in competing for available jobs. This has been exacerbated by consistently high rates of unemployment in the Northeast region.

Despite a reduced crime rate citywide, neighborhoods with high concentrations of poor residents and transients continue to have high crime rates. Serious physical deterioration is also concentrated in these same neighborhoods.

Finally, neighborhood business districts, many of them developed over fifty years ago, have been hard hit by competition from newer, larger, automobile-oriented centers, a relative decline in the buying power of surrounding neighborhoods and increased security problems. Obsolescence of some of these districts has had a blighting impact on nearby neighborhoods.

In sum, the overall prognosis for the City is good, yet there remain grave problems for some neighborhoods, individuals and groups who have been unable to participate in the improvement of the City, and serious limitations on the resources available to the City to deal with these problems.

CITYWIDE ECONOMIC BASE

The health of the City's neighborhoods is tied to the overall economic health of the City. Any lasting improvement in the city's neighborhoods is linked closely to employment opportunities for residents, the vitality of neighborhood commercial areas and the availability of City resources. This review of the City's economic base looks in particular at these factors.

Service sector -- The service sector has accounted for 90% of the job growth in Boston since 1960. This trend is similar to that in most older cities, where there has been a significant shift from manufacturing to office uses as the most important elements of their economy. In 1977, the service sector accounted for 64% of Boston's jobs, an increase from 57% in 1970.

Among the City's major employers, those with over 500 employees, the vast majority are in finance, real estate, insurance and medicine. Only five manufacturing firms, including the City's two newspapers, employ more than 500 people.

The revitalization of this sector can be most dramatically seen in the doubling of office space within the City. Many new buildings have been completed and older buildings are being rehabilitated. Both are maintaining high occupancy rates in spite of the rapid rate of expansion of space.

Retailing -- Retailing has begun to rebound after suffering from the competition of suburban shopping developments. The revitalization of Boston's primary shopping street with the recent \$35 million up-grading of the Jordan Marsh department store, the development of "The Corner" shopping mall, and the upcoming Lafayette Place development generated by the Quincy Market retail complex, indicate the City's ability to maintain a strong role as a center of regional retail employment.

The rebirth of the downtown retail center has not as yet been matched by a comparable revitalization of the City's neighborhood business districts. Many long-standing neighborhood businesses have closed in recent years--victims of increased competition from suburban malls, greater shopping mobility, the reduction in consumer purchasing power within some neighborhoods and the growing costs of conducting business in an urban setting. Consumer surveys show a marked tendency to go downtown and to suburban malls for clothing and major household expenditures. Convenience shopping--food, drugs, and services--offer a more logical retail base for neighborhood business districts; yet the major chains that have traditionally operated in these settings have shown an inability to respond to market changes. Closings by these companies have left a large gap that could be profitably filled by new businesses, provided they can adapt to market demands and available commercial properties, can competitively merchandise and can minimize overhead costs. The challenge to the City is to determine what financial incentives and support services are needed to encourage both individual entrepreneurs and large chains to consider the opportunities in Boston's neighborhoods.

Manufacturing -- In the post-World War II relocation of manufacturing firms to lower-cost sites in the suburbs and the southern states, the city of Boston lost half of its industrial base. A total of 53,000 manufacturing jobs left the City. The City has been working to stabilize and reverse this trend and between 1976 and 1977 a gain of 4,200 manufacturing jobs was finally recorded. The City's Economic Development and Industrial Corporation is working to continue this growth by developing industrial parks in Dorchester, South Boston and Roxbury and by supporting existing business. In particular, Roxbury's new forty-acre Crosstown Industrial Park has attracted the Digital Equipment Company as its first tenant.

Jobs for Residents -- The New England region has experienced unemployment levels 15-20% above the national average in recent years. Boston, with its higher concentration of economically disadvantaged residents, has had an unemployment rate twice the national average. The employment picture of Boston residents has recently improved, however, with unemployment dropping by 50%-- from a high of 12.7% in 1970 to 6.3% December 1978.

The shift in the primary role of the City from a manufacturing to a service center has disadvantaged many residents--both those trained in manufacturing skills and others without the educational and language skills to compete effectively for jobs in the growing service sectors. While Boston has clearly gained strength as an economic center, 62% of its jobs were being held by non-residents in 1977.

Municipal Revenue -- Boston is reasserting its pre-eminence as the regional center of New England. Its airport is the world's eighth busiest. Quincy Market attracts twelve million visitors per year. The City is a national center for medicine, education and religion. But because Boston is the only large U.S. city with no major revenue source other than the property tax, it has had difficulty benefiting financially from its success. Boston raises 70% of all its revenue from the property tax (\$512 per capita in 1975 versus \$401 per capita for New York). Sales and income taxes paid to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by Quincy Market's successful new businesses amount to ten times the property taxes paid to the City. The growing service sector economy results in much less taxable property per employee than the old manufacturing-based economy. Furthermore, while State, Federal, medical and educational facilities contribute to the employment base, and to Commonwealth revenue sources, they pay no property tax to Boston. Indeed, over fifty-five per cent of Boston's land area is tax exempt.

Boston's revenue-raising ability is further limited by its extremely small share of the SMSA's land area and population and its disproportionately high share of the area's low-income population. Suburban towns, which have kept down their costs by excluding low-income residents, vie effectively for the property tax dollars and jobs of Boston's businesses.

Boston, therefore, remains extremely dependent on the decisions of the State and federal government for the resources to meet the needs of its residents.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

As with many older northern cities, Boston experienced a significant population loss between 1950 and 1970. The City lost twenty-nine per cent of its white population with the non-white population increasing its share of the total from five to eighteen per cent. While post-1970 U.S. census data is not highly reliable, especially in reflecting more recent changes, it appears that both population decline and racial change have slowed down or stabilized. The most recent population count estimates a total population of 637,000 with a breakdown of 73% white and 27% non-white residents.

The national trend toward greater numbers of smaller households, consisting of primarily of young, childless couples, individuals and elderly residents, suggests that the actual number of households may be even more stable than the total population and perhaps rising. Evidence of this locally is perhaps best reflected in recent new construction patterns. Since 1970, an estimated 18,885 units have been built or completely rehabilitated while 10,374 units have been demolished. In particular, over 3,000 units of housing for elderly have been built since 1975.

Several elements of Boston's population are worth noting:

Hispanic population -- While the minority population in general appears to have been stabilizing, there have been increases in the Hispanic population. Their concentration in a limited number of neighborhoods has generated problems typically associated with new immigrant groups -- a language barrier, higher unemployment, fewer job skills and greater demands on social services.

Elderly population -- The City has a disproportionate share of the SMSA's elderly population. National demographic trends suggest that this share will continue to increase. Having more people in the "elderly" category than ever before has serious implications for future elderly service demands. Furthermore, as with other people on fixed incomes, Boston's elderly have been burdened with escalating housing costs and, given anticipated fuel cost increases, it is reasonable to assume that elderly housing costs will become an even more serious issue in the near future.

Transient population -- A critical component of Boston's total population is a large proportion of transients, primarily students attending the metropolitan area's many academic institutions. Concentrated in a few selected neighborhoods, they have little interest themselves in the maintenance of these neighborhoods, and more importantly, create a tight, high-turnover rental market which has resulted in poor maintenance even at high rent levels, and often higher crime rates.

Low-income population -- The final and perhaps most important observation to make about Boston's population is its income mix. As has been noted already, the shift toward a service sector economy has generated a massive increase in white-collar employment. These new jobs are held primarily by suburban residents, but they have also attracted to Boston a large and growing number of persons who have, in turn, opted to settle in the City itself. This influx of middle-income people both buying and renting in Boston's neighborhoods has begun to redress the serious income imbalance among Boston's residents.

Nevertheless, the City is still home to a disproportionate share of the metropolitan area's lower-income population. It is common for lower-income groups to congregate primarily in central cities. However, in Boston where the City per se constitutes such a small porportion of the SMSA, over seventy-five per cent of all households have incomes below the SMSA median; with 20% of the SMSA population, Boston houses 40% of the families below the poverty level. By housing an inordinate share of the metropolitan poor, under-educated, non-English speaking, elderly and minority residents, Boston is obliged to provide more services, and more expensive services, than its suburban neighbors. The City must raise revenue for these services from a property tax base which constitutes a disproportionately small portion of the land area and population of the metropolitan area.

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

Housing Stock -- The profile of Boston's housing stock that emerges from the 1970 Census is primarily one dominated by older, two- and three-unit structures, with 232,228 housing units in 81,293 separate structures. Seventy-seven per cent of the City's housing units were more than thirty years old in 1970, and a good portion of these were built before the turn of the century. A field survey in 1973, indicated that 70% of Boston's housing stock was in good condition, requiring only modest fix-up. One-fourth of the stock, though, needed considerable fix-up. An additional 4% required gut rehabilitation and 1% demolition.

Abandonment -- Boston continues to experience a substantial loss of housing stock through fires and abandonment and, as a result, must demolish approximately 350 structures each year. This problem has been reduced in some neighborhoods, but remains serious in others. Wood-frame, three-family homes--often owner-occupied--are particularly susceptible in a number of low-income neighborhoods, and often require demolition. Larger, investor-owned brick apartment buildings also remain a problem in some areas, although they often remain as shells which can be rehabilitated.

Re-investment -- New construction has been primarily the result of Section 8 assistance and financing through the Massachusetts Housing Finance Authority, with 1,041 units started each year, 220 in long-abandoned residential buildings, and the balance in new or converted buildings. Only in a few high-income areas, primarily near the downtown area, are the costs of new construction supportable by the income of potential residents. New construction and conversion of non-residential buildings resulted in the start of 153 new units for sale as condominiums and 130 units for rental last year. Many existing rental units are being converted to condominiums, resulting in substantial investment in improved housing conditions, but no addition to the total housing stock.

In a mature city like Boston, the often unnoticed and unrecorded improvements which are made in annual maintenance of the existing housing stock are generally greater in total dollars invested and more significant than individual new construction projects. The appearance of most neighborhoods has reflected these increased investments over the past few years. The continuing strong demand for the Housing Improvement Program, which supports home improvement by low- and moderate-income homeowners, also indicates the strength of residents' desire to invest in many neighborhoods.

Public facilities -- Over the past fifteen years the City of Boston has made an enormous investment in public facilities. Both renovation and new construction have reduced considerably the deterioration and neglect those facilities suffered in the 1940's and 1950's. Initially concentrated downtown, the investment in all types of public facilities has for the past eight years been focused almost exclusively in the City's neighborhoods.

Schools -- The school replacement program perhaps best exemplifies the City's recent investments. Over twenty new schools have been built, many others modernized, and with the completion next year of the "Occupational Resource Center," a vast vocational training facility with city-wide enrollment, the City will have substantially completed its long-range school construction program. Many of the new schools have dual roles: offering regular school sessions during the day, serving as community centers at night.

Other public buildings -- Health centers, libraries, fire houses and police stations have also undergone extensive improvements through a major program of new construction or modernization.

Parks -- Boston contains some of the country's most famous and successful urban parks. However, it has been difficult for the City to provide needed periodic capital investments to maintain these parks in satisfactory conditions. The financial demands of the school construction program now over, it is reasonable to expect some increase in parks appropriations. Not only will this facilitate improvement of existing areas but it will also enable the City to acquire selectively small natural areas in those neighborhoods lacking recreational space.

Basic infrastructure -- Boston still has largely antiquated water and sewer systems, both of which fail frequently. Assisted by large infusions of federal money, the City has upgraded systems in urban renewal areas. These improvements, however, are over-shadowed by the enormity of the volume of work still required in most parts of the City. With the recent creation of the Boston Water and Sewer Commission (a financially autonomous agency with separate bonding authority), the City is expanding its capacity to make such improvements. The quality of the remainder of the city's basic infrastructure--roads, sidewalks and lighting--varies by neighborhoods. While considerable progress has already been made, the extensive improvements still to be done entail more capital investment and construction activity than the City alone can finance or easily manage. Programs like Local Public Works have accelerated the progress, but continued assistance from State and Federal sources is crucial to the City's ability to maintain a satisfactory infrastructure rehabilitation program.

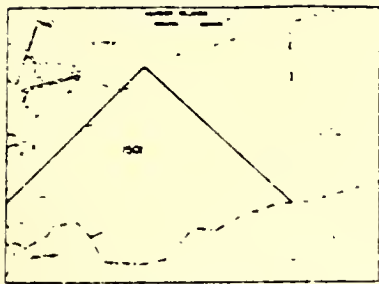
NEIGHBORHOOD CONFIDENCE

The health of the City and its neighborhoods is not dependent simply upon the economic climate and the actions of government. Indeed, a community development program can be no more successful than the residents of the neighborhoods make it. Public sector actions and expenditures can only hope to address successfully the serious problems which exist within the City if the majority of residents have confidence in the future of their community and are willing to invest their own time and money in maintaining their homes, supporting neighborhood organizations and generally strengthening their community as a place to live.

Boston, more than many cities, is characterized by a strong sense of small neighborhoods. An attitudinal survey conducted in 1978 concluded that:

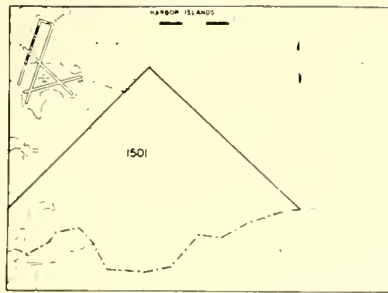
"An important key to the increased levels of optimism in the minds of today's Boston residents is their commitment to the future of their neighborhoods. Bostonians rate conditions in their own neighborhoods today more favorably than conditions in the City as a whole, and look to even greater improvement in neighborhood conditions during the next three years. As was observed in 1977, they continue to express greater pride in their own neighborhoods than the entity they call the City --and faced with the possibility of upward social mobility through a change of residence in the near future, a relatively high proportion of Boston residents would prefer to remain in their present neighborhood, rather than move to another part of the City or outside of the City proper."

This growing confidence in the neighborhoods offers the opportunity to make more progress toward solving serious problems than was possible when post-war suburbanization and racial polarization were causing uncertainty about the future of the City and causing the private sector to withhold investment in City neighborhoods.



1970 census tracts with
predominantly low and
moderate income population
(50% earning less than
\$9,000).





COMMUNITY PROFILE

DATA SOURCES

A 1978 Survey of Boston Resident Attitudes Toward Their City,
Their Neighborhood and Its People
Consensus, Inc.; 1978.

A Survey of Attitudes Toward the City of Boston and Its
Neighborhoods
Peter D. Hart Research Associates, Inc.; 1977.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Unemployment Rates
United States Department of Labor.

Census of Population Housing Income
United States Department of Commerce; 1960, 1970.

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)
City of Boston; 1979.

Estimates of the Minority and Non-Minority Population of Boston's
Neighborhoods in 1976
Boston Redevelopment Authority; 1978.

Housing in Boston: Background Analysis and Program Directors
Boston Redevelopment Authority; 1978.

Massachusetts State Census; 1975.

Unemployment in Boston; Neighborhood Patterns and Socio-
Economic Characteristics
Boston Redevelopment Authority; 1976.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING PLAN SUMMARY SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING NEEDS		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u>	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY From: <u>July 1, 1979</u> To: <u>June 30, 1980</u>		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <u>B-79-MC-25-0002</u>	
4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original (Every Three Years) <input type="checkbox"/> Revision _____ (Dated) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment _____ (Dated) _____		5. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING NEEDS: (Provide a brief narrative in accordance with instructions)	
<p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">See Attached</p>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (Check here if continued on additional page(s) and attach)			
6. DATA SOURCES.			

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

In Boston it has been long recognized that, within general functional categories, the needs of neighborhoods for revitalization are dependent upon the history and characteristics of each neighborhood. To varying degrees all areas have needs for housing rehabilitation, street and sidewalk repair, street lighting, and health and social services, as well as for economic development and commercial area stabilization.

Particular circumstances dictate the level of activity in each neighborhood and the concentration of investment needed. The statements that follow are intended to promote a greater understanding of each neighborhood by presenting information on population and employment characteristics, housing conditions, and the special needs of each area.

CITY OF BOSTON

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

THE ALLSTON & BRIGHTON PROJECT

Because of the large number of students living in Allston & Brighton, the stability of the neighborhood's housing supply is threatened by a number of pressures: speculative buying, student transiency, and the conversion of single family homes to multi-unit dwellings. Along Commonwealth Avenue, where 58% of the apartment buildings with 5 or more units are located, absentee ownership is prevalent, and lack of maintenance is an increasing problem. Thus, issues of overcrowding and code enforcement are significant in Allston & Brighton.

In addition, two public housing projects, Fidelis Way and Faneuil, are in need of extensive repairs: major systems must be replaced, structural deficiencies remedied, common areas significantly improved, and problems of lighting and security addressed. Allston & Brighton does not have any areas with extremely high concentrations of substandard housing. According to the 1970 census, however, anywhere from 6-15% of the housing in census tracts 001 and 004 was in need of gut rehabilitation or demolition.

The population of Allston & Brighton has been changing in recent years. The large numbers of Irish, Italians, Greeks and Jews are being joined by Blacks, Hispanics and Chinese in growing numbers. The population totaled 67,405 in 1975, with 12.6% minority and a large elderly population. The population of pre-school age children is the sixth highest in the City and the number of single parent families has increased significantly in the past few years. The median family income in 1970 was \$9,626 and 53% of all families had incomes under \$10,000. Moreover, there was a very high concentration of low income individuals in census tracts 005-008 (the east side) where 20-39% of the families earned less than \$5000 per year.

Four commercial areas have traditionally served the residential areas surrounding them: Harvard Avenue, Brighton Center, Oak Square, and Cleveland Circle. All have business associations whose participation in upgrading their own centers is essential. There exists a need to examine the current mix of stores in the business districts and to encourage the entry of new stores that could add to the viability of these centers. Concentrations of bars and liquor stores often detract from the appearance of the business districts and are a noise and litter nuisance to residents.

Housing Needs

- Significant repairs to Fidelis Way and Faneuil housing developments.
- Continued upgrading of residential housing through rebate assistance.

Commercial Needs

- Examination of the mix of stores in the four business districts and the attraction of new stores which add to the viability of these centers.

Health and Social Service Needs

- Dental prevention and maintenance program; H.E.W. has designated Allston & Brighton a Dental Manpower Shortage Area.
- Daycare due to the large number of pre-school age children combined with the high proportion of single-parent families.
- Programs to help the elderly remain in the community.

Public Facilities and Improvements

- Upgrading of lighting and pedestrian crossings for resident safety.
- Yearly physical improvements to streets, sidewalks, and playgrounds.
- Water lines replacement, also necessitating the reconstruction of streets.

Public Safety

- Security patrols for the Fidelis Way housing development.
- Foot and mounted patrols for commercial and residential areas, particularly where there are large numbers of bars.



ALLSTON/BRIGHTON

0 400 800 1600 3200 FEET

PERCENT OF ALL UNITS
ACQUIRING GST FEE
OR DEMOLITION



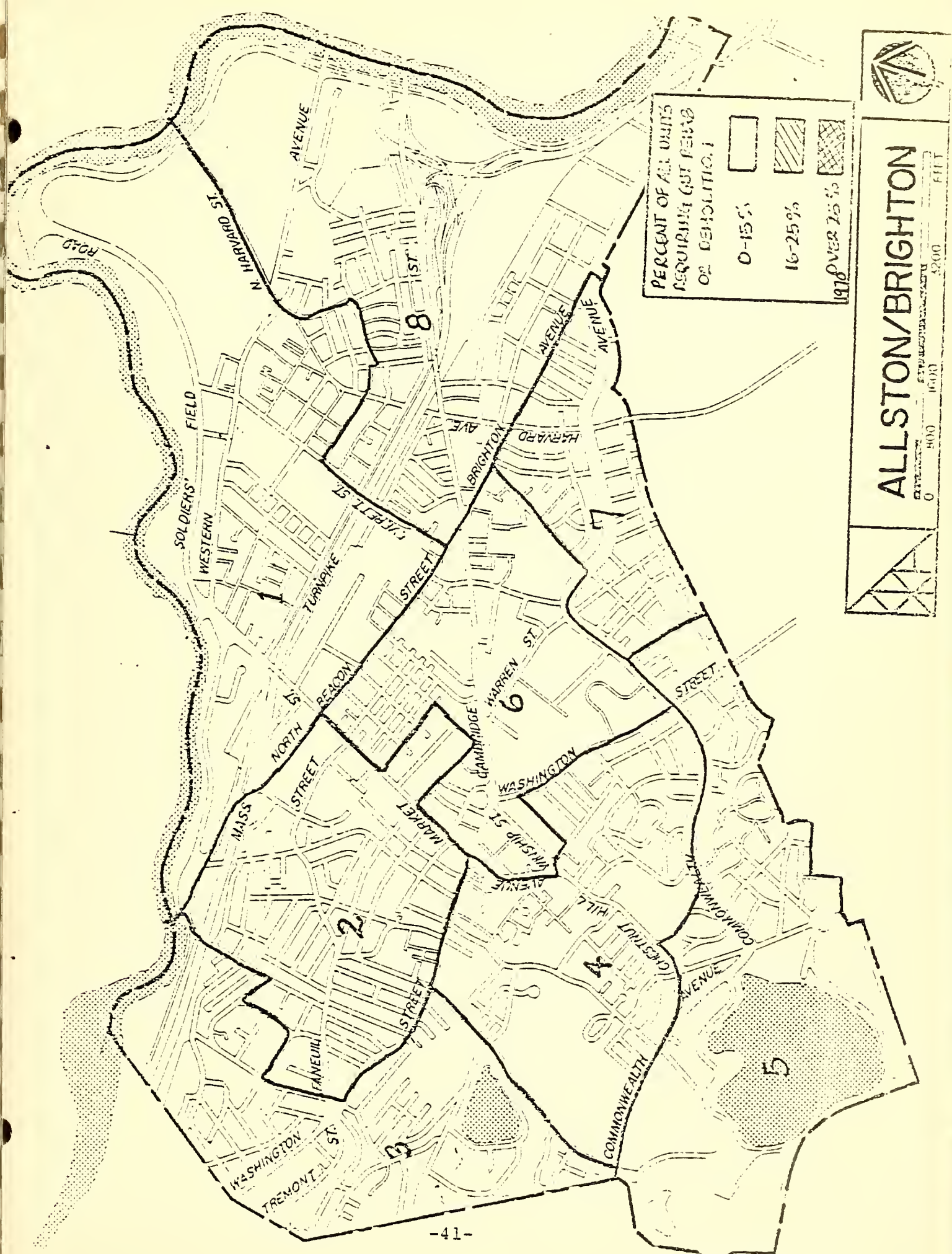
0-15%



16-25%



1970 OVER 25%



CITY OF BOSTON

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

BACK BAY/BAY VILLAGE

In the Back Bay neighborhood, mobility of residents is quite high, given the high proportion of people aged 15-34, and especially between 15 and 24. About 28% of the housing stock is in need of major repair. Apartments are rapidly being converted to condominiums in the Back Bay where 57% of the city's condominiums are located. A combination of absentee-ownership, frequent turnover of tenants and the age of buildings has resulted in some deterioration of the district's housing stock.

Bay Village's population is small with only about 900 people in the area. There is a low degree of resident ownership, with only 10% of the buildings being owner-occupied. Overall real estate values are rising due to large scale rehabilitation.

Nearly 4,000 of Boston's elderly reside in the Back Bay/Bay Village neighborhood. Of this figure, 32% are below the poverty income level. Many of the seniors are living alone and have no family ties. The problem of loneliness is compounded by living on a fixed income. The need for friendship and outreach to this large population is necessary. In addition, medical and geriatric care must be provided.

In the Boylston/Newbury business district--because of its close proximity to the downtown area--the visible presence of police is necessary to insure personal and property safety. Enforcement of the sign and sanitary codes is also needed to guarantee the uniqueness and stability of the area.

The Kenmore Square commercial area has recently shifted its focus from shopping to eating, drinking and entertainment. The area increasingly consists of fast food establishments, bars and discos. Upgraded storefronts, additional public design amenities and an expanded retail mix are needed to give the square a broader appeal.

The major public improvement emphasis in the Back Bay/Bay Village neighborhood should be the safety of residents and the reinforcement of private investment. The Commonwealth Mall, which to many is their front yard, needs constant maintenance and better lighting for pedestrian safety. Given the density of the neighborhood, upgrading of streets, sidewalks and lighting is needed. The often unseen public alleys should be attended to since they are utilized solely by residents and have fallen into dispair.

Housing Needs

- Continued concentrated enforcement of the codes relating to housing.

Commercial Needs

- Upgrading of the Kenmore Square business district.
- Overall enforcement of codes relating to business district storefronts.

Human and Social Service Needs

- Outreach to seniors on housing concerns.
- Availability of senior services at senior drop-in centers.

Public Improvement Needs

- Improved lighting on the Commonwealth Mall.
- Improved lighting of the area's streets.
- Increased pedestrian safety by reconstruction of sidewalks.

CITY OF BOSTON

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

BEACON HILL

Approximately one-quarter of Beacon Hill's households are families; the remainder are living alone or with unrelated individuals. On the "North Slope" (Census Tract 202), the housing has been deteriorating. Disrepair, code violations, condominium conversions and rising rents are problems confronting the residents. Given the density of the area any open space must be used to its utmost potential and for the benefit of hill residents.

In addition, a sizeable portion of the hill's elderly (1,196) reside on the North Slope. Hill House, the only neighborhood-based multi-service center is located on the back section of the hill. It provides the only local programs for Beacon Hill residents and is used by an average of 435 residents a week. Programs offered include classes for pre-school and elementary school children, teen and adult programs, activities for senior citizens and a preventive mental health program. Operating only on donations from residents, Hill House is in need of repairs to its heating system.

Beacon Hill includes three commercial areas--Charles Street, Cambridge Street and the Charles River Plaza Shopping Center. The Charles/Cambridge Streets district is primarily a neighborhood shopping area and its environment is a key to its success. Traffic and illegally-doubled parked cars are threats to the district. Garish and unattractive signs are a particular problem on Cambridge Street.

But the most pressing need on Beacon Hill is safety, particularly the prevention of assaults, muggings and robberies. Because Beacon Hill has many narrow and dark streets, attention should be given to adequately lighting all sections of the neighborhood. Constant upgrading of streets, sidewalks and public areas is needed due to the density of the neighborhood.

Housing Needs

- Utilization of open land to benefit the residents of Beacon Hill's North Slope.

Commercial Needs

- Prevention of deterioration through enforcement of codes relating to signs.
- Upgrading of Cambridge/Charles Street to complement into the neighborhood's character and scale.

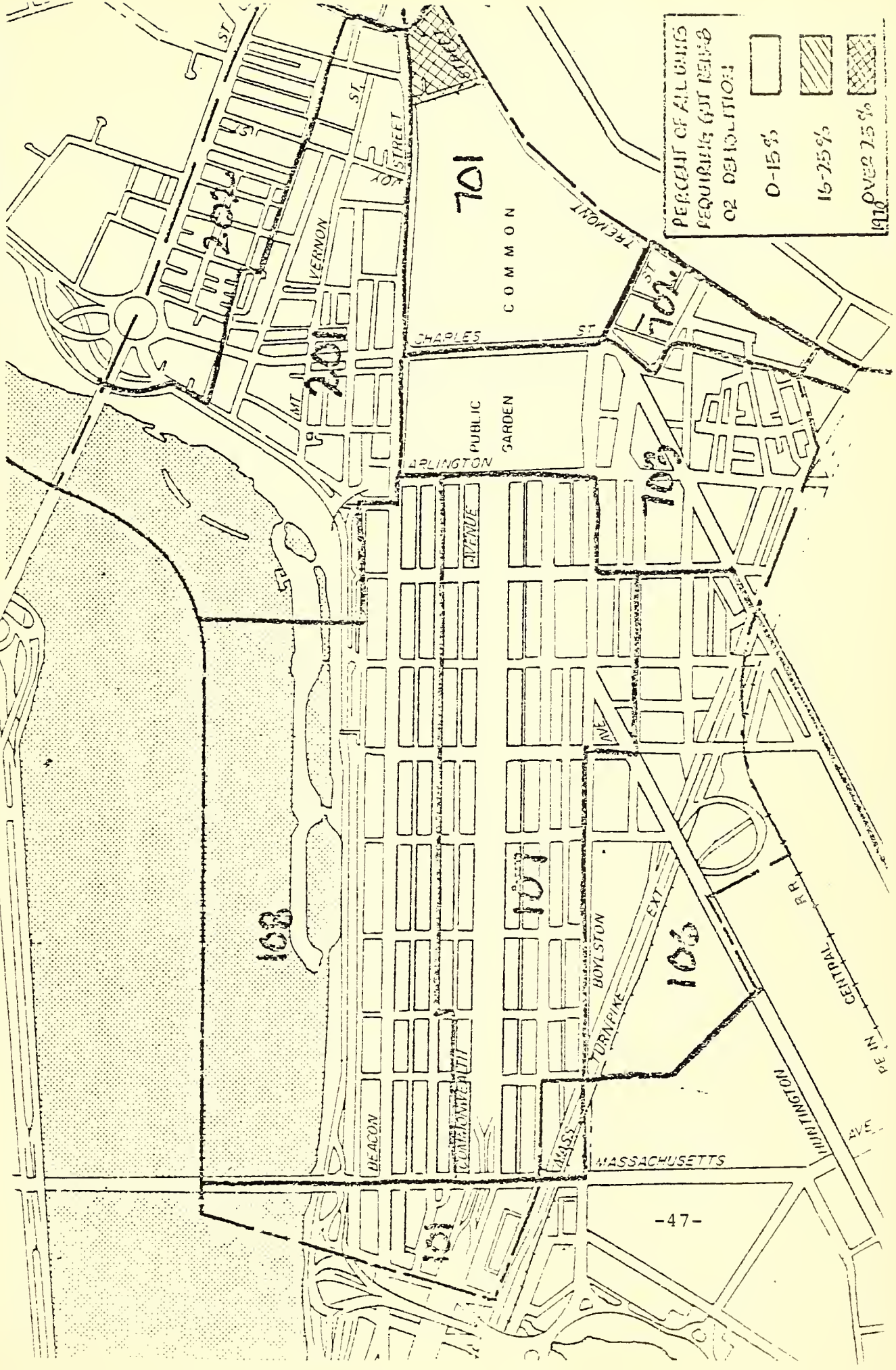
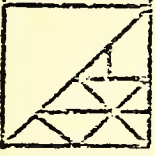
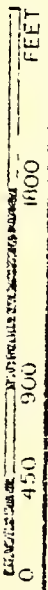
Health and Social Services

- Assistance and advocacy for elderly, handicapped and low income residents to address housing concerns.

Public Improvements

- Additional street lighting for safety.
- Reconstruction of deteriorated streets.

BACK BAY / BEACON HILL / BAY VILLAGE



PERCENT OF BUILDINGS
REQUIRING GUTTING
OR DEMOLITION:

0-15%	16-25%	OVER 25%
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CITY OF BOSTON

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

CHARLESTOWN

Charlestown is a predominantly white, working class neighborhood with a 1970 median family income of \$8,500. However, 29% of its families earned less than \$5,000 in 1970. The greatest concentration of low-income families was in census tract 406 where over 40% had incomes below \$5,000.

Charlestown's Urban Renewal plan was adopted in 1965, and its implementation is now nearing completion. Originally, the plan recommended that over half the dwelling units in Charlestown be leveled because of their deteriorated condition. The plan was revised, however, so that fewer than 600 dwelling units were demolished.

Consequently, a number of structures are standing today that need some sort of rehabilitation (as much as 45% of the housing stock, according to one recent estimate). Many of the units are situated in census tracts 401 and 403 where, in 1970, more than 16% required complete rehabilitation or demolition.

Public housing represents an additional housing need in Charlestown, as approximately one quarter of the available living units are in the Bunker Hill Housing Project and a majority of these units are vacant or in serious disrepair.

From 1960 to 1970, Charlestown showed a total population decrease of 40%, with the largest loss being married couples with children under 18 years of age.

The most serious problem in Charlestown today is unemployment with the rate currently estimated upwards of 13%. Charlestown's job base has contracted due to the closing of the Naval Shipyard and the shift from labor-intensive to containerized shipping.

Unemployment has hit many of Charlestown's teenagers particularly hard since, without skills, they are closed out of many segments of the job market. Their "free" time and lack of adequate recreational facilities have led to increased vandalism and alcohol abuse.

The recent opening of the Bunker Hill Shopping Mall has given a boost to employment in Charlestown. However, additional public and private marketing work is needed to increase the drawing power of the shopping center and to encourage expansion of adjacent commercial district on Main Street.

Housing Needs

- Rehabilitation of the existing housing stock.
- Stabilization of existing public housing.

Commercial Needs

- Marketing of the business district.
- Financing for renovations to business establishments.
- Security in commercial areas.

Health and Social Service Needs

- Youth program.
- Programs designed to relieve the isolation of the elderly.

Economic Development

- Studies to explore the expansion of employment opportunities.

CITY OF BOSTON

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

CHINATOWN - SOUTH COVE

The Chinatown neighborhood is composed of approximately 5,000 Chinese-American residents--generally low income--and serves as the cultural, economic and social center for at least another 15,000 Chinese-Americans throughout New England.

Action for Boston Community Development (ABCD) defined Chinatown as the neighborhood having the lowest median family income of all anti-poverty areas in Boston in 1970. Since that time, accelerated immigration has increased the population, exacerbated overcrowded housing, and increased pressure on a restricted labor market and on social services. It is important to note that a large minority of recent immigrants come from poorer rural areas whereas, in the past, many were better educated urban dwellers.

There is a very substantial elderly population and it has been estimated that 70% of current residents do not speak English. This language barrier, along with other factors, greatly inhibits labor market mobility. Approximately 75% of the men work in restaurant-related jobs, and approximately the same percentage of women work in the garment industry. Both of these industries require long hours with low pay and often keep parents working opposite shifts, placing extra strain on traditional Chinese social and family roles. This strain is further intensified by low incomes. In 1970, median family income in Chinatown was \$5,100 and approximately 48% of the families earned less than \$5,000 per annum.

Housing is deteriorated and in short supply. Consequently, overcrowding is pervasive--often, large extended families share three or four-room apartments. In 1970, the census data showed the housing conditions in Chinatown to be so poor that over 25% of the structures in census tract 701 required gut rehabilitation or demolition. That same year a BRA study estimated 72% of all units to be deteriorated or dilapidated, compared to a citywide average of 14%

The final major problem facing the Chinatown neighborhood is institutional and commercial expansion at its borders. Nearly 1200 housing units were torn down in the past to make way for expansion of the Tufts-New England Medical Complex and the Turnpike Authority projects. Further expansion plans for Tufts, the development of the Lafayette Place commercial complex, the building of the new transportation center, and possible development of South Station and Park Plaza will add pressures to Chinatown's borders as property value rise out of reach of existing residents.

Housing Needs

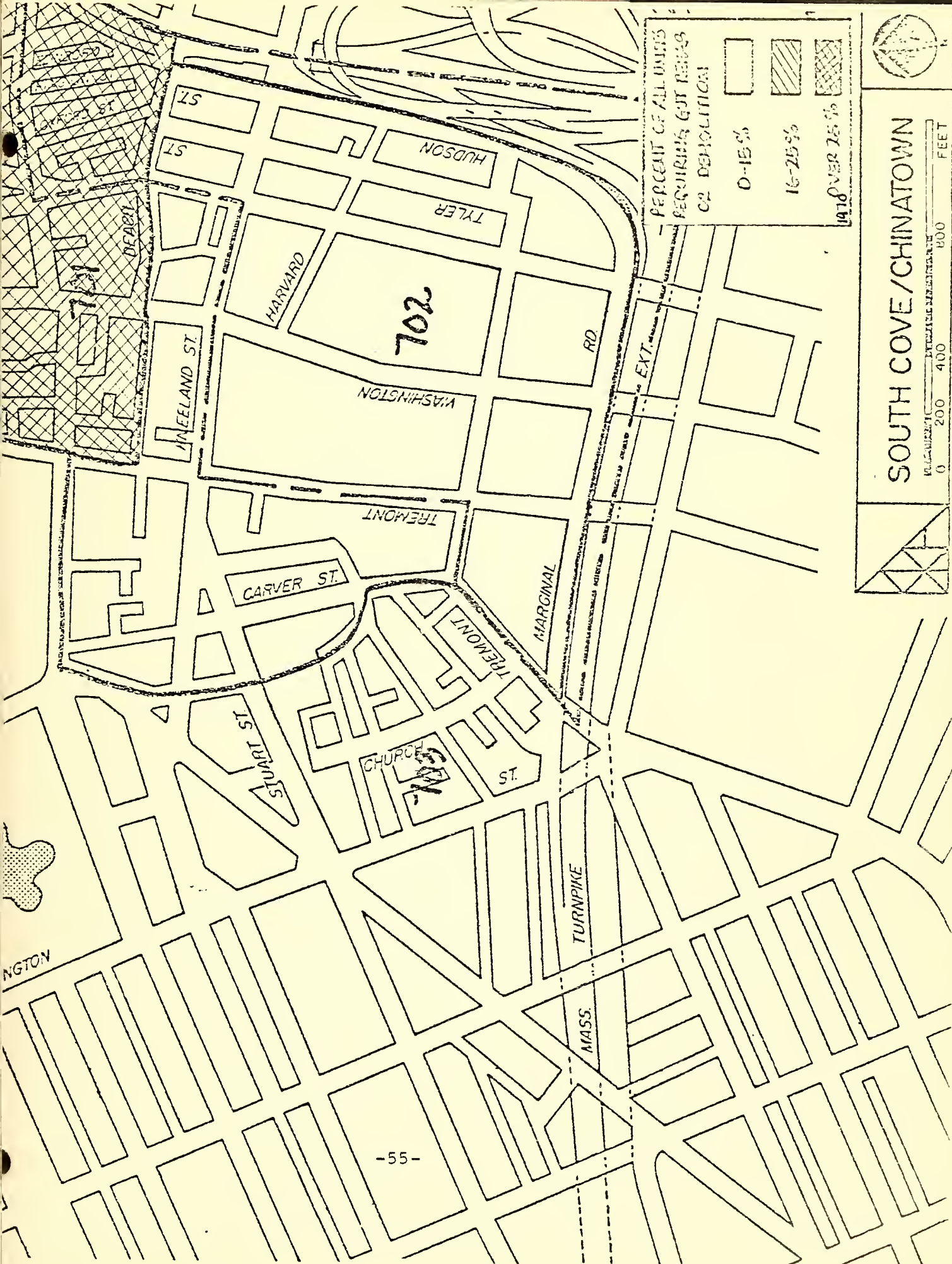
- Upgrading of existing housing stock.
- Provision of units for large families.
- Expansion of the housing stock for elderly residents.

Commercial Needs

- Advertising and marketing of the business district.
- Financing for renovations to business establishments.
- Enhancement of commercial area's attractiveness to shoppers.

Health and Social Service Needs

- Programs designed to overcome language barrier.
- Day-care programs for low-income families.
- A variety of youth programs.
- Specialized programs for Chinese elderly residents.



CITY OF BOSTON
NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS
DORCHESTER/FIELDS CORNER

When the town of Dorchester was settled and incorporated in 1630, it included both South Boston and Hyde Park. In 1870, by then a rural town of 12,000, Dorchester was annexed to the City of Boston and a period of rapid suburban development began. Based on extension of street car lines and the municipal water supply, the population rose to 150,000 persons by 1920.

Dorchester's population reached its peak in 1950 and started to decrease, although at a slower rate than the city as a whole. Since that time, though, Dorchester's Black, Hispanic and elderly population have continued to expand.

The current population of the Fields Corner district of Dorchester is 85,564 of which 13 percent are elderly and 10 percent teenagers. Various income, age and ethnic groups are not evenly distributed throughout the neighborhood, however.

Incomes in sections of Fields Corner range from 25% above the citywide average to 25% below. Some areas have double the elderly population of others. The percentage of children in sections of the neighborhood range from 26% to 42%. The percentage of Spanish-speaking residents varies from 0% to 57%.

Housing conditions are similarly diverse. Low-density single and two family houses provide up to 77% of the housing units in some areas but 21% in others. According to a 1972 survey, the percentage of houses needing major rehabilitation ranged from 8% to 50%. There are corresponding variations in housing market stability and investor confidence.

The Fields Corner district is in excess of three square miles in area with over 33 miles of streets. Some of these streets are very old and in need of reconstruction, new lighting, and sewer and water line improvements to alleviate flooding and water quality problems at neighborhood beaches.

Commercial areas built to serve Dorchester's peak population have been hard hit by shifting product demand, theft and vandalism, decreases in purchasing power and, in some areas, abandonment and arson.

In some commercial as well as residential areas, crime--especially teenage vandalism, robbery and arson--is a major threat to neighborhood stability. The elderly are particularly troubled by teenage vandalism.

Waterfront improvements are another important community need. Dorchester has approximately 10 miles of waterfront, only a quarter of which is held as public open space. Large tracts of marginal or abandoned industrial land conflict with nearby open space and residential areas and are a blight to the waterfront.

Housing Needs

- Mechanisms to encourage homeowners to maintain and improve their housing.
- Encouragement of low and moderate income homeowners and education on financial commitments of homeownerships.
- Prevention of the spread of housing abandonment.
- Boarding of vacant structures before vandalism renders them unusable.
- Demolition of seriously deteriorated structures.
- Improved quality of public housing for low-income and elderly.
- Clearance and maintenance of vacant lots and increased availability for use and/or purchase by abutters and/or community groups.

Commercial Needs

- Filling of vacant storefronts.
- Marketing strategy to encourage new businesses to develop in Dorchester and existing businesses to upgrade their stock and scope of services.
- Incentives for storeowners to rehabilitate structures in accordance with a visual design plan.
- Incentives for storeowners to make interior improvements and undertake major rehabilitation.
- Assistance to small storeowners scattered throughout Dorchester.
- Improved security.
- Support and encouragement to local community development corporations.
- Amenities to enhance business districts' attractiveness and encouragement of neighborhood residents to shop locally.

Public Safety

- Increased visibility of police patrols in commercial and residential areas.
- Development of Neighborhood Crime Watch areas.

Health and Social Service Needs

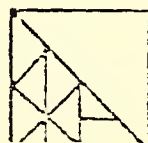
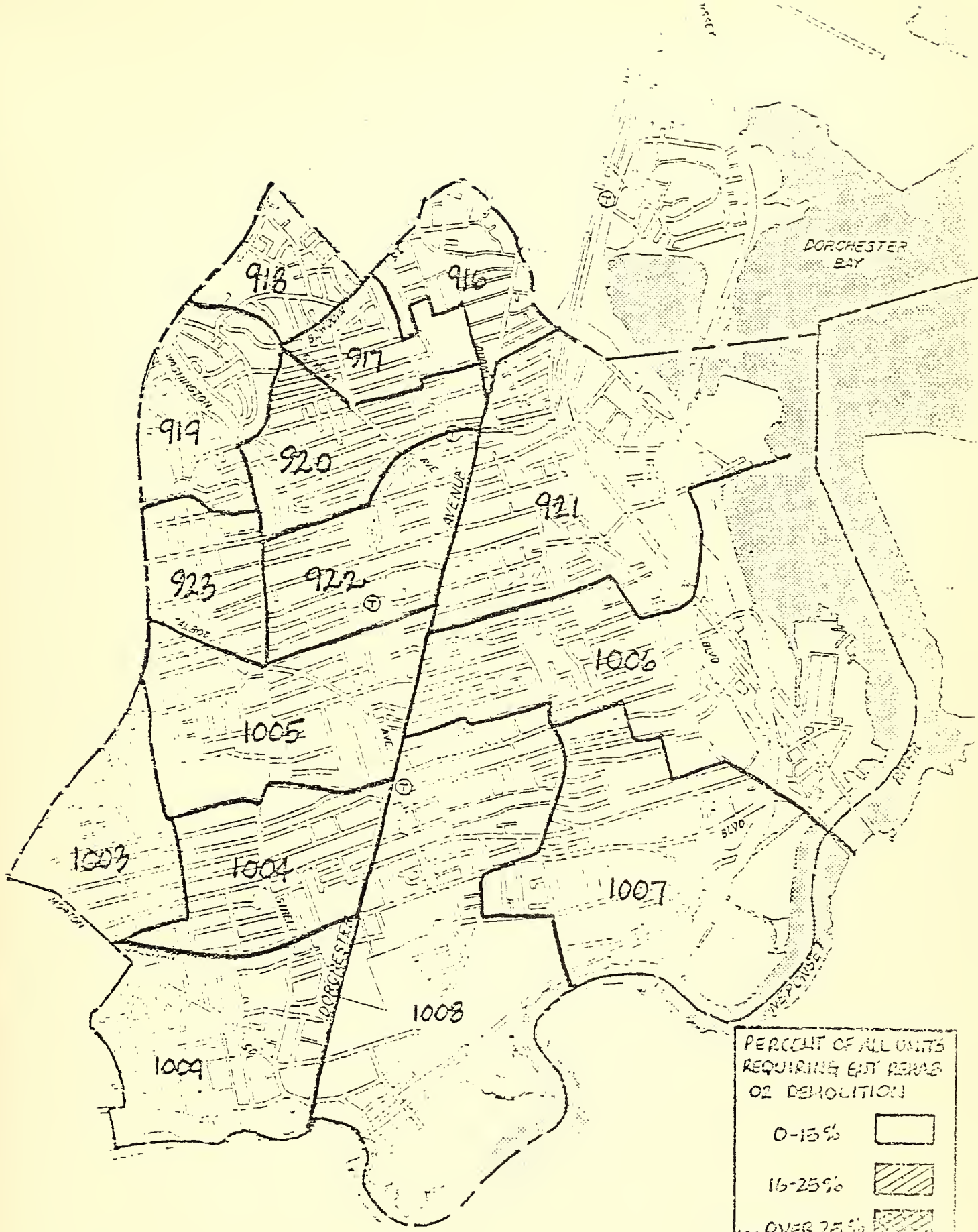
- Outreach programs for the elderly providing health, nutrition, and social services.
- Transportation for the elderly.
- Programs to develop contact between elderly and youth.
- Continued support of local health centers and availability of emergency services.
- Development of social, recreational and cultural programs to prevent youth delinquency.
- Day care programs for single parent and low/moderate income families.

Public Improvement Needs

- Increases in street lighting and street repairs and maintenance.
- Renovation to parks and playgrounds.
- Indoor recreational facilities.
- New water and sewer lines.
- Open space and park development.

Waterfront

- A plan for future use of Dorchester's waterfront.
- Improved water quality in Dorchester Bay.



DORCHESTER

0 700 1400 2800 FEET



CITY OF BOSTON
NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

DORCHESTER/UPHAMS CORNER

Today, Uphams Corner can be characterized as a racially, culturally and economically diverse neighborhood. The area is composed of a number of widely different communities each with a distinct set of needs. The western section of the district-- Jones Hill, Virginia Monadnock, and Humphrey/Belden--is the most demographically diverse. Recent years have shown a substantial increase in the number of Black, Hispanic and Cape Verdean families, although the majority of the population remains of Irish background. In contrast, sub-neighborhoods to the east, Columbia and Savin Hill, have extremely small minority populations with most residents of Irish, Polish and/or Canadian descent. Median income is also substantially higher in the eastern section.

Overall, the Uphams Corner neighborhood has high proportion of youth (36%) and elderly (18%) represented in its population of 32,665. In 1970, 61.2% of all families had incomes under \$10,000 while the median family income was \$8,513. Incomes were particularly low on the Roxbury side (census tracts 913-915) of Uphams Corner where 20%-39% of the families earned less than \$5,000 per annum in 1970. Between 1970 and 1976 the percentage of minorities in the population increased from 17% to 30%, a considerable shift within a fairly short span of time.

A majority of the homes in the Uphams Corner neighborhood are owner-occupied one, two, and three-family dwellings. The greatest need for home major repairs is in the western and Columbia part of the District.

Since 1966, there have been 273 housing units demolished in Uphams Corner leaving numerous vacant lots. In addition, there are a number of abandoned properties having potential for rehabilitation. Unfortunately, such structures unattended become prime targets for vandals and squatters.

In 1970, housing conditions in three areas around Uphams Corner were such that 16%-25% of the structures called for complete rehabilitation or demolition. Two of these areas were located on the Uphams Corner-Roxbury line in census tracts 913 and 914 and the third was on the southern boundary of Uphams Corner in census tract 910.

The neighborhood has two primary shopping districts--Uphams Corner and Dorchester Avenue--plus a number of smaller commercial nodes. The Uphams Corner district, in particular, has long been a focal point for the surrounding residential area. Despite the loss of considerable trade to newer auto-oriented commercial facilities on Morrissey Boulevard, Uphams Corner remains an important local center for convenience shopping, banking and public agencies.

Revitalization efforts presently underway for this business district include: major capital improvements, improvement of public facilities, development of marketing and promotional efforts, and the implementation of security patrols. These programs are beginning to build confidence and encourage private investment within Uphams Corner; however, there is still a need to provide businesses with programs that will directly encourage the rehabilitation and expansion of new and existing businesses.

Dorchester Avenue, is a linear commercial district, also hit hard by competition from suburban-style shopping centers. Representing a mix of commercial, residential, industrial and institutional uses, many properties in the area have been neglected and are deteriorated.

Housing Needs

- Major repairs to housing in the western part of the district--Jones Hill, Virginia Monadnock, and Humphrey/Belden--as well as assistance to the Columbia section.
- Continuation of existing programs, encouraging owners to maintain and improve the housing stock.
- Development of home improvement maintenance mechanisms tailored to low-income residents otherwise not able to afford needed repairs.
- Availability of abandoned properties to residents for occupancy and rehabilitation.

Commercial Needs

- Programs to encourage the rehabilitation and expansion of new and existing businesses.
- A complete physical improvement program for Dorchester Avenue.
- Marketing strategy to attract shoppers to the area's linear commercial districts and business nodes.

Health and Social Service Needs

- Support of non-profit organizations to provide health, counseling, cultural and recreational programs for youth and elderly.
- Outreach program for homebound elderly who are unaware of available services.
- Youth programs.

Open-Space Boarding and Demolition

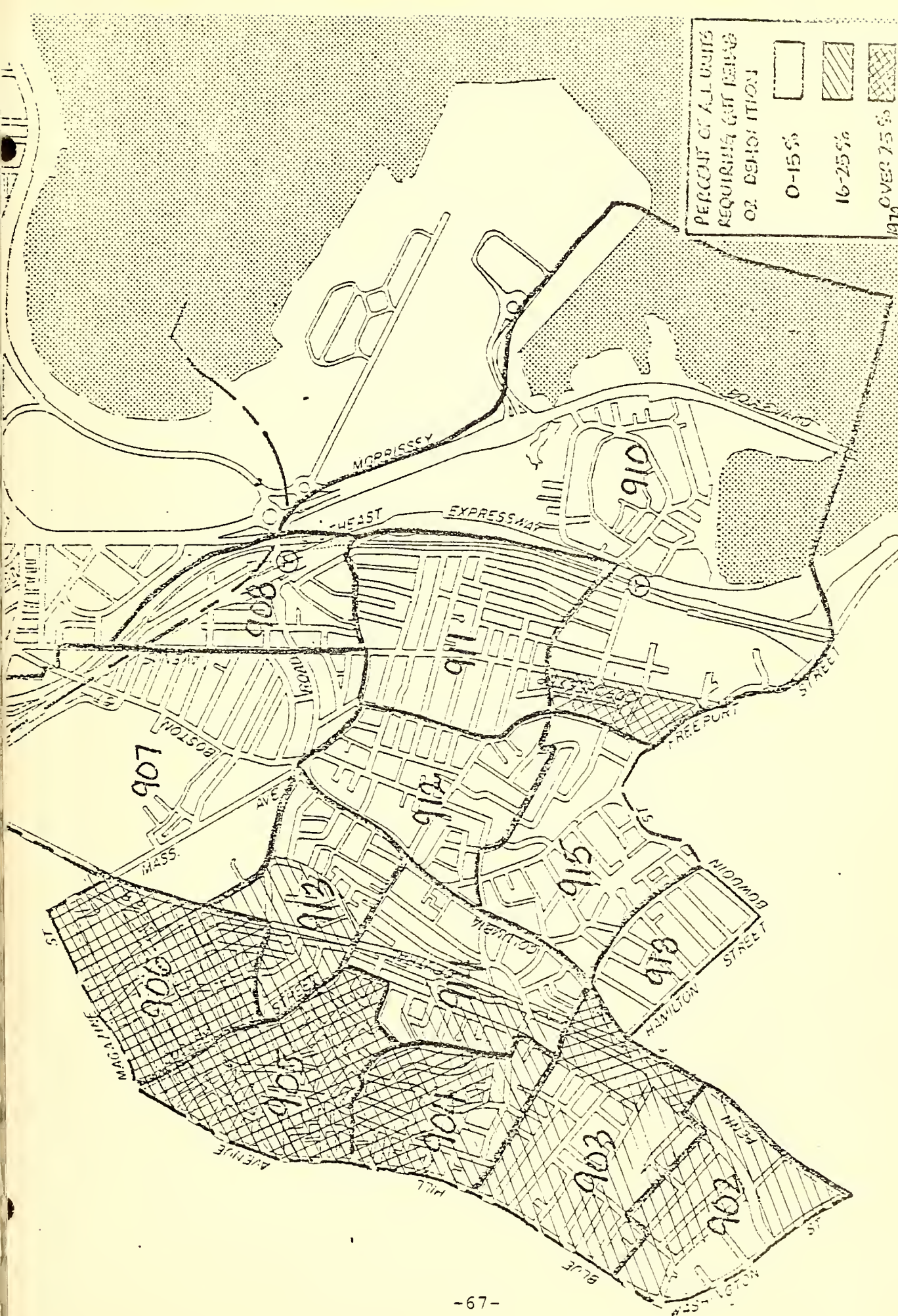
- Continuation of Open-Space Management Program for improvement of the large number of vacant lots in the district.
- Emphasis on resident maintenance of lots following initial cleaning.

Public Facilities and Improvements

- Improvement of streets, sidewalks and lights throughout Uphams Corner.
- Emphasis on improved lighting in high-crime neighborhoods.
- Renovation of existing public facilities to provide needed social, cultural and recreation services.

Public Safety

- Continuation and expansion of security patrols in high-crime residential areas.
- Continuation of commercial area security patrols.



CITY OF BOSTON

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

EAST BOSTON

In East Boston, the population of 38,000 has remained fairly stable since 1970, while the number of elderly has increased. In 1970, the median family income was \$8,620 with 61.3% of all families earning less than \$10,000 per year and only 2.1% earning \$25,000 or more a year. Moreover, in nine of East Boston's twelve census tracts (502-508, 511, 512) more than 20% of families earned less than \$5,000 per year. East Boston's economic problems are further compounded as its youth continue to leave school early and consequently have less access to the kinds of professional, technical and service jobs which represent the fastest growing sector of Boston's economy. Hence both unemployment--estimated at 18.5% in 1975--and underemployment are pervasive problems.

East Boston has approximately 14,300 housing units, predominantly in owner-occupied one-to-four unit structures. The age of the housing is such however, that many houses need ongoing attention, modernization or substantial rehabilitation. In 1970, this was particularly true for parts of census tracts 503, 509 and 512, where more than 16% of structures needed complete rehabilitation or demolition.

The neighborhood also contains two public housing developments: Maverick and Orient Heights. Both are federally assisted low-income developments which together account for 768 housing units. The vacancy rate at 15% of all units at Maverick. Orient Heights has experienced a severe vacancy problem over the last three years with the rate at 42% as of December, 1978.

In addition to the loss of housing for low-income people, the increase in vacancies has resulted in vandalism and conditions detrimental to the health and safety of residents. As the vacancy rate continues its upward climb, it reduces the housing development's market potential and liveability.

East Boston's commercial areas tend to consist of small stores lacking variety in merchandise and located in older buildings often requiring interior and exterior renovations.

Vacant lots, scattered throughout the neighborhood, are under-utilized and unprotected. They are often over-run with weeds and used as a place to dump refuse, creating a haven for rodents--a potential health and safety hazard as well as an eyesore.

East Boston has much waterfront area that lies unused. Private ownership of much of this vacant land is often viewed as an obstacle to achieving the community's goal of expanded open space and increased enjoyment of the waterfront. While East Boston is a community surrounded by water, it is often difficult and hazardous, if not illegal, to gain access to the water's edge.

There is and will be much pressure to develop the remaining shoreline open space. How development of the waterfront can maximize public enjoyment is one of the major issues facing the neighborhood.

Housing Needs

- Expansion of housing opportunities through rehabilitation of existing stock and/or new construction.
- Rehabilitation of the social hall at the Maverick housing development.
- Rehabilitation and renting of vacant units in both public housing developments.

Commercial Needs

- Availability of financing for interior and exterior renovations.

Health and Social Service Needs

- Youth programs, particularly for residents of Maverick-- due to the high number of children under eighteen years there (over 50% of Maverick's population)--and Orient Heights, where there are over 1,000 residents under 10 and no youth service programs.

Open-Space Boarding and Demolition

- Clearance and maintenance of vacant lots.
- Boarding of vacant structures before vandalism renders them unusable.
- Demolition of seriously deteriorated structures.

Public Facilities and Improvements

- Major rehabilitation/modernization of the East Boston stadium, libraries, gymnasiums and schools.
- New water pipes and sewer lines.
- Street and sidewalk reconstruction.
- Increased lighting in many residential and commercial areas.
- An indoor recreation center to serve Orient Heights.

Public Safety

- Visible police patrols for commercial and residential areas.
- Security patrols for Maverick and Orient Heights housing developments.

Waterfront

- Economic development.
- Housing development.
- Open space and park developments.
- Resumption of water transportation to and from downtown Boston.



CITY OF BOSTON
NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

FENWAY

The Fenway neighborhood has received national attention over the past few years as an area devastated by the arson of unscrupulous landlords and investors. But it also received national attention as a model on how a community can coalesce to protect itself from such lawless attack. An organization of tenants and concerned citizens effectively stopped the arson, and saw that its instigators were prosecuted as criminals. To date, lawyers, insurance agents, and landlords have been convicted.

Today, the community is again trying to band together to rebuild. Although the 1970 census did not indicate any high concentrations of deteriorated housing in the Fenway, the rash of fires over the past eight years have worsened conditions. Approximately 550 vacant units remain standing, many as potential safety hazards and much of the occupied housing, consisting of 30-50 unit structures, is in seriously deteriorated condition. Hence, the top priority expressed by neighborhood groups is to upgrade the existing housing and return the vacant, burned-out buildings to use.

In the Fenway, 68.9% of all families earned less than \$10,000 in 1970. The elderly made up 15% of the population at that time, and there have been four major elderly housing projects built since then. In addition, between 25% and 33% of all residents are students. Because of this large elderly and student population, 28.4% of all families in the Fenway (tracts 101-106) were below the poverty level in 1970.

The neighborhood has the benefit of the Back Bay Fens, a large park designed by Olmstead; however, the Fens is in need of considerable repair and is an area of criminal activity. The crime problem is aggravated by the high degree of transience, the number of public buildings and institutions.

Finally, the Fenway's commercial centers--Massachusetts Avenue, Boylston Street and Jersey Street--are rundown. Recent reinvestment activity in the Massachusetts Avenue-Boylston Street area needs to be encouraged. In addition, the Jersey Street area has been severely damaged by fire, resulting in a number of vacant storefronts in key locations. With a new housing development on Peterborough Street in the West Fenway, there is an opportunity to stimulate this commercial area and recreate the "village" atmosphere of the West Fenway.

HOUSING NEEDS

- Rehabilitation of vacant buildings for low and moderate income housing, primarily on Symphony Road and Westland Avenue.
- Renovation of occupied housing in the entire Fenway.
- Financial assistance to homeowners, tenants, and community-based organizations involved in housing.
- Co-ordination of housing programs.

COMMERCIAL NEEDS

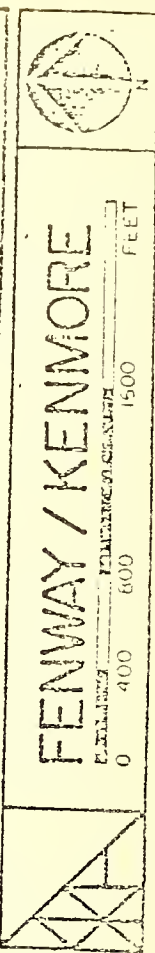
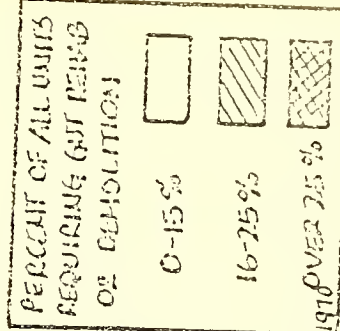
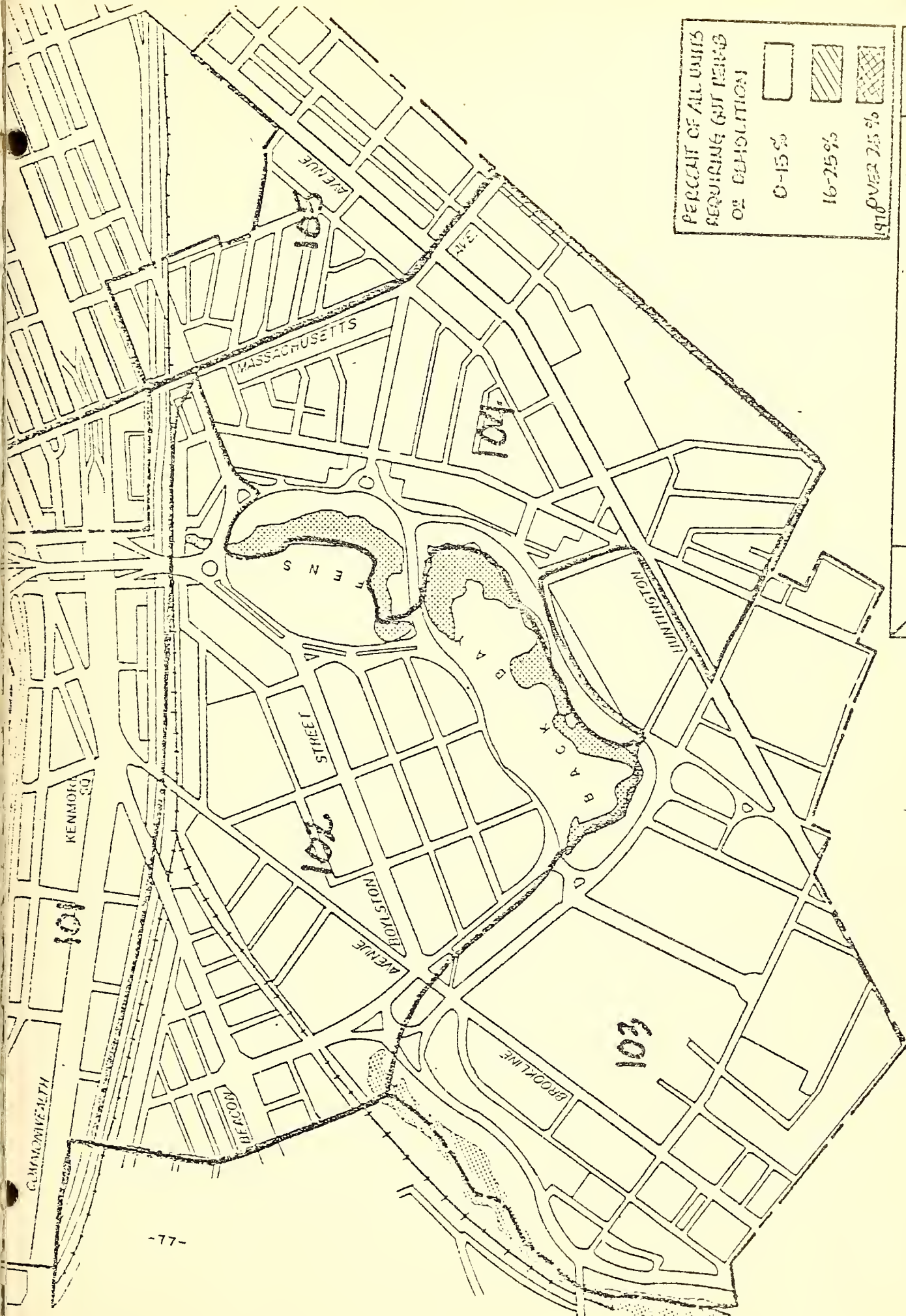
- Financial assistance to stores on Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston Street for renovation.
- Improved amenities and environment on Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston Street.
- Finance capital for new businesses on Jersey Street.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS

- Service programs for the elderly.
- Activities and special programs for youth and immigrants.
- Expansion of the Fenway Community Health Center.
- Control of rodents.

OPEN SPACE NEEDS

- Renovation and repair of Back Bay Fens.



CITY OF BOSTON

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

FRANKLIN FIELD

For the past three years the major emphasis of the Neighborhood Improvement Program in Franklin Field has been to respond to the two most significant problems facing the area: deterioration and abandonment of the housing stock and general neighborhood decline. While significant progress has been made in these areas, much remains to be done. With this in mind, the strategy over the next three years should continue to incorporate as many resident-suggested capital improvements as possible--emphasizing high intensity street lighting, street surface repair, street reconstruction and sidewalk improvements.

Demographically, Franklin Field is over 88% Black (18% citywide), with a median income of about \$6,500 (\$9,200 citywide) and an unemployment rate of 22%. The condition of housing in Franklin Field is of the utmost significance in addressing the needs of the area. Housing has deteriorated due to deferred maintenance and increased absentee ownership. An 11% loss of the area's housing units has occurred since 1970. This has been an acute problem in southern Franklin Field where over 17% of the housing units are lost, especially on Arbutus and Lucerne Streets where vacant lots and abandoned buildings outnumber occupied structures. Northern Franklin Field is characterized by one, two, and three family homes, mostly owner-occupied and in fair condition, although a serious problem area exists near Erie and Ellington Streets, with many vacant lots and abandoned buildings. Due to income and financing problems, a variety of programs are needed to assist residents in upgrading and maintaining housing. The open space management program will assist by preventing the spread of rubble strewn vacant lots.

There are three large public housing projects which over the past few years have suffered major physical problems. Although over one million dollars has been allocated in CDBG funds in Years III and IV, for improvements, these projects still need attention. In conjunction with the State Pilot Project Demonstration Program for Public Housing modernization, further investment is required to meet the most crucial and pressing needs of public housing in Franklin Field: security, exterior building and site improvements, recreation and vacancy rehabilitation.

The number of children under 18 has increased substantially, placing an additional burden on housing and recreational facilities. Open space and park reconstruction are, therefore, needs to be addressed.

The neighborhood needs related to commercial revitalization are great. The decline of Blue Hill Avenue as a major commercial center must be addressed through business district and commercial development planning. Potentially workable business nodes still exist on Blue Hill Avenue, for example at Morton Street. This

area and others need to be improved. The existing abandoned commercial space should either be demolished or converted into a more appropriate use.

The longer-range needs of the community are housing for the elderly; planning for commercial development, particularly consolidating commercial space; arresting the deterioration of streets, sidewalks, and other public facilities; and a sound Housing Assistance Plan to reverse the decline of Franklin Field's housing stock.

Housing Needs

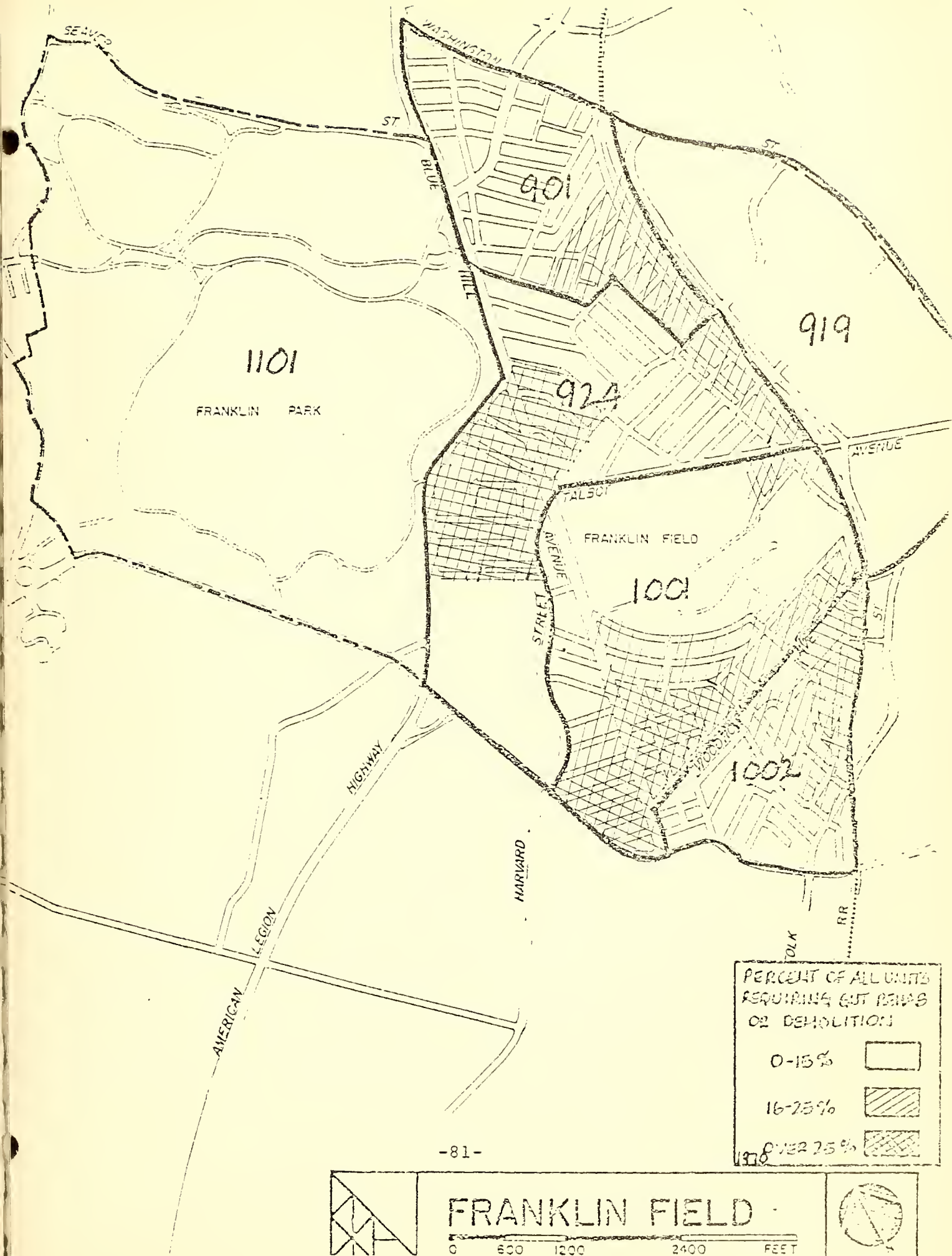
- Arrest of housing abandonment.
- Increase in owner-occupancy.
- Bringing residential structures up to code and decreasing vacancy rates.

Commercial Needs

- Prevention of further blight down Blue Hill Avenue corridor.
- Reinforcement of image as important shopping centers.

Health and Social Service Needs

- Health care and counselling services.
- Variety of youth programs.
- Variety of counselling services.
- Job placement and training.
- Development of a safe and sanitary environment.



CITY OF BOSTON
NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

HYDE PARK

Certain changes in recent years have greatly affected conditions in Hyde Park. Industries which once employed many Hyde Park residents have moved out, taking with them over 900 manufacturing jobs and leaving empty industrial buildings.

The land taking and building razing by the state for the now cancelled Southwest Expressway have left large tracts of open and uncared for land from one end of Hyde Park to the other.

Since 1970, Hyde Park's population of 36,509 has seen an increase in the number of low and moderate income residents from 16,406 to 21,905, but in 1970 the median income \$10,693, which is \$1,500 above the city-wide average.

The housing stock is characterized by a large number of owner occupied homes. For the most part these homes are well maintained, with current sale prices showing a strong housing market. Continuation of the Housing Improvement Program (HIP) is necessary to preserve this housing. Where there has been major decay of the housing stock, on arterial streets such as River Street and Hyde Park Avenue, a concentration of HIP monies may be required.

Over the last several years, the Fairmount Housing Development has received substantial CDBG funds for rehabilitation. Funds are still needed for energy conservation measures.

During the last five years the Cleary Square business district passed through a traumatic period which was highlighted by a series of devastating fires. The downtrend has been arrested. Much has been done in the Square: high intensity sodium vapor lights were installed, two new parking lots were developed, and RESTORE monies were made available. Much more remains to be done, however. The RESTORE program must be continued, loan injection funds should be made available and the City must undertake to upgrade those public and quasi-public buildings which are a cornerstone of the Square.

Only recently has the demand for a comprehensive human services program become a major issue in the Hyde Park community. This new demand centers around program requests for the elderly and the youth of the community. Support for youth programs and programs to provide service to, and reduce the isolation of, the elderly is widespread.

For the future, consideration must be given to addressing the health needs of area residents.

Apart from the publicly owned buildings in Cleary Square, it is crucial that the City continue to upgrade the municipal golf course. The course should be the pride of the community and, with sufficient funding, it can be.

Two elderly housing developments are scheduled to begin construction this spring. There is a need for the City to provide capital improvements along the perimeter of these developments.

Finally, some street and sidewalk maintenance work needs to be done.

Housing Needs

- Continuation of the Housing Improvement Program targeted to major arterial streets.
- Funding for energy related improvements to the Fairmount Housing Development.

Commercial Needs

- Continuation of the RESTORE Program.
- Provision of amenities for Cleary Square.
- Renovations to the Municipal Building.
- Provision of loan injection funds.

Health and Social Service Needs

- Development of a comprehensive senior program.
- Support for youth recreation programs.
- Development of youth counselling programs.
- Provision for improved health services.

Public Improvement Needs

- Renovations to the Municipal Building.
- Renovations to the George Wright Golf Course.
- Amenities for new elderly housing developments.
- Street and sidewalk maintenance.
- Improved street lighting.
- Tree Plantings.

CITY OF BOSTON

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

JAMAICA PLAIN

Jamaica Plain contains a healthy mix of ethnic and income groups and has achieved relative stability in overall population. Estimates for 1976 show virtually no change in population from the 1970 estimate. The previous decade had brought a loss in population, accompanied by a significant change in the racial and ethnic make-up of the area. The total minority population reached 14,940 (33%) in 1976 with the changes occurring primarily in the Hyde Square and Egleston Square areas.

In 1970 it was estimated that 57% of all families earned less than \$10,000 per year and the median income was \$8,900. At that time over 20% of all families in Stoney Brook (Census Tracts 1202, 1203), Hyde Square (811, 1205) and Egleston Square (813) fell below the poverty line; and in Bromley Heath (812) the figure was over 40%. The financial stress experienced by the residents of Jamaica Plain, a predominantly working class neighborhood, is further exemplified by the 18% level of unemployment reached in 1975.

According to the 1970 Census, Jamaica Plain had two areas with high concentrations of deteriorated housing, Egleston Square and Stoney Brook. In Egleston Square, 16-25% of the housing needed complete rehabilitation or demolition, while in Stoney Brook some areas required over 25%.

More recent statistics, compiled in the 1978 Hart Survey, show that Jamaica Plain has a very high percentage of elderly residents: its figure of 20% is well above the city average. In addition, Jamaica Plain was found to be the neighborhood containing the largest number of families with young children in the city.

Changes associated with land clearings for Interstate 95 included large scale loss of industry and jobs. In the corridor opportunities exist not only for community-based economic development, but also for creation of active and passive open space.

Another area of special need is the Bromley Heath Housing Development, one of Boston's oldest and largest public housing developments, located near Hyde Square.

HOUSING NEEDS

- Rehabilitation and maintenance financing for lower-income homeowners.
- Rehabilitation of vacant structures.
- Adequate maintenance by absentee landlords.
- Alternative housing for special needs groups, such as the elderly and mentally handicapped.

COMMERCIAL NEEDS

- Programs to upgrade commercial areas such as Egleston and Hyde Squares which have a relatively low vacancy rate, but are in a state of decline.
- Marketing to make areas more competitive with outlying stores.
- Increased range of basic goods and services for area residents, particularly the elderly.

HEALTH AND SERVICE NEEDS

- Accessible health care for all low to moderate income residents.
- Programs designed to meet the special needs of the large youth and elderly populations.
- Daycare for low income and single parent families.
- Activities and programs for the Hispanic segment of the population.

OPEN SPACE BOARDING AND DEMOLITION

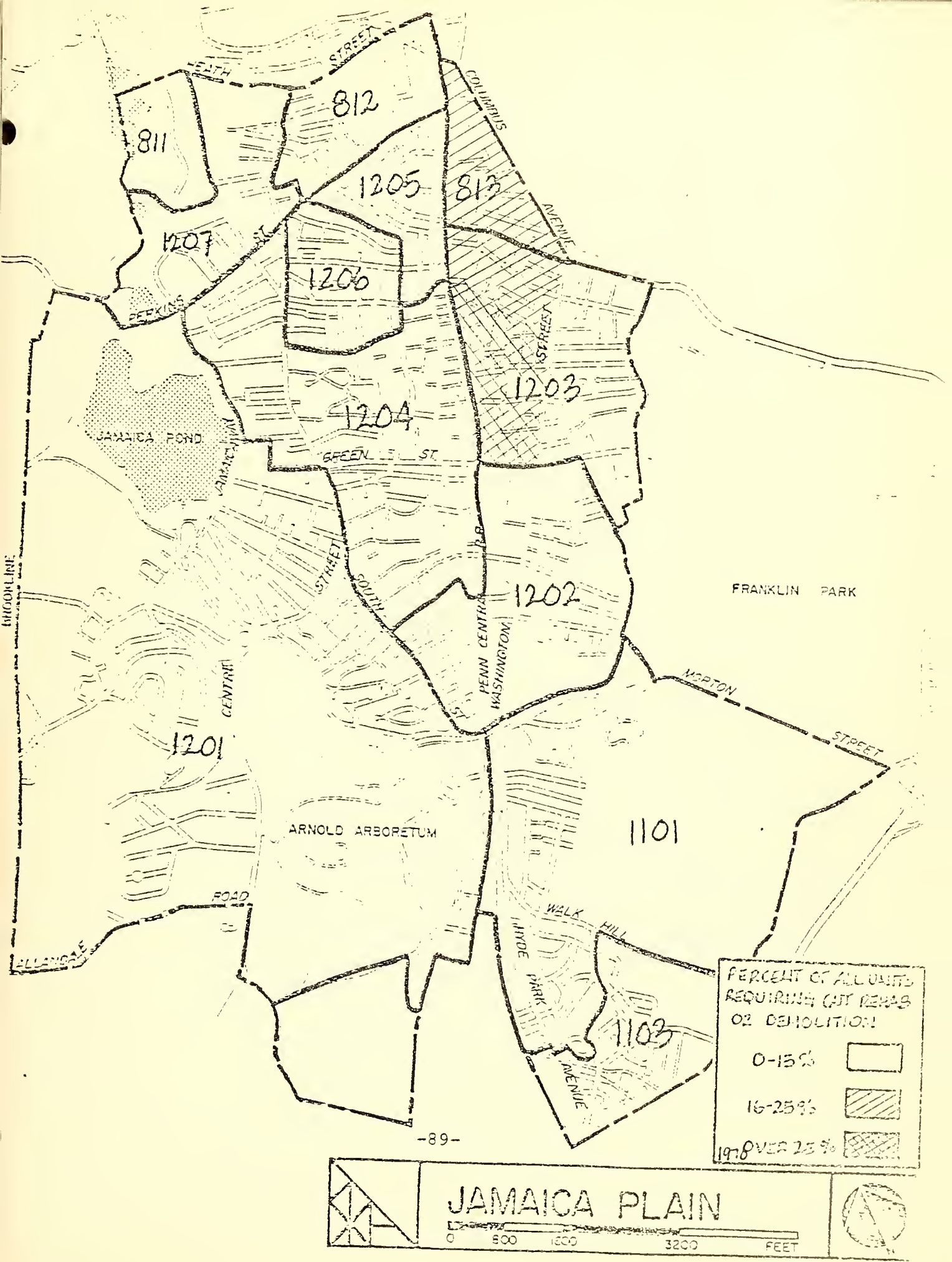
- Upgrading and maintenance of parks and playgrounds.
- Boarding and demolition of deteriorated and abandoned structures.
- Planning and investment analysis surrounding the Southwest Corridor development project and continuation of the farm project.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS

- Repair of streets and sidewalks, lighting, and maintenance of public facilities.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND JOBS

- Involvement of community based development organizations in the planning and development of industrial and commercial activities as well as job stabilization and creation.



CITY OF BOSTON

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

MATTAPAN

Mattapan is one of the newest sections of the city, yet it has experienced major disinvestment in its housing stock and businesses. There is considerable need for improvement in these areas, as well as in the neighborhood's public facilities, streets, lighting and sidewalks.

Many parts of Mattapan, although relatively new by Boston standards, are now twenty-five to thirty years old, and are beginning to require major new public works construction. Wellington Hill is the oldest section of Mattapan and has even greater infrastructure improvement needs.

The neighborhood's racial composition has changed substantially in recent years, with the overall minority population estimated at 76.9% in 1976. The Black population of Wellington Hill increased from less than 1% in 1960 to an estimated 85% in 1976; and in southern Mattapan from less than 1% to 45%.

There are a large number of young people in the neighborhood now--30.4% of the population was under eighteen years old as of 1970. In addition, roughly 20% of the population is over 60 years old and is composed mainly of elderly whites. This population has become increasingly isolated and has developed particular problems endemic to the elderly "left behind" in similar situations.

The median family income stood at \$8,500 in 1970, though the family income in Wellington Hill was lower by approximately \$1,200 due to high levels of unemployment. In fact 22% of the families in the Wellington Hill area (Census Tracts 1011) earned less than \$5000 in 1970. The overall unemployment rate in 1975 was 13.7% while in Wellington Hill it was close to 20%.

The housing stock in Mattapan varies from newer, well-maintained single family homes in southern Mattapan to older, poorly maintained two and three family structures in Wellington Hill. Although Mattapan's concentration of deteriorated housing was not extremely high, the 1970 census estimated that 6-15% of Wellington Hill's (northwestern corner of Census Tract 1011) housing stock required complete rehabilitation or demolition. Since 1970 Wellington Hill lost 9% of its housing stock, resulting in over-crowding and blight.

In the 1960's, with the area's newer residents preferring to shop at outlying malls, the demand for bakeries, meat markets, and other small speciality shops along Blue Hill Avenue diminished. Consequently, 25% of Mattapan Square's commercial space was vacant by 1972. Confidence of local merchants in the future of the Square was on the wane and most were eyeing sites outside the city. But due to well-timed, major public investments in the mid-70's, Mattapan Square today is almost fully occupied, with a well rounded mix of neighborhood level goods and services.

Mattapan's growing crime problem--particularly burglary and robbery--has increased the demand for lighting, security and programs to address the problems of idle youth in the neighborhood. The teenage population has grown significantly, necessitating new strategies and programs to deal effectively with their needs.

Housing Needs

- Rehabilitation of two and three family structures in Wellington Hill.

Commercial Needs

- Attraction of additional businesses to Mattapan Square.
- Maintenance of current business and improvement of confidence in the area.

Health and Social Services

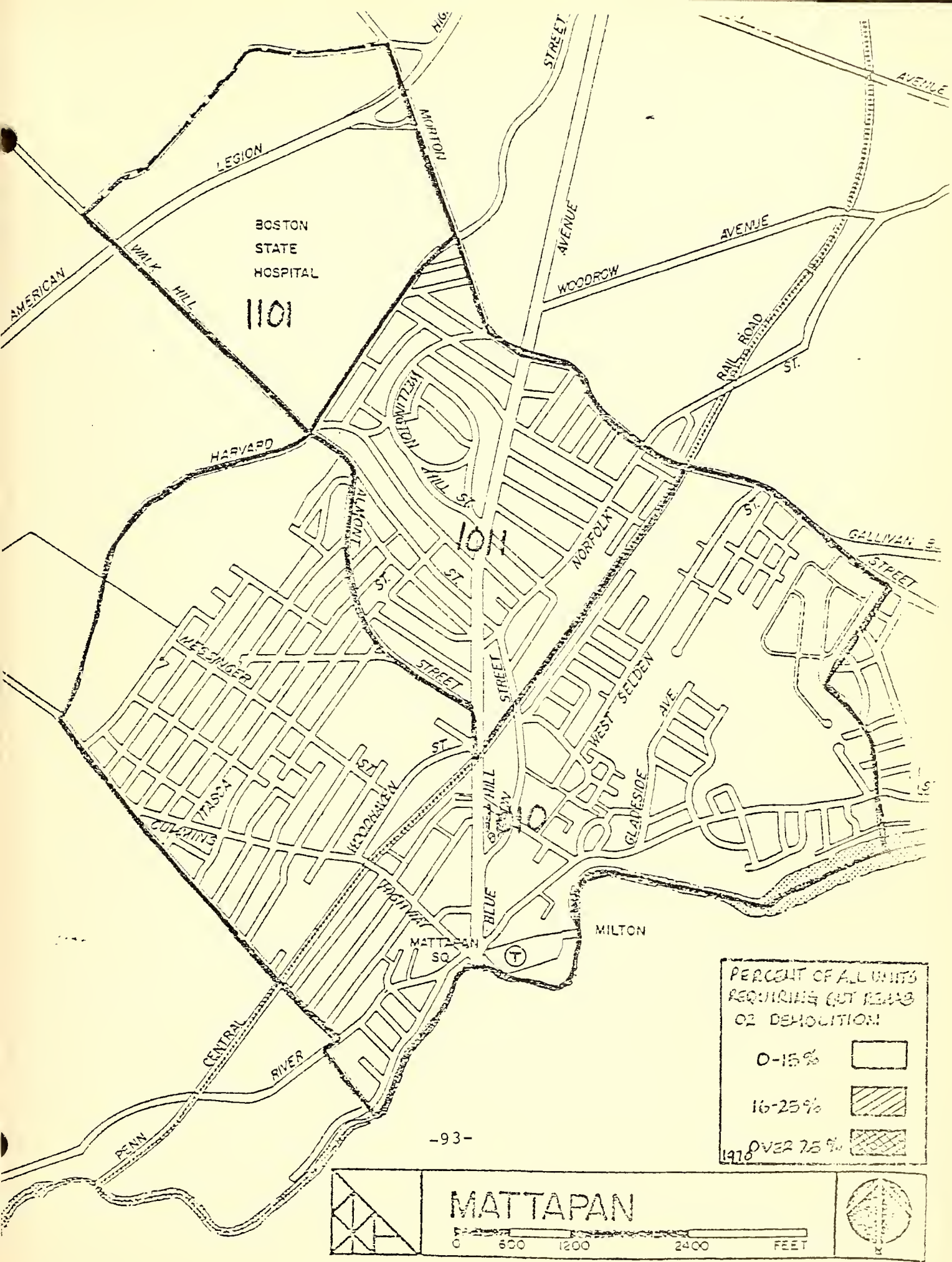
- Outreach and activities for isolated elderly.
- Daycare for lower income and working parent families.
- Co-ordination and development of programs for the large number of idle teenagers.
- Re-institutionalization of a comprehensive network of services.

Open Space-Boarding and Demolition

- Concentration of activities in Wellington Hill.

Public Facilities and Improvements

- Rehabilitation or reconstruction of streets and sidewalks particularly in Wellington Hill.
- Increased street lighting as a deterrent to crime in residential and commercial areas.



BOSTON
STATE
HOSPITAL
1101

1011

CITY OF BOSTON

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

MISSION HILL

Mission Hill has changed in the last twenty years from a closely knit, Irish Catholic, family residential area to a heterogeneous community of 21,000 people. The neighborhood has Boston's largest concentration of medical and educational institutions, which represents an important employment and service resource as well as problems. Since most of the institutions' employees and visitors don't live in Mission Hill, automobile traffic has created parking, circulation and pollution problems which grow daily.

Mission Hill is a multi-ethnic neighborhood that in 1970 was 76% White, 17% Black and 7% Hispanic. While the median family income was \$8,400 in 1970, over half the area's families fell below the poverty level. Incomes were particularly low on the back of the Hill (Census Tract 811)--where 22% of the families earned less than \$5,000 per annum--and in the Mission Hill projects (Census Tracts 808 and 103) where over 40% of families earned below this figure.

Today the Mission Hill Projects area contains 25% of the total neighborhood population yet 70% of Mission Hill's Black population and 52% of its Hispanic population resides there. The projects are two of the City's largest, oldest, and most troubled developments. Mission Hill has the second highest level of subsidized housing units in the city.

Owner-occupancy was 42% in 1970 and problems associated with absentee ownership exist in Mission Hill as in other areas of the City. Thirty percent of Mission Hill's housing units were estimated in 1970 to need moderate to major rehabilitation. (Conditions were especially serious in the area surrounding the Mission Hill projects where 16%-25% of the housing stock called for complete rehabilitation or demolition.

The neighborhood commercial area provides some services to the community yet is in a state of decline. Residents have expressed concern over lack of services, particularly rubbish pick-up and street and sidewalk cleaning. Active recreational space is limited within the neighborhood and is heavily used. The condition of these sites is fair to good.

Mission Hill is served by the Arborway branch of the trolley system but due to the typography of the area many Hill residents are not adequately served by public transportation. Mission Hill's public facilities are generally old and suffer from lack of maintenance.

Housing Needs

- Availability of financing for rehabilitation and purchase of structures for low to moderate income owner-occupants.
- Major improvements to Mission Hill housing projects.
- Financing mechanisms for structures containing more than six to eight units.

Commercial Needs

- Upgrading of Brigham Circle and Tremont Street commercial areas.
- Availability of financing for improvement or expansion of businesses.
- Amenities to enhance the attractiveness and accessibility of commercial area.

Public Safety Needs

- Special security programs for Mission Hill Main and Extension housing projects.

Health and Social Service Needs

- Special transportation for residents, particularly the elderly, due to the steep incline of the Hill.
- Daycare for lower income and single-parent families.
- Social service and recreational programs for youth.
- Educational programs for Hispanic adults to increase their employment potential and opportunity for advancement.

Open Space-Boarding and Demolition

- Close control and rapid response so that abandoned structures do not precipitate disinvestment.
- Improvement to large number of vacant lots overgrown with weeds, littered with objects and generally detracting from the entire area.

Public Facilities and Improvements

- Improvements to public facilities that are old and suffer from a lack of maintenance.

- Adequate street lighting.
- Indoor recreational facilities.
- Improved waiting areas for MBTA passengers who currently wait on the median strip of the trolley tracks exposed to the weather.

CITY OF BOSTON

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

NORTH END/WATERFRONT

The North End's lifestyle has long been oriented around the Italian culture which places a heavy emphasis on the family, tradition, and closeness. The neighborhood's homogeneity is changing, however, with the arrival of a new, non-Italian resident population attracted by the North End's proximity to the downtown business district and its reputation as a safe, low rent district.

The median family income in 1970 was \$8,300 with 65.3% of all families earning less than \$10,000 and 24.5% earning less than \$5000. One reason for the low median income is the larger than average number of residents who are retired. In addition, employed residents typically compete for blue collar jobs which are declining in the city. Approximately 26% of the 10,134 residents were over 55 years old in 1970 and 18% were fifteen years of age or younger. The North End's congestion magnifies the need for recreational areas and open space, particularly for children and the elderly.

Much of the housing stock--primarily structures of three or more units--is in need of major upgrading of electrical and plumbing systems. In 1970 units lacking some or all plumbing facilities totaled 40% of the neighborhood's 3,425 units. Moreover, 1970 data indicated that 6-15% of the housing stock in the North End (Census Tracts 301,302,304,305) needed substantial rehabilitation or demolition. Fire safety for residents is of prime importance because of the North End's density and small, narrow streets.

Many of the North End's small neighborhood stores require upgrading and rehabilitation. Stores are located on the first floors of many two and three family residences and suffer from the same problems as the housing.

Housing Needs

- Development of a low-interest loan program to rehabilitate structures not covered by current housing rehab programs.

Commercial Needs

- Upgrading and rehabilitation of small neighborhood stores on Blackstone, Canal, and Commercial Streets.

Health and Service Needs

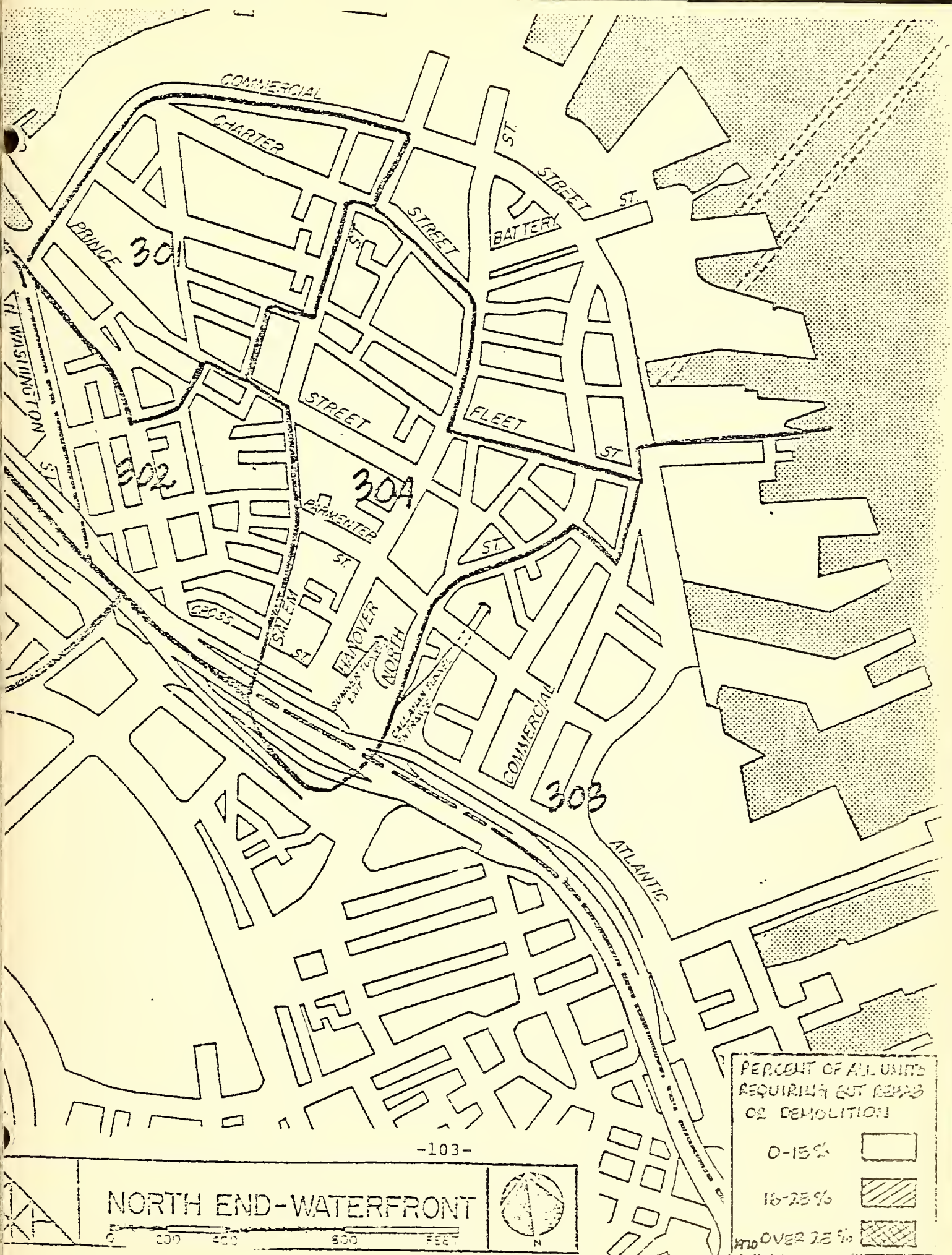
- Accessible programs for the elderly residents.
- Broadening of recreation activities for North End youth.

Public Facilities and Improvements

- Rehabilitation of heavily used facilities such as the North Bennet Industrial School, the North End Golden Age Center, the North End Union, and the Christopher Columbus Youth Center.
- Feasibility study for an all-purpose indoor youth recreation center.
- Upgrading of streets, sidewalks and lighting.
- Renovation of indoor and outdoor recreational facilities.

Public Safety

- Improved fire protection and prevention.



-103-

NORTH END-WATERFRONT



CITY OF BOSTON

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

ROSLINDALE

In 1970, Roslindale's population was 32,911 with the median family income slightly above the City-wide average. The largest concentration of low income families occurred in the northern section of Roslindale (Census Tract 1101) where 20% of the population earned less than \$5000 per annum.

Population trends have shown an increase in the number of residents between the ages of 5 and 24 and over 65. Health and social service programs should focus on these two groups, as the current services available to the youth and the elderly are limited and the need is very high.

Revitalization of Roslindale Square and housing stability should be primary goals of the City's capital improvement program for Roslindale. Major rehabilitation of the municipal building is needed, along with comprehensive street and sidewalk repairs and improvements to the City's parks. All improvements should support and encourage private investment so that a vital and active community is maintained.

There is a great need to concentrate investment in Roslindale Square so that it can become not only a more desirable shopping area but also an attractive setting for the many community services centered there. Storefront improvements should be encouraged, and amenities such as benches, trash receptacles and trees should be made available. With improvements and additional land, Adams Park could become a focal point in the Square's activities.

Many Roslindale residents live in owner-occupied homes or the two public housing developments. Both housing types have certain needs which must be addressed. The Housing Improvement Program should be continued to improve and stabilize the private housing stock. Rehabilitation funds are also needed to upgrade conditions in the Archdale and Washington Beech Housing developments.

Housing Needs

- Continuation of the Housing Improvement Program, with special targeting on major arterial streets.
- Rehabilitation of the Archdale Housing Development.
- Rehabilitation of the Washington-Beech Housing Development.

Commercial Needs

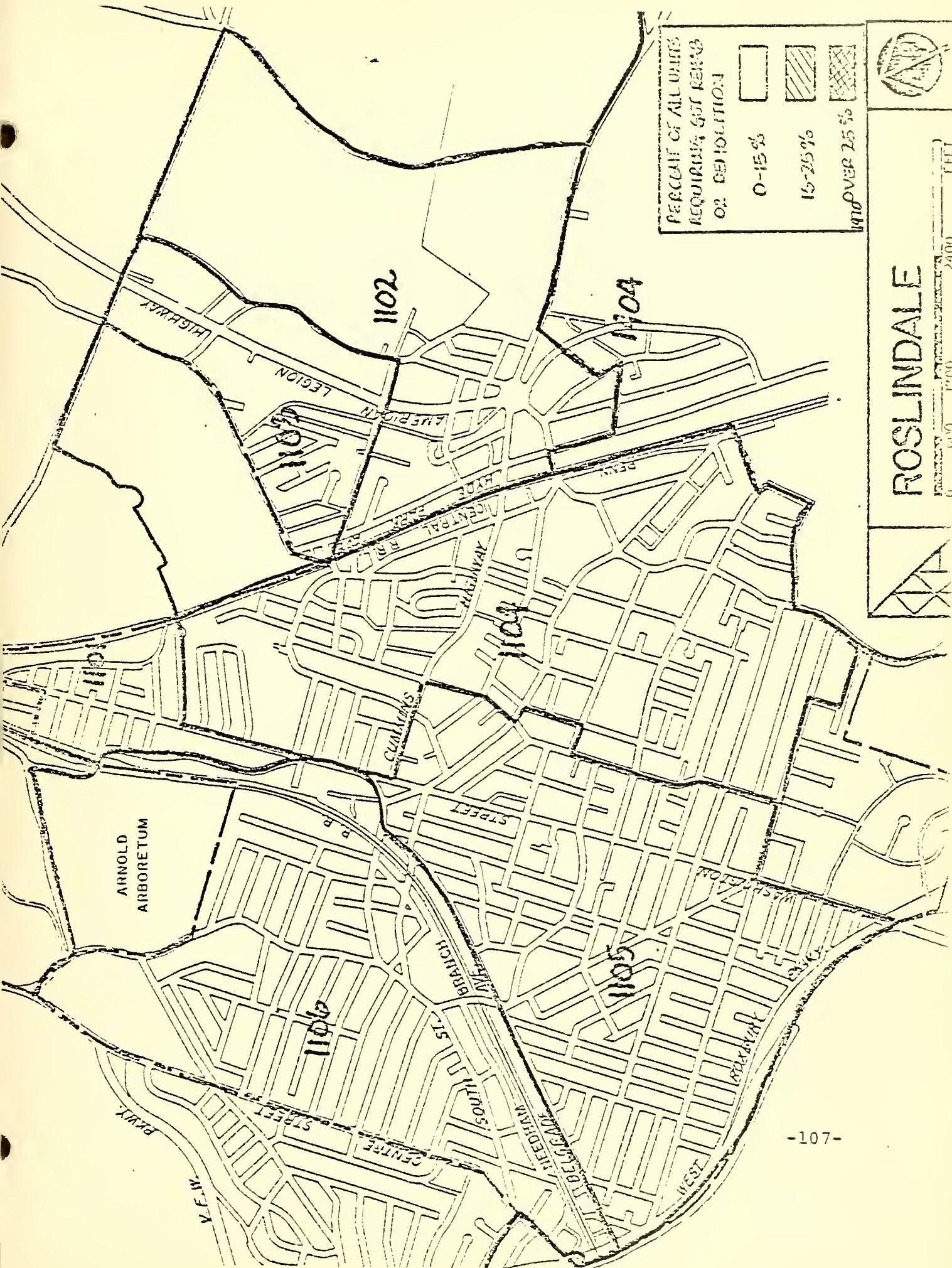
- Continuation of the RESTORE storefront improvement program.
- Provision of amenities for Roslindale Square.
- Development of a commercial marketing program.
- Provision of loan injection funds.
- Renovations to the Municipal Building.
- Maintenance and expansion of Adams Park.

Health and Social Service Needs

- Continued support for the provision of health services.
- Support for youth recreation programs.
- Development of youth counselling programs.
- Development of a comprehensive senior program.

Public Improvement Needs

- Renovations to the Municipal Building.
- Repairs to Healy Field and Fallon Field.
- Additional street lighting.
- Street and sidewalk maintenance.
- Tree plantings.



CITY OF BOSTON

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

ROXBURY

Over the past three decades, demographic changes have caused Roxbury's housing and business conditions to decline. During this period, the population shifted from 80% White and moderate income to 93% non-White, low-income. Disinvestment followed since the lower incomes could not support the former level of economic activity. As a result, Roxbury has experienced abandonment, demolition and economic depression.

According to the 1970 Census, Roxbury had a population of 58,453: 78.2% Black, 7% Spanish, and 14.8% White. The median family income was \$6,300 with 73.1% of all families earning less than \$10,000 per year and 29.2% earning less than \$5,000. And in 11 of 22 census tracts (802 to 808, 814, 903 and 905) 40% or more of the families earned less than \$5,000.

In 1970, Roxbury undoubtedly had the City's highest concentration of deteriorated housing. Studies at that time demonstrated that in 20 of the 22 Roxbury census tracts at least 16% to 25% of the housing units required gut rehabilitation or demolition; and in several census tracts (904 to 906, 801, 804 to 807, 814 to 817) the figures were as high as 26% or more.

Recently, however, due to public and private efforts there have been signs of renewed economic activity. The City, in conjunction with other public agencies and community groups, is working to restore Roxbury to its former important role in the life of the city.

To improve deteriorated conditions, three parts of Roxbury were designated urban renewal areas: Washington Park, Kittredge Square and Brunswick-King. Major infrastructure improvements have been made in these areas and, in the case of Washington Park, private commitments have been sustained.

Yet economic growth and housing stability are not uniform throughout Roxbury. The Washington Park and Sav-Mor areas are relatively stable, while Highland Park is experiencing growth, and Quincy-Geneva the beginnings of decline. Businesses in the commercial nodes and neighborhood strips are struggling for survival. The problems in public housing developments continue to plague their residents and abutters.

Housing Needs

- Assistance to low and moderate income residents in acquiring vacant units for owner occupancy.
- Encouragement of new and existing homeowners.
- Counseling of prospective homeowners regarding the level of commitment required for property maintenance.
- Development of mechanisms to prevent rapid escalation of rents.
- Long-range planning for the rehabilitation of public housing.

Commercial Needs

- A marketing strategy to encourage businessmen to upgrade their businesses.
- Attraction of new businesses to the area, particularly such needed services as supermarkets and drug stores.

Health and Social Services

- A well co-ordinated network of social services to support the family system.
- Day care for lower income parents and single-parent families.
- Design and implementation of a parent-education program.
- Counseling, educational, and recreational programs for adolescent girls as an alternative to a residential school setting.
- An emergency, short-term shelter for runaways.
- Consideration of a foster-grandparents program.

Open Space and Demolition

- Adequate funding to maintain vacant lots and increase their availability to abutters.
- Funds to secure all masonry buildings.
- Rapid demolition of buildings which cannot be rehabilitated.

Public Facilities and Improvements

- More careful study of playground equipment for safety.
- Renovation of parks and playgrounds, particularly Scobie

Park.

- Increased street lighting and street repair and maintenance in all areas not designated urban renewal areas.

CITY OF BOSTON

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

SOUTH BOSTON

The South Boston neighborhood has approximately 38,000 residents who, in 1970, had a median family income of \$8,800. Twenty-five percent of these families, however, earned less than \$5,000 per annum. The highest concentrations of low-income families were in census tracts 608 and 610, where over 40% earned less than \$5,000.

South Boston has recently seen an eight percent growth in its 6,000-person elderly population. This increase has strained the health and social service network that tends to the needs of this group.

It has been estimated that 40% of the dwelling units in South Boston need at least modest rehabilitation. The U.S. Census in 1970 indicated that there were particularly large concentrations of deteriorated housing in census tracts 608 and 609. Estimates at that time show 16 to 25% of the housing stock in need of demolition or complete rehabilitation.

Today, over half the housing stock of the Lower End area--a total of 1,125 units--requires some rehabilitation. During the past two winters this area has been the scene of numerous fires, some of suspicious origin, forcing at least 15 families to seek alternate housing.

One quarter of South Boston's population lives in subsidized housing, primarily in the neighborhood's three housing projects. The projects are all somewhat deteriorated and in continuous need of rehabilitation.

The D Street, or West Broadway, Public Housing Project has over the last two years been plagued by fires, vandalism and the destruction of vacant units. This housing development experienced a net population loss of 5% from 1960 to 1970 and over one quarter of its units are currently vacant.

The most noticeable population shift in South Boston has been among young people. Between 1960 and 1970 the neighborhood's 10 to 19 year old population grew 30%, while the 20 to 34 population decreased by 30%. This change has placed a strain on social service agencies that have been unable physically or programmatically to keep up with the growing demand and need for effective youth programs.

South Boston's unemployment rate has risen from 4.3% in 1970 to an estimated 13% today. Coordinated development of the northern edge of South Boston--creating new jobs in newly defined industrial zones--is needed to alleviate this growing joblessness problem. Such development will reduce the blight caused by the currently unchecked encroachment of industry into primarily residential neighborhoods.

Finally, the West Broadway commercial district has in past years experienced security problems, and recent cases of vandalism have raised concern among area businesses.

Housing Needs

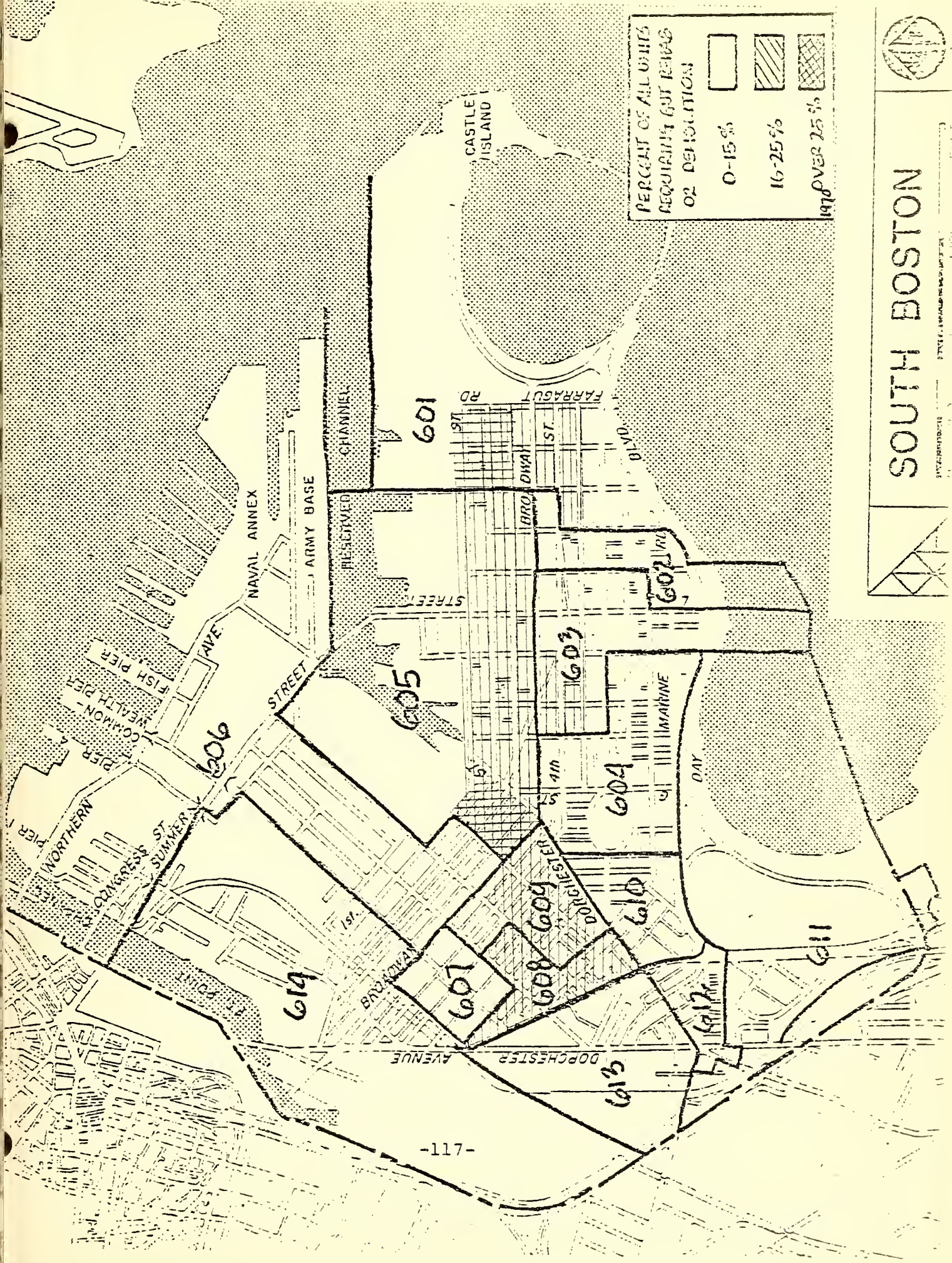
- Preservation and rehabilitation of the existing housing stock.
- Upgrading of subsidized housing units.
- Management and development of vacant and underutilized land.

Commercial Needs

- Financing for storefront renovations.
- Financing of security improvements in the business district.

Health and Social Service Needs

- Recreational and counselling programs for disadvantaged young people.
- Elderly outreach programs.
- Programs that provide educational enrichment for youth.



PERCENT OF ALL UNITS
ACQUIRING O2 DEPLETION

0-15%	16-25%	OVER 25%
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CITY OF BOSTON

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

SOUTH END

The South End is a neighborhood of social and economic contrasts. Though it still maintains the ethnic and racial diversity that has characterized it in the past, some shifts have occurred over the past decade in the size of different racial and ethnic groups. Reversing a long decline, since 1970 the White population has increased from 41% to 51% and has become concentrated near the major employment areas of the Prudential Center and hospitals. The population of Blacks has declined from 39% to 31% and is concentrated in the low income census tracts adjacent to Roxbury, while Hispanics are located in the center of the South End and the Oriental population is located primarily near the neighborhood's border with Chinatown. Both the Hispanic and Oriental populations have increased significantly since 1970.

In 1970, 42.3% of all the families in the South End had incomes of less than \$5,000 per annum and in the area south of Massachusetts Avenue (Census Tracts 709, 804, 805, 806) the number of families below \$5,000 per year was greater than 40%. Today family incomes remain well below the city median, with 57.9% of all families having incomes less than \$9,133 per year, and 68.7% of Black families and 83.4% of Hispanic families falling in the lower income category. There is also a large elderly population comprising 11% of the total and 17% of the Black population. In addition, 37% of the population is under twenty-four years of age, a factor which contributes to crime and vandalism in the South End.

The housing market has changed markedly over the past fifteen years with rising property values sparking substantial public and private investment. The percentage of owner-occupied units has increased to approximately 18%, up from 11.3% in 1970 but still below the city average.

Approximately 38% of all units are subsidized, including public housing. A large proportion of the public housing is in seriously deteriorated condition and is vacant. According to the 1970 Census, the Lenox Street housing development and the surrounding area (Census Tracts 804, 805, 806) had an extremely high concentration of deteriorated housing with over 25% in need of complete rehabilitation or demolition.

The majority of the South End's commercial businesses, located along major arteries, are marginal and have had difficulty adjusting to a changing market. The coming months will be especially difficult due to the large amount of arterial street work scheduled for the South End.

Housing Needs

- Rehabilitation subsidy for low income residents.
- Upgrading and systems repair for public housing.

Commercial Needs

- Assistance in adjusting to a changing market.
- Aid in planning for impacts of major street repair.

Health and Social Service Needs

- Elderly programs, particularly outreach to Blacks and Orientals.
- Youth programs, both recreational and job training.
- Day care for the large number of low income families.

Open Space-Boarding and Demolition

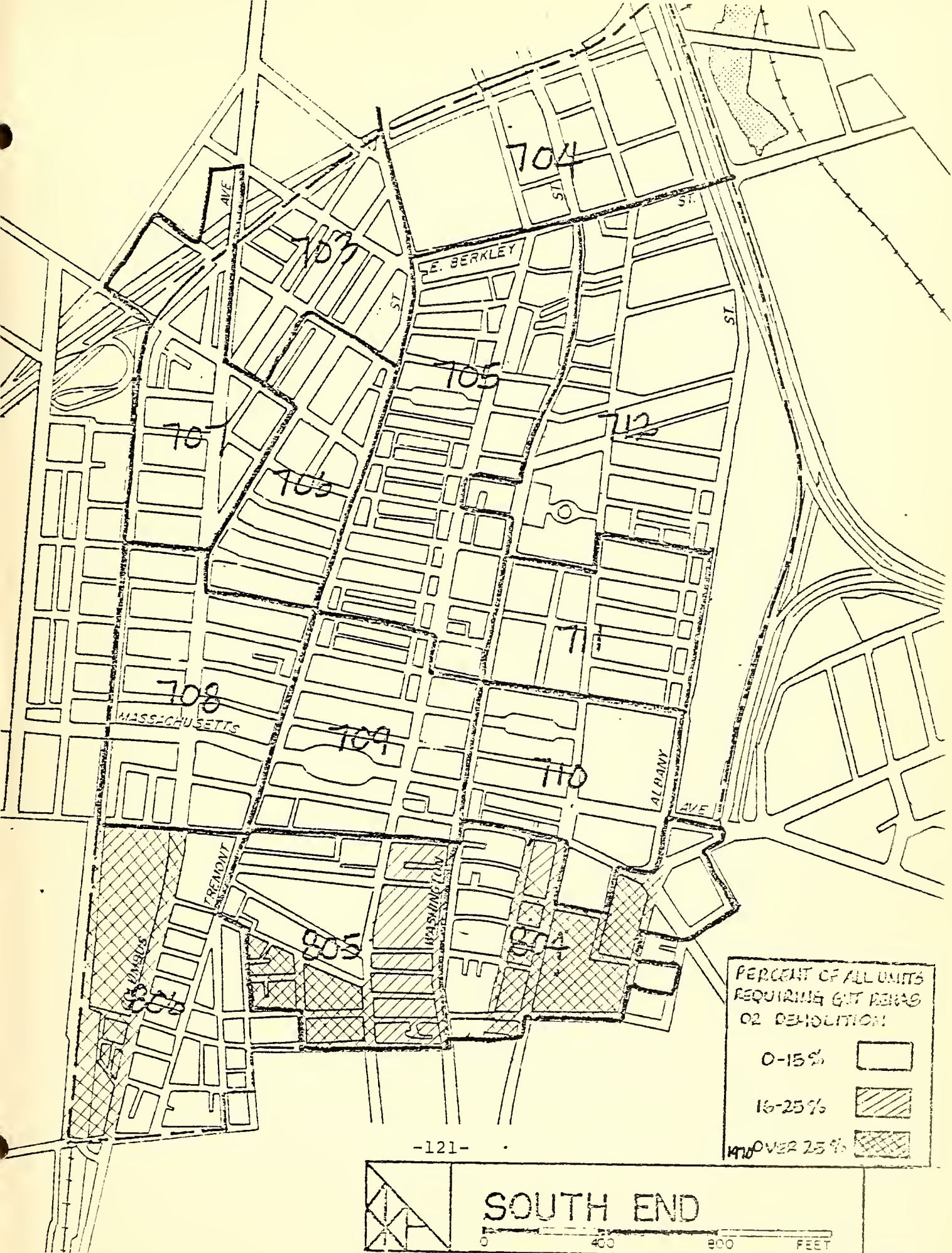
- Maintenance and use of open space.

Public Facilities and Improvements

- Street lighting near public housing, sidewalk and street repair.
- Renovations to Boston City Hospital.

Public Safety

- Increased foot and mounted patrols.



CITY OF BOSTON

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION NEEDS

WEST ROXBURY

Between 1960 and 1970, the population of West Roxbury increased by 24%, to 35,410. The community's suburban qualities and easy access to the central city have attracted families to live there since the railroad first opened in 1851.

Most of the housing stock is in excellent condition with the majority of structures single family homes. Over one third of all homeowners are over 65 and the Housing Improvement Program has proven to be a significant incentive to housing rehabilitation.

In the last few years, the City has focused on the revitalization of the Centre Street business district and has spent over \$1 million in roadway redesign and reconstruction there. As a result of both the public and private investments in the area, Centre Street is an attractive and active commercial area serving the needs of not only West Roxbury but surrounding communities as well. In Year V, commercial programs are needed to support previous capital investments along Centre Street, and also to encourage new private investments in the Washington/Grove area.

Health and social service programs are needed to serve the large elderly and youth populations in West Roxbury. Particular attention must be paid to the needs of teenage girls in the neighborhood, as well as the elderly who are confined to their homes and unable to participate in the mainstream of community life. In addition, the recreation programs which have been an important part of the neighborhood for many years are now becoming too expensive for many youths to participate in.

Through past years' City capital budgets, street and sidewalk construction, trees, lighting, and park improvements have encouraged neighborhood confidence and stability. Further capital improvements--such as a new police station and expanded library--will be needed to maintain West Roxbury's attractive suburban qualities.

Housing Needs

- Continuation of the Housing Improvement Program.
- Establishment of a HIP site office to assist in targeting the program in the Grove area.

Commercial Needs

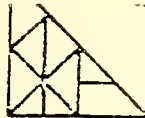
- Continuation of the Restore storefront improvement program.
- Renovation of human service facilities located in the business districts.

Health and Social Service Needs

- Renovation of human service facilities
- Development of a comprehensive senior service program
- Support for youth recreation programs
- Development of a special outreach program for girls

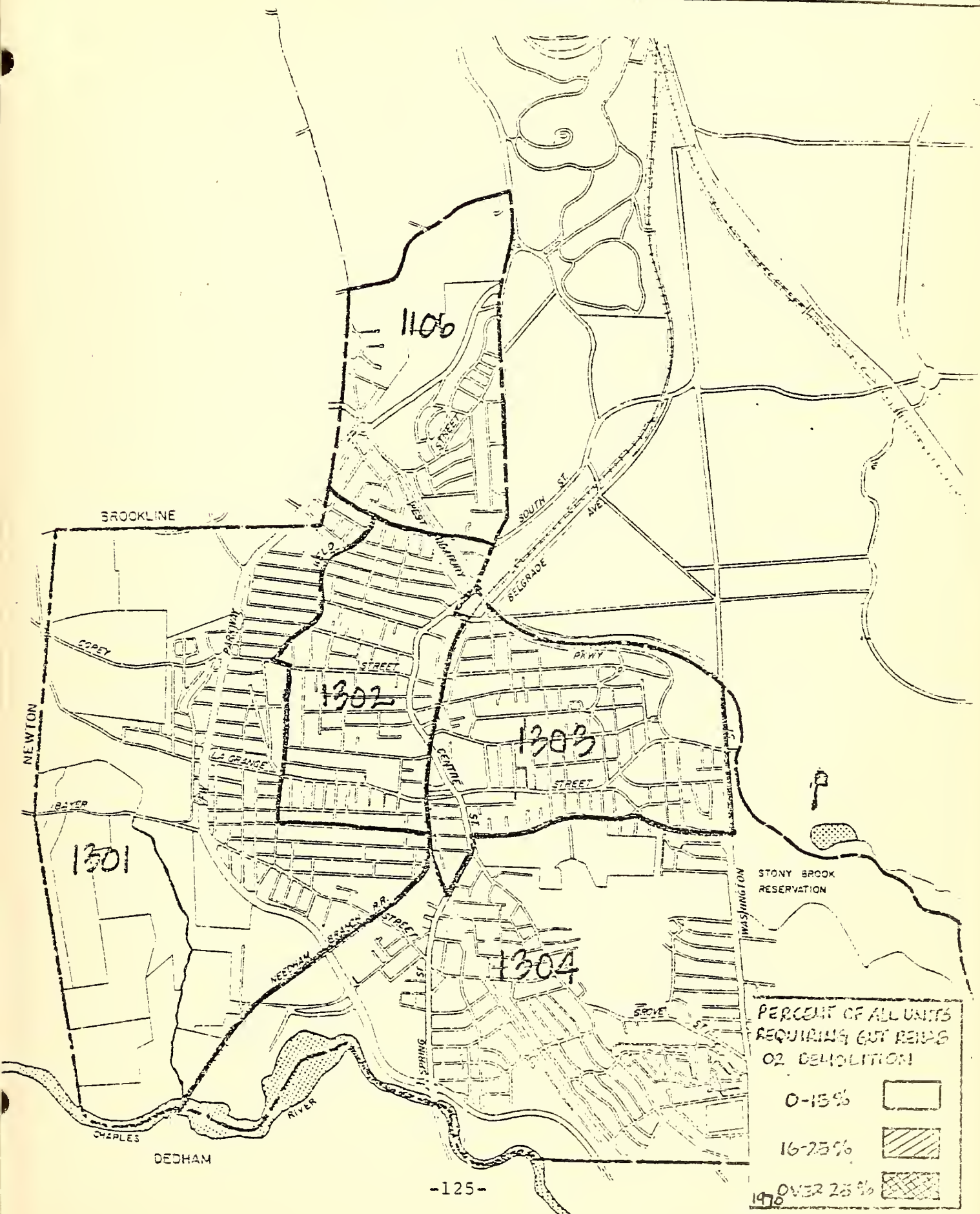
Public Improvements Needs

- Grove Area improvements
- Library renovations
- Library/Elderly Center additions
- Street and sidewalk maintenance
- Tree planting
- Traffic lighting
- Parks repair



WEST ROXBURY

0 1000 2000 4000 FEET



COMMUNITYWIDE HOUSING NEEDS

According to 1977 and 1978 statistics, 73% of Boston's homeowners are within the low and moderate income range. The Housing Improvement Program (HIP) has since its inception addressed the repair and maintenance needs of many of these homeowners, including the elderly, minorities and women, as evidenced by the rehabilitation of over 25% of the eligible owner-occupied structures in the City. Notwithstanding this success, HIP has not been able to reach a significant number of those lowest income homeowners who cannot afford conventional financing.

Over 60% of the city's renters in 1974 were of low or moderate income. Indirectly, HIP has provided improved living conditions for those renter households in 2 to 6 family owner-occupied structures. Other CDBG-funded programs directed at owner-occupied housing also have had important spin-off benefits for renters.

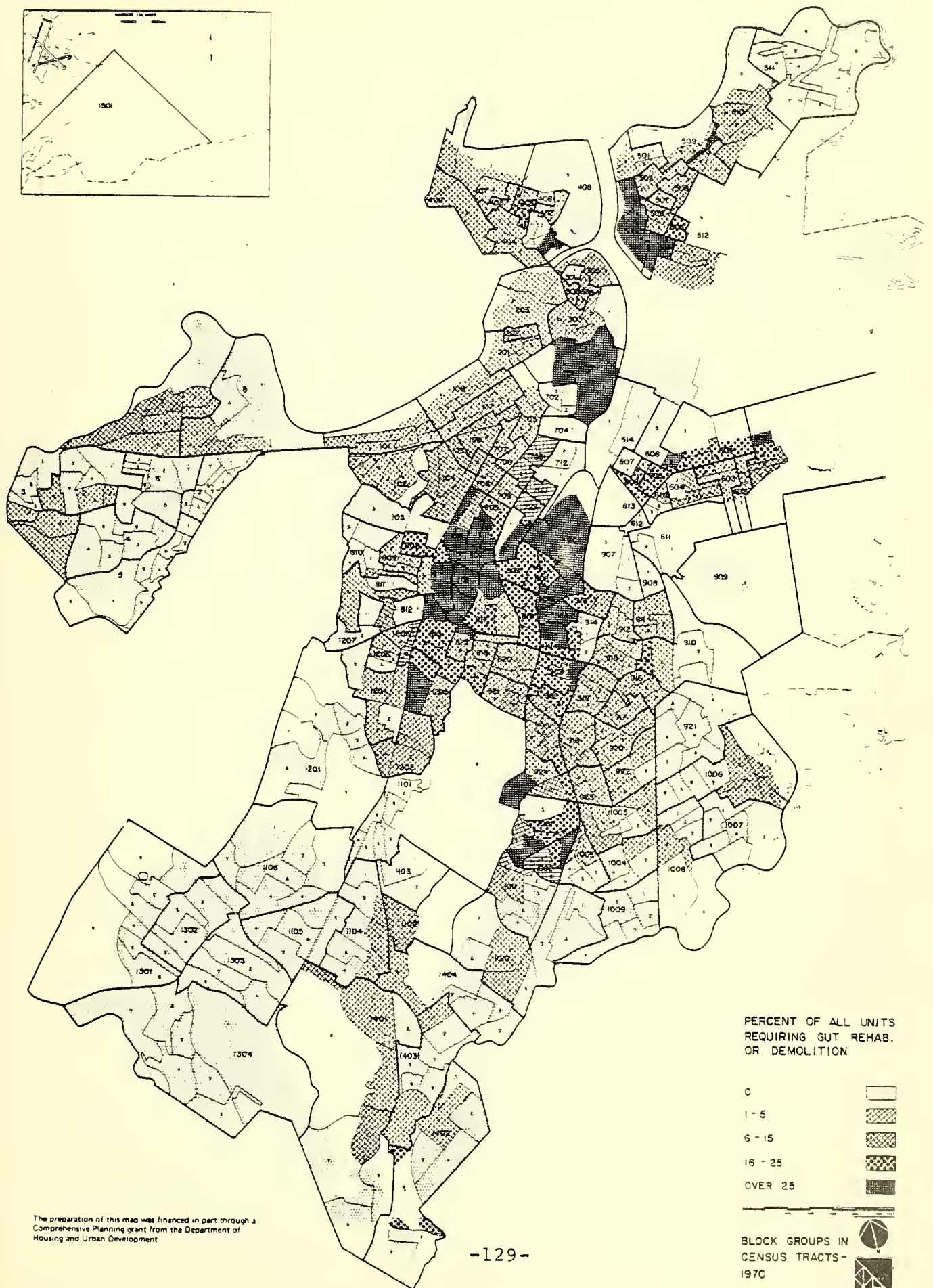
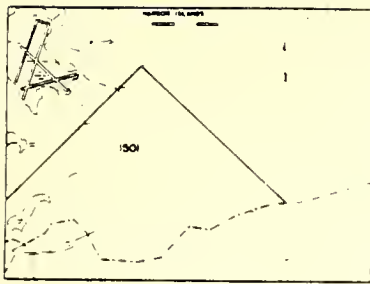
Tenants in many large investor-owner structures still require some form of assistance but the interface between financing, management, code enforcement and rent levels poses a complex set of issues not readily addressed.

Approximately 10% of Boston's population resides in public housing. For the most part, this stock is rapidly deteriorating while available federal and state modernization funds are diminishing. Boston has traditionally allocated 10% of CDBG allocation to both family and elderly developments.

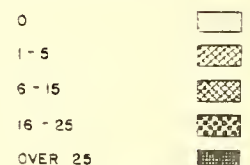
The threat of displacement of lower income residents by new higher income households has arisen within the context of neighborhood revitalization. The City is sensitive to these issues and has tried to strike a balance between revitalization and the stabilization of neighborhood housing markets. The City is committed to the objective of enabling low and moderate income homeowners to remain in their homes and simultaneously to maintain and upgrade them.

The need to relieve the spatial concentration of minority and low income groups within the city calls for an aggressive fair housing program consisting of information dissemination, counseling, complaint investigation, community relations and affirmative marketing.

A related issue, the need to provide economically and racially integrated assisted housing, is metropolitan in nature and clearly calls for a regional solution.



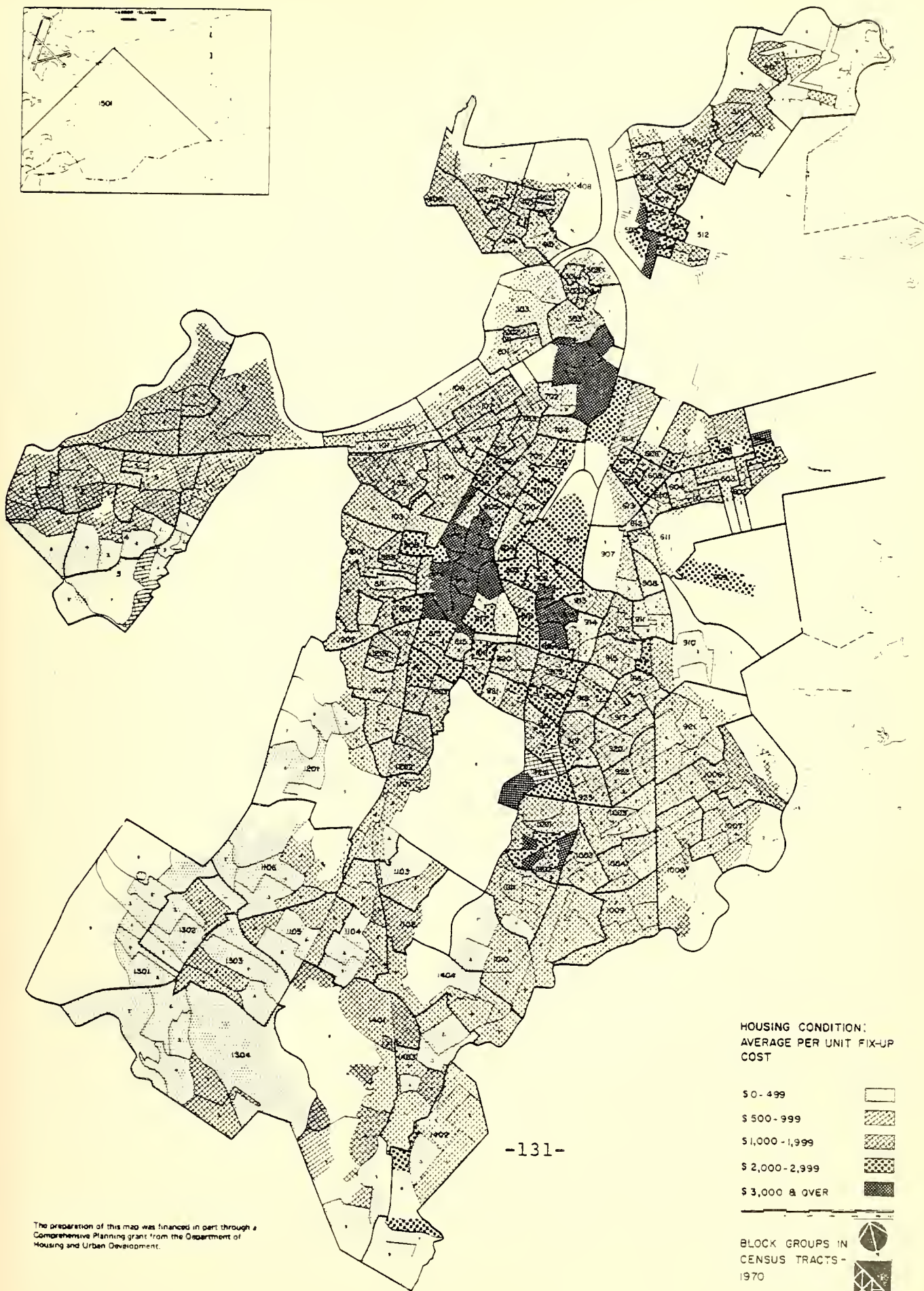
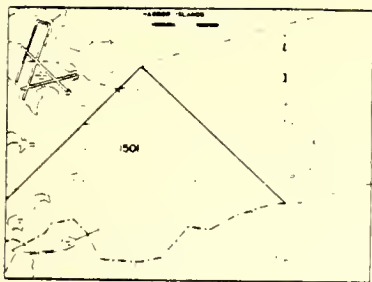
PERCENT OF ALL UNITS
REQUIRING GUT REHAB.
OR DEMOLITION



BLOCK GROUPS IN
CENSUS TRACTS -
1970

BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The preparation of this map was financed in part through a
Comprehensive Planning grant from the Department of
Housing and Urban Development



COMMUNITYWIDE PUBLIC FACILITY AND IMPROVEMENT NEEDS

Boston has three major facilities that serve the city population as a whole: City Hospital, the main downtown branch of the city library system and the Occupational Resource Center -- a vocational high school which upon completion will offer enrollment to students from throughout the city.

In addition, the city is now developing plans for a centrally located elderly center open to all senior citizens. The center will combine the resources and activities of several programs currently run at scattered locations. It will thereby achieve a more comprehensive and more efficiently operated program of services for the elderly.

Beyond these special purpose citywide facilities, every city neighborhood has basic infrastructure needs which the city seeks to address through its annual capital improvement program: public works improvements, traffic signalization, rehabilitation of parks and playgrounds, and renovations to other municipal facilities.

Public Works

Highest priorities in virtually every neighborhood are for improved residential street lighting and replacement of old water and sewer systems. The City's Public Works Department and the newly created Water and Sewer Commission are making a concerted effort to address these needs.

In recent years the demand for improved street lighting has often been greatest in areas of the city whose lighting systems are still owned and controlled by Boston Edison, the local electric utility company. The City will eventually take over the lighting on such streets but can do so only gradually; it must rely on Boston Edison for interim upgrading.

Within the city limits there are some 780 miles of streets that should receive regular attention. Based on an average "life-expectancy" of 50 years (given periodic resurfacing), an ideal program of street/sidewalk maintenance in the city would call for reconstruction every year of some 40 miles of streets. In recent years, however, the City has been financially able to undertake only 15 to 18 (with State and Federal assistance). Here the City faces a critical need which it cannot meet with its own present resources.

Parks and Recreation Facilities

Most Boston neighborhoods are fortunate in the variety of park facilities available to serve their different age groups. The City's greatest concern is therefore with the care and rehabilitation of existing facilities rather than the development of any new parks. Given financial limitations, the capital improvements program for parks must be extremely selective, targeting specific projects in conjunction with other neighborhood investments and enlisting the cooperation of neighborhood organizations in the care and maintenance of these facilities.

Other Municipal Facilities

Over the past 12 years the City has replaced or modernized virtually all of its other municipal facilities--police and fire stations, branch libraries and local neighborhood municipal buildings. Current planning calls for replacement of or substantial renovation to one or two fire and police stations each year. The 10-15 year old master plan for the library system is virtually complete with replacement of two existing branches scheduled this year. Neighborhood municipal buildings--which accommodate youth and elderly activities as well as branch offices for city services--require periodic modifications for specific programs but substantial renovation only once every 10 to 15 years.

Traffic Control & Signalization Improvements

Thanks largely to the provisions of the jointly funded (state/federal) Urban Systems Program, the city has been able to undertake a continuing program of traffic control improvements to many of its major streets and business districts. The City has been increasingly successful at coordinating these improvements with other related projects: clearance of land for new economic development, new recreational amenities, special business district loan programs and the like. However, the current level of outside funding assistance is extremely critical to the City's ability to meet these needs.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

Better Job Fit

The City's transformation to a services economy has generated an increasing flow of professional and technical skill-demand jobs, more readily captured by the suburban labor force than the central city.

Boston's residents have fewer skills than suburban residents. While over 62% of the City's jobs are in the expanding white-collar occupations, only 54% of the City's workers have these occupational skills. Overall, the City's labor force has captured an increasing share of the professional and clerical occupations, but there remains a comparative deficit of Bostonians experienced in managerial/administrative work and the skilled trades. There is a surplus of Boston labor force experienced in low-grade service and less skilled manual work.

The structural imbalance is more severe for the City's minority work force, which accounts for 15% of all city workers. With over 27% of City jobs in the professional/managerial occupations, only 14% of the employed non-white male residents were engaged in these occupations. This compares with 23% of the City's white males, and over 35% of the suburban males.

There is, therefore, the need to better equip unskilled residents to take advantage of newly generated service sector jobs through increased job training and improved job matching and referral services.

There is also a need to accelerate efforts to produce new manufacturing and other jobs which will be accessible to unemployed and underemployed City residents.

Site Availability and Costs

Major private development in Boston's inner city is severely handicapped by the noncompetitive costs of land clearance, assembly and infrastructure improvements, when compared to suburban sites. The problem is typical of older urban areas and is only exacerbated by the comparative regional disadvantages in factor costs faced by industry throughout the New England region. Principle disadvantages are in the areas of transportation, energy and property taxes.

There is, therefore, the continuing need to identify methods for subsidizing private development costs, utilizing such means as federal UDAG and EDA grants, tax-free revenue bond issues, loans, and use of the city's capital budget to absorb infrastructure costs.

Knowledge of site availability is another key element in the range of economic development variables. A computerized data file of available industrial sites city-wide is required. This would allow the matching of expansion or relocation needs of firms with appropriate sites and provide a basis for developing future investment strategies by site.

The revival of the city's real estate market, including the construction of much new office space, has led to increased vacancies in older downtown office buildings. Recycling incentives for these buildings should be explored, with particular emphasis on the incentives to develop incubation space for new firms and economically integrated quality housing.

High Technology Capital Needs

High technology is one area of major industrial potential in Boston and the surrounding region. Production of high technology instruments in the medical, scientific and engineering fields reflects the city's successful role as incubator for new technology firms. Unfortunately, the capital requirements peculiar to their stage of industrial growth hampers their job creation potential.

The particular capital needs of young high technology firms is a capital market problem national in scope and will not be resolved by local efforts. However, recent availability of capital to the Massachusetts Technology Development Corporation and the Community Development Finance Corporation increase prospects for successful expansion of the City's dynamic high technology base. City agencies such as the Economic Development Industrial Corporation (EDIC), the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA), and EEPA can make referrals to appropriate capital sources.

Cost of Living

One of the critical economic development issues facing low and moderate income people is the high cost of essential goods and services, such as food, utilities, housing and health services--those commodities, unfortunately, which are most subject to inflationary pressure. Because the private sector alone may not be able to adequately address these needs, special attention should be directed towards innovative ways of ensuring the most efficient use and conservation of neighborhood-level resources often overlooked by private businesses.

Effective neighborhood self-help efforts have, in Boston and other cities, begun to have a significant impact on the general quality of life, especially in those neighborhoods with large numbers of low-and-moderate income people. Activities range from housing rehabilitation and new construction to start-up of neighborhood-based businesses or projects that can assist to decrease the cost of purchasing an adequate standard of living. The existence of some 20 community-based development organizations (CBDOs) across the city provides an opportunity for the city to move forward in this direction. An assessment of how the city can facilitate appropriate neighborhood-based development and how it can integrate CBDO planning and development into the city's overall neighborhood revitalization and economic development efforts, would be an important step.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

Though continuing to offer a unique blend of modern retailing and old-fashioned service, Boston's neighborhood business districts still have a distance to go in meeting all the shopping needs of nearby residents. In some sections of the city, only a fraction of the shopping dollar is spent in the traditional neighborhood shopping area, the balance going to suburban malls, new city shopping facilities, and downtown. The consequential loss to the neighborhood and the city in jobs, tax revenues, shopping convenience, and property upkeep is substantial.

To strengthen the neighborhood business districts, a number of needs must be met:

LONG TERM FINANCING FOR BUSINESS INVESTMENT

In many parts of the city, businesses have difficulty in obtaining long-term financing for property acquisition and rehabilitation. Consequently, investment plans are shelved, or high interest costs and obligatory short-term borrowing strain business finances.

IMPROVED CUSTOMER SECURITY

In some areas the threat of crime causes those residents with the mobility to shop elsewhere to do so. This reduces the purchasing power available to merchants and makes it difficult to attract and hold businesses serving high income households.

IMPROVED BUSINESS SECURITY

Incidences of vandalism, robbery, and breaking and entering are among problems which tend to limit new investment by businesses. These crimes also make insurance difficult and costly to obtain, increasing the cost of doing business (costs which must ultimately be passed on the consumer in the form of higher prices).

INCREASED RANGE OF SHOPPERS GOODS

Like other cities, Boston has suffered from the post-war trend for major general merchandise retailers to vacate older business districts in favor of new malls and suburban strips. As a result residents of some neighborhoods are poorly served for purchase of clothing, home furnishings, and other shoppers goods, as residents are forced to go outside the neighborhood to find these items in any variety.

CONVENIENCE SHOPPING

Major food and drug chains have found it increasingly unattractive to maintain urban neighborhood operations because of high operating costs, increased security expenses, and lower demand for high-margin merchandise. Several areas have been impacted by this disinvestment trend and are currently in serious need of additional grocery and drug stores.

MORE PARKING

Business districts developed before the automobile's popularization frequently have limited parking facilities and are not competitive with parking available at suburban shopping locations.

IMPROVED STOREFRONTS

Unlike shopping centers, where shopfronts are subject to strict design controls, business district facades often reflect a hodge-podge of styles, ages, materials, colors, tastes, and sign sizes. The need for coordinated storefront improvements continues to be substantial.

SPACE FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT

Despite significant demand for additional retail facilities there is often little or no vacant real estate on which to accommodate them. If new businesses are to be brought in, it will require new, creative approaches to rehabilitation and reuse of existing structures.

IMPROVED IMAGE

The "image" factor in retailing has worked against older business districts. New shopping centers are aggressively promoted, contain heavily advertised businesses, and have design amenities which, superficially at least, make them more attractive than business districts.

IMPROVED MERCHANDISING TECHNIQUES

Many neighborhood businesses have suffered over the years from unattractive window displays, poor layout of merchandise and unsophisticated purchasing. There is a need for technical assistance on merchandising and management techniques.

HUMAN SERVICES AND SPECIAL NEEDS OF LOW INCOME RESIDENTS

The delivery of human services at the neighborhood level is an increasingly important need for both low and moderate income residents and for the stability of the neighborhoods. Quality of life is an integral part of neighborhood development and it is important to all residents that those with special needs in their neighborhoods receive the necessary services. Health care, day care for children and recreation are beyond the means of many City residents, particularly in areas needing concentrated investments.

New Non-English Speaking Residents

Boston will continue to experience an in-migration of low income residents who are not fluent in English. This includes Hispanic, Chinese, Cape Verdean and Russian speaking groups primarily. Their lack of fluency in English creates a special need to ensure that they have access to English language training and to the full range of programs and services available to other low income people. Many of these residents can be expected to reside in neighborhoods where they will have the support of an existing community of people who speak their native language. For this reason the City will continue to encourage neighborhood based programs, including Little City Halls and non-profit community groups, which meet the special needs of the non-english speaking communities. In addition, information about specific public programs in housing, employment, business development and human services will be made available through bi-lingual personnel and publications within each program.

Unemployed Minority Males

There is a disproportionately high rate of unemployment among minority male residents, both adult and teenagers. To support the development of neighborhoods where such unemployment is high, it is necessary to provide both an increased number of entry level jobs within, or with easy access to, these neighborhoods, and to provide increased training in higher job skills for which there is existing demand. Support of business districts within the neighborhoods through programs such as the Codman Square CDC, provision of a commercial development planner for Franklin Field or the implementation of a business district promotional program for Dudley Terminal will develop more jobs available to minority males. Other programs such as the Roberto Clemente training program in electrical and plumbing trades will provide skills in high paying jobs for which there is a great demand.

Inexperienced Low Income Homeowners

There are many solid opportunities for low-income homeownership in Boston. This presents both an opportunity and a problem. In the past many low-income, first-time homebuyers have seen their investment and work lost, in part because they lacked skills of experienced homeowners. Owner occupied homes which developed more problems than the new owners could handle deteriorated and were abandoned.

This created problems for tenants in the buildings and for whole neighborhoods. There is a need for counseling to help low income residents take advantage of homeownership opportunities as well as assist the new owner to budget and get the most for the home maintenance dollars needed to preserve the housing stock. The intricacies of lead paint removal, tenant-landlord relations and public housing assistance programs can all create problems for the inexperienced owner without some technical assistance. Counseling through the Housing Improvement Program or through interest reduction and high risk loan programs in Roxbury, Dorchester and Mission Hill will meet these needs.

Single-Parent Families

Higher rates of divorce and of unmarried parents are creating serious economic problems for low income parents. Inflation has forced many mothers to seek full or part-time employment. Both of these trends have created an increased need for child care and child development services which enable parents to remain or become employed and self-supporting. The City will continue to support non-profit community groups which are trying to meet these needs of the low and moderate income residents.

Elderly

The elderly population of the City includes a growing number who find themselves slipping into lower income status as they grow older. Most prefer to remain in the familiar surroundings of their neighborhoods, but encounter problems of mobility, appropriate housing, safety, socialization, health care and nutrition. Meeting these needs is an important part of the development program in most neighborhoods.

Youth

Problems of the youth population in many neighborhoods contribute to neighborhood deterioration. These problems take the form of vandalism, drug and alcohol abuse and intimidation of older residents. Particularly in low income neighborhoods, parents do not have the resources for either treatment of problems or the provision of positive activities and these two approaches must be supported by the public sector both directly and in cooperation with neighborhood non-profit groups.

Health Care

The availability of quality health care in the neighborhoods suffered due to a drastic decline in the number of private physicians practicing in urban areas. The growth of neighborhood health centers has enabled people to once again receive quality health care at reasonable cost in their neighborhoods.

This remains an important need for low-income elderly who may be unable or afraid to travel long distances for medical care. Non-English speaking residents are more likely to receive care in neighborhood centers which provide services in Chinese and Spanish. The City has supported the establishment of these centers to meet the needs of low income, elderly and non-english speaking residents and to support the general development of the neighborhoods, and will continue to do so on the future.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING NEEDS

DATA SOURCES

A 1978 Survey of Boston Resident Attitudes Toward Their City,
Their Neighborhoods and Its People
Consensus, Inc.; 1978.

A Survey of Attitudes Toward the City of Boston and its
Neighborhoods
Peter D. Hart Research Associates, Inc.; 1977.

BRA District Profiles
Boston Redevelopment Authority, Neighborhood Planning
Program; 1977.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Unemployment Rates
United States Department of Labor.

Census of Population Housing Income
United States Department of Commerce; 1960,1970.

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)
City of Boston; 1979.

Estimates of the Minority and Non-Minority Population of Boston's
Neighborhoods in 1976
Boston Redevelopment Authority; 1978.

Housing in Boston:Background Analysis and Program Directors
Boston Redevelopment Authority; 1974.

Living in Boston
City of Boston; 1978.

Massachusetts State Census; 1975.

The Boston Plan
City of Boston; 1978.

Toward a Housing Policy and Program for the City of Boston
Boston Redevelopment Authority; 1978.

Unemployment in Boston; Neighborhood Patterns and Socio-
Economic Characteristics
Boston Redevelopment Authority; 1976.

Strategies & Project Components

COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY

1. NAME OF APPLICANT

City of Boston

2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER

B-79-MC-25-0002

3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY

From: July 1, 1979 To: June 30, 1980

☒ Original (Every Three Years)

☐ Revision

(Dated)

☐ Amendment

(Dated)

5. COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY: (Provide a narrative in accordance with instructions.)

See Attached

☒ (Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach)

General Strategy

Boston's approach to community development recognizes three pre-eminent factors:

- The importance of the commitment of money and effort by all parts of the private sector to the long-range health of each neighborhood and the city as a whole.
- The needs of individuals who, even within a healthy, thriving city, would be unable to participate fully because of problems of inadequate education, lack of job skills, discrimination, language difficulties, age, alcohol and drug problems, family breakdowns, poor health or physical handicaps and the resulting problems for neighborhoods with concentrations of people in need of assistance.
- The tremendous diversity of Boston's neighborhoods and the resulting need for a variety of coordinated strategies to prevent deterioration in some neighborhoods, while reversing a process of moderate deteriorating in others and undertaking major revitalization efforts in still others.

Neighborhood - Based Programming

A planning team made of the neighborhood Little City Hall manager, the Boston Redevelopment Authority's neighborhood planner and the Office of Program Development's neighborhood programmer continuously monitor changes in each neighborhood and work with area residents. Each year the team prepares an improvement program for its area which coordinates Community Development Block Grant and City Capital Budget expenditures with other public, private and non-profit activities. The planning team is assisted by specialists in housing, economic development, capital projects, neighborhood commercial development, and human services. Their role is to formulate programs for citywide implementation as well as for specific geographic areas.

By preparing an individual improvement program for each area, Boston is working to make all of its neighborhoods healthy and desirable. This approach avoids the error of focusing exclusively on a few problem areas and making some progress there while even greater problems develop in other areas for lack of some preventive action. Boston's community development objectives and priorities are best conveyed in the individual neighborhood programs. The City's approach is a synthesis of individual neighborhood programs, coordinated and balanced to ensure consistency, efficient administration and the preservation of existing resources while developing new strengths.

Neighborhood Strategy Areas

Within this context, Boston targets intensive CDBG and capital budget improvements in Neighborhood Strategy Areas (NSA) in selected parts of some neighborhoods. The NSAs receive the full complement of key components in comparison to the smaller projects and more widely dispersed activities operating in the neighborhood. Selection of areas for concentrated investment is based on the degree of housing deterioration, proportion of low to moderate income persons, rate and process of racial change, amount of street repair and lighting required, commercial area decline, number of vacant lots and abandoned buildings, need for security and human service programs and the existence of one or more strong community organizations. The goal has been and will remain the stabilization and revitalization of each neighborhood with the Neighborhood Strategy Areas serving as anchors to other development activities, catalysts for increasing resident investment in housing and business, and leverage points for attracting new investment to the entire neighborhood.

Locations which are not candidates for NSA designation include those neighborhoods which have stable populations, strong housing market, vigorous commercial districts, moderate to high income residents, few vacant lots or abandoned buildings and where the outlook is generally good for continued investment and stability. This does not mean that neighborhoods which do not contain NSAs are necessarily lacking any needs; it does mean that they are on the upswing and no longer require a high degree of concentrated public investment. Some of the "upswing neighborhoods" still have general problems and needs but are in relatively good condition overall.

Private Sector Involvement

The majority of human needs--such as housing, employment, goods and services--are provided by individuals and organizations in the private sector, not by governmental action. Government provides certain necessary services, but can never have the resources to provide for all the needs of an entire city or neighborhood. A basic objective of any true community development strategy must be the maintenance and development of a healthy private sector which provides enough jobs; which gives homeowners, landlords and tenants the means and incentives to maintain and improve housing, and which encourages businesses to provide the goods and services that residents need. Unless private sector activity can be sustained, or increased, governmental actions will occur in a context of increasing deterioration as private effort and money are withdrawn faster than public sector support could possibly be made available.

The recognition of the private sector's dominant role in neighborhoods is reflected in two priorities for community development efforts in Boston:

(1) the use of public funds to leverage private investment in areas where it is needed and would not otherwise take place, and

(2) the emphasis on increasing the "confidence" of residents, businessmen and others in the future strength and potential of their neighborhood and city, to motivate them to use their skills and money in productive ways that help ensure the future, not undercut it. This approach requires a balancing of efforts to encourage new industrial jobs, to promote downtown office and residential development, to assist neighborhood business districts and to leverage major repairs by homeowners. It seeks to assure that a resident who completes a job training program will find a job available, to encourage the resident who achieves some economic success to remain as a resident of the city, and to stabilize neighborhoods so that a resident who receives housing assistance does not find his new or improved home surrounded by houses abandoned by the private sector.

Residents In Need

The development of sound neighborhoods within a healthy city provides opportunities to all residents, and yet there are still many who are unable to participate or even survive without assistance. A growing elderly population has special needs related to mobility, health care, dwindling real income and particularly security. Other residents, beset by a host of social problems are unable to become fully self supporting through regular employment. A particularly serious community development implication of this problem is its contribution to criminal activity.

A 1978 survey showed that crime/personal safety considerations were the third most serious concern of Boston residents (after property taxes and educational quality in public schools). Twenty-four percent of Boston's residents reported feeling unsafe. Among Black residents, 33% reported feeling unsafe in their neighborhoods. Efforts to assist residents, particularly the young, to become productive, self-supporting and in control of their lives are essential to both the individual and the neighborhood. Only then will any real progress be made toward lasting community development.

New, low-income residents who might be expected to reside in the City will generally be served by the same programs which serve Boston's existing high concentration of low income residents. Of particular importance to identifiable low income groups expected to reside in Boston are the programs serving the non-English speaking. These include general assistance in overcoming language barriers when seeking housing, health care, employment or governmental assistance which is provided through a variety of centers in neighborhood locations in which new, non-English speaking residents tend to locate, as well as specific programs such as job training or English as a second language.

Handicapped residents will be served by the design of all new and renovated municipal buildings to accommodate their access needs, as well as by grants to non-profit organizations such as the Bowdoin Street Health Center and the Kit Clark Senior House to provide for handicapped access to their facilities. Support is designated for Jamaica Plain's Fortune House for handicapped adults, Boston Aid to the Blind in West Roxbury, the Kent Community School's recreation program for handicapped children in Charlestown, a program for special needs children in the Orient Heights section of East Boston and a housing advocacy program for handicapped, elderly and low income residents of the Back Bay.

Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies

Unless otherwise noted, the duration of time for all component activities will be one year. With regard to the Neighborhood Strategy Areas, however, the duration of time will be five years.

CITY OF BOSTON

1979-1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE ALLSTON-BRIGHTON PROJECT

Introduction

A narrow strip of land along the Charles River links Allston & Brighton to the rest of Boston. The winding river bank is one of the neighborhood's finest amenities used by many for jogging, bicycling, walking and canoeing.

Settled as farmland in the 1600's and known as Boston's "Wild West" when it had a bustling cattle market in the 19th century, Allston & Brighton is a residential district of variety and appeal. It has small neighborhoods off the main streets that consist of single and two-family homes built between the late Victorian era and the 1950's, as well as Boston's familiar triple-deckers.

Allston/Brighton is the second largest neighborhood in the city with a population of 67,046, of which 17% are elderly and 26% are between 20-24 years. The large student age population is attributable to three universities--Harvard, Boston College, and Boston University--which are located in or adjacent to the neighborhood. It is also ethnically diverse with Irish, Italian, Greek, Jewish and more recently, Chinese and Hispanic families settling in the area.

Allston & Brighton is a comfortable, heterogeneous community with young families and singles increasingly investing in the neighborhood's housing stock. To some extent, this will change the transient ambience created by the yearly turnover of students. However, these population trends must be watched to assure a supportive environment for existing elderly, ethnic and lower income Allston & Brighton residents.

General Strategy

The Allston & Brighton Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy is a three-year plan to upgrade the area's private and public housing, commercial districts, and delivery of social services. Public improvements will be programmed to assure the long-term success of other activities. It is anticipated that through the timely allocation of public funds, an atmosphere conducive to continued private investment and stabilization will be created.

Housing

To reinforce the residential character of Allston & Brighton, proven housing programs will be continued and new programs begun. Funding will be continued for the Housing Improvement Program under which 30% of the area's eligible structures have already been rehabilitated. New programs will be initiated over the next two years to deal with code violations in the neighborhood's absentee-owned structures.

Improved security and modernization of Allston & Brighton's public housing is an important component of the housing strategy. Funds will be allocated for a 24-hour security force at the Fidelis housing development and increased funding for modernization will be a priority for both the Faneuil and Fidelis housing projects.

Commercial Revitalization

The Commercial Revitalization project is designed to stimulate private investment through limited use of public community development funds and capital budget monies. The strategy will link storefront improvement rebates, business area amenities and upgraded public improvements. The City's Neighborhood Business Program and local merchants will work together in determining how best to satisfy consumer demands and attract new shoppers. New and innovative uses of land in the commercial areas will be studied to ascertain the best locations for new stores, parking facilities and sitting areas.

Health and Social Services

Access to day care services, high quality health care for the elderly, and education programs for the area's youth and are priorities in the Allston & Brighton Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy. Funds will be allocated for a dentist, hygienist, and associated equipment at the Neighborhood Health Center. Increased support for day care centers and reading programs are also included in this year's program. Over the next three years, sources of additional funds will be investigated and tied into existing programs.

Community-Based Development

In conjunction with the Allston & Brighton Neighborhood Development Corporation, the City will design new means for obtaining community participation in development activities. Using an initial grant, to be administered by the Office of Program Development, the corporation will begin a community service directory. The directory will be a "yellow pages" of community service agencies and will include space for local business advertisements. After the

first year, the directory will be self-supporting, thereby allowing the corporation to expand into the areas of housing and economic development. The non-profit corporation will simultaneously be applying to foundations and other sources of funds for its operating budget.

Public Improvements

The Allston/Brighton revitalization strategy calls for carefully timed public improvements to support neighborhood confidence and assure a positive outlook for the future. Over the next three years, public improvements will include reconstruction of streets, sidewalks and parks, and repair or replacement of the area's water and sewer systems.

Streets will be reconstructed by skimcoating over the existing roadway, and walkways and traffic signals will be improved for safer pedestrian use. Maintenance of parks and playgrounds will begin with the upgrading of Portsmouth (Murray Park), Chiswick Park, Cassidy Playground and the Common at Oak Square. Additional parks will be improved over the next two years.

Water system replacement will coincide with associated street repairs. Nineteen streets are programmed for this work during Year V, to be followed by additional streets in Years VI and VII.

1979-80

THE ALLSTON & BRIGHTON PROJECT
NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

Project Components

HOUSING

- Housing Improvement Program: cash rebates (20-50% of cost) available to low-moderate income homeowners for home improvement repairs \$242,000
- Fidelis Way Housing Development Security Force: provides for a private security firm to police the housing development 75,000
- Faneuil Housing Development: window repair 52,000

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- Restore: cash rebates (20% of cost) available to storeowners in neighborhood commercial districts for storefront improvements 32,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Parks and Recreation
 - Chiswick Park, new landscaping and repairs 125,000
 - Portsmouth Street Park, tennis court and ball field rehabilitation 250,000
 - Tree Planting, various locations 32,500
 - Cassidy Playground, repairs to stadium 20,000
- Total Reconstruction
 - * Allston Street, Summit Avenue to Washington Street 66,531
 - * Amboy Street, Seattle Street to Windom Street 7,491
 - * Appian Way, Brentwood Street to Raymond Street 18,421
 - * Arden Street, Hooker Street to Coolidge Road 24,731
 - * Donnybrook Road, Hobson Street to Faneuil Street 15,971
 - * Elko Street, Sparhawk Street to Cambridge Street 35,511
 - Fiske Terrace, Brainerd Road to Brookline Lane 15,000

* Holman Street, Hooker Street to Coolidge Road	\$ 17,581
* Hooker Street, Royal Street to North Harvard Street	39,571
* Hopedale Street Highway Reconstruction	31,001
Hunnewell Avenue, Champney Street to Burton Street	144,221
* Kingsley Street, Travis Street to North Harvard Street	21,111
* Kinross Road, Commonwealth Avenue to Sutherland Road	68,991
* Linden Street, Commonwealth Avenue to Brighton Avenue	18,271
* Quint Avenue, Brighton Avenue to Glenville Street	27,921
* Raymond Street, Riverdale Street to Holmes Street	3,111
* Royce Road, Commonwealth Avenue to Brainerd Road	9,881
* Summit Avenue, Commonwealth Avenue to Allston Street	6,051
* Westford Street, Raymond Street to Raymond Street	26,071
● Skimcoating	
Cambridge Street, Harvard Avenue to Linden Street	3,000
Commonwealth Avenue, Warren to Chestnut Hill Avenue	40,000
Tip Top Street, Washington Street to Tremont Street	4,000
Washington Street, Lake Street to Brackett Street	14,000
● Lighting	
Breck Avenue (Pole only)	1,000
Lane Park (Poles only)	12,750
Manton Terrace (Poles only)	3,000
● Sidewalk Reconstruction	
Charlesview Street, Bigelow Street to Newton Street	9,551
Empire Street, Lincoln to beyond North Harvard Street	2,701
Brayton Road, Breck Ave. to Newton Boundary	65,450

Washington Street sidewalk reconstruction \$ 70,000

- Original Construction (Private Ways)

Barstow Road, Saunders Street to end 31,500

Keenan Road, Market Street to Ryan Road 46,141

Ryan Road, Keenan Road to South West and North East 32,201

- Traffic and Parking

Western Avenue Traffic Signal 40,000

Brighton Avenue/Cambridge Street/Washington Street 250,000

Public Improvements to Brighton Ave./Cambridge St./
Washington St. Corridor (Planning and Design) 250,000

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- Allston/Brighton Health Center: provides for a dentist,
a dental hygienist and dental equipment 48,900

- Fidelis Way Day Care Center 18,648

- Fidelis Way After-school Day Care Program 7,000

- Faneuil Day Care Center 7,000

- Jackson-Mann Community School Pre-school Day Care Program 11,612

- Jackson-Mann Community School After-school Day Care
Program 12,000

- Jackson-Mann Community School After-school Reading
Program 12,000

- Temple B'nai Moshe Nursery Program 14,430

- Corey-Washington Elderly Program: comprehensive
recreational, social and educational programming for the
elderly in the Corey-Washington and surrounding area 15,000

- Combined Jewish Philanthropies: a program of vocational
retraining and language skills for Russian immigrants 15,000

- Senior Shuttle (2) 44,000

COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENTS

- Commonwealth Health Improvement Program Food Coop:
start up funds for a food coop at the Fidelis Way Housing
Development and the surrounding area 13,410

- Directory of Community Services: a
"Yellow Pages" of community service
agencies and business advertisements \$ 10,000

IMPROVEMENT TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES

- West End House, rehabilitation 23,000

TOTAL ALLSTON/BRIGHTON NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION
PROGRAM \$ 2,553,232

* Public Works projects to be combined with or preceded by
Water/Sewer repairs.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Allston-Brighton Project Housing Revitalization Project Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER AB - 01	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Housing Revitalization is a combination of funding for rehabilitation of low/moderate income persons homes, modernization of windows at the Faneuil Housing Development (B.H.A.) and security at the Fidelis Way Housing Development.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 0001-0008			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.I.P. - Substantially rehabilitate 150-200 private housing units of low/moderate income homeowners. • Faneuil Housing Development - Repair 2000 windows for 750 low income tenants. • Fidelis Security - Provide Security for 1500 low income tenants 			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. CSBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CSBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Housing Improvement Program (12c)	\$ 432,114	\$	\$
Faneuil Housing Development(BHA) (12b)	52,000		
Fidelis Way - Security (BHA) (14)	75,000		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Allston-Brighton Project Commercial Component		6. PROJECT NUMBER AB - 01	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Revitalization of the business districts will be accomplished by leveraging private investment with a rebate incentive working through the neighborhood business program, storeowners will rehabilitate storefronts and receive 20% of total cost. <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 0002, 0006, 0004, 0008			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantially rehabilitate 35-40 storefronts <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES (List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(13c)	\$	\$	\$
Re-store		69,766	
14. Totals		\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston		
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002		
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY				
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____		
5. NAME OF PROJECT Allston-Brighton Project Health and Social Services Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER AR - 01	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440		
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Health and Social Services are a combination of programs relating to health, elderly, youth and other social services. The activities combine direct human services to low-income people with local public improvements (i.e., Security at Fidelis Way, H.I.P.). The combination of CDBG funds and other fund sources will provide improved human services.				
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.				
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 0001-0008				
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighborhood Health Center - (1) dentist, (1) hygienist will provide dental care to 138 low income families • Day Care Services - Direct day care will provide 189 title XX eligible children. An after school reading program will provide 70 children increased reading skills. • Elderly Services - Provision will be made to service 240 elderly at a BHA Elderly Development and Neighborhood Elderly in the Community. 				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.				
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)		
		CDBG OTHER		
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT AMOUNT SOURCE	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) (e)	
Allston-Brighton Health Center (14)	\$48,900	\$	\$	
Fidelis Way Day Care (14)	18,648		101,000	in-kind
Fidelis Way After School Day Care (14)	7,000			
Faneuil Day Care (14)	7,000		97,800	Title XX match
Jackson-Mann Day Care Pre-School (14)	11,612			
Jackson-Mann After School Day Care (14)	12,000		45,700	Title XX and In-Kind
Jackson-Mann After School Reading Program (14)	12,000			
Corey Washington Elderly (14)	15,000			
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$	
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$				

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

PROJECT SUMMARY

1. NAME OF APPLICANT

City of Boston

2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER

B-79-MC-25-0002

3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY

FROM

July 1, 1979

TO

June 30, 1980

4. ☒ ORIGINAL (each year)

☐ REVISION, DATED _____

☐ AMENDMENT, DATED _____

5. NAME OF PROJECT

Allston-Brighton Project

6. PROJECT NUMBER

AB - 01

7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS

Under Review

8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT

City of Boston

9. TELEPHONE NUMBER

617/725-3440

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The content of the Community Based Development Program will be twofold: Seed money will be programmed to the CHIPS Group which will initiate a food cooperative. Donations of management capabilities will be given in kind by the Boston Food Co-op. The second activity will entail the city's sponsoring of a Community Services Directory which will enable residents to be more aware of services available.

☐ Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.

11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S)

0001-0008

12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Commonwealth Health Improvement Program - outreach and membership totalling an anticipated 450 families. The great majority residing at Fidelis Way Housing Development.
- Community Services Directory - will outreach to all residents of Allston-Brighton and make available services in the Community.

☐ Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.

13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES

(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)

PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)

COBG

OTHER

LOW/MOD
BENEFIT

OTHER
BENEFIT

AMOUNT

SOURCE

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

Commonwealth Health Improvement Program

\$

\$

\$

- Food Co-op.

(14)

13,400

Directory of Community Services

(14)

10,000

14. Totals

\$ 767,104

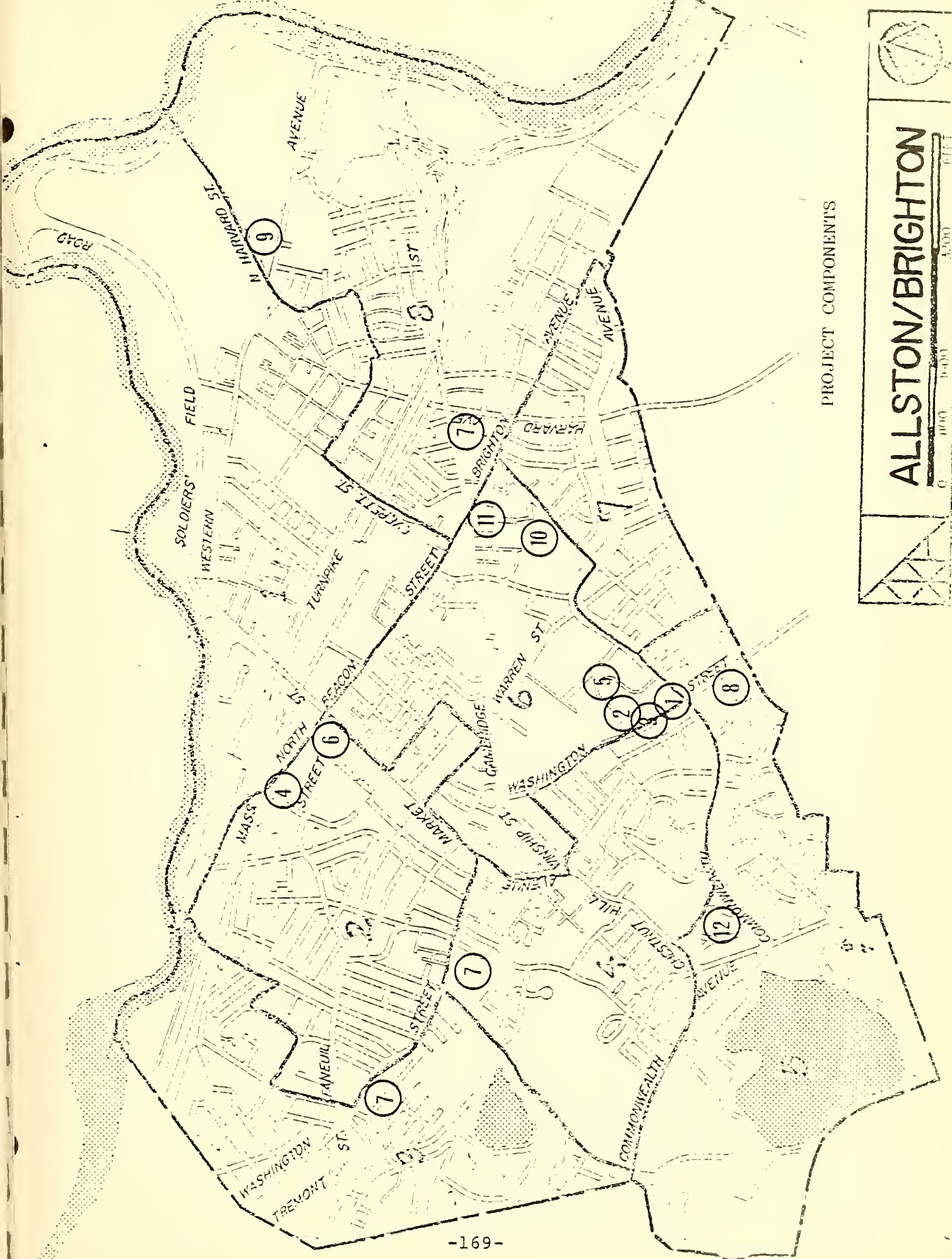
\$ 69,766

\$

15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
ALLSTON/BRIGHTON PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	194,000		194,000	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	402,000		402,000	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	32,000		32,000	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	23,000		23,000	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	--		--	



PROJECT COMPONENTS

ALLSTON/BRIGHTON



ALLSTON/BRIGHTON YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENTS - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

- 1 - Fidelis Way - Commonwealth Health Improvement Program
 - 2 - Fidelis Way - Security
 - 3 - Fidelis Way - Day Care
 - 4 - Faneuil - Day Care
 - 5 - Fidelis Way - After School Day Care
 - 6 - Faneuil - Window repair
- Housing Improvement Program - Neighborhoodwide

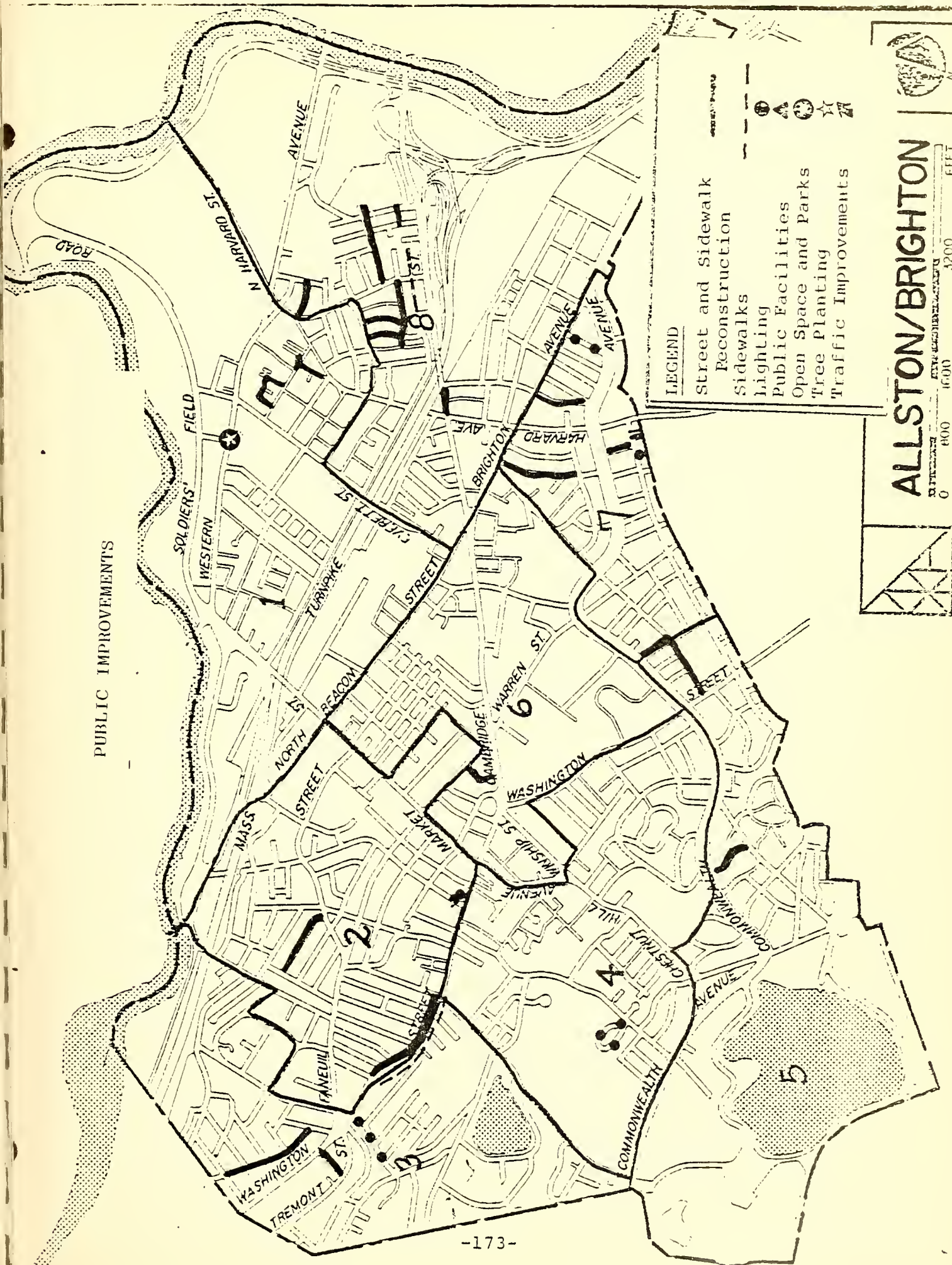
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- 7 - Restore

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- 8 - Corey-Washington Elderly Programs
 - 9 - Allston-Brighton Health Center
 - 10 - West End House - Rehabilitation
 - 11 - Jackson-Mann - Programs
 - 12 - Temple B'Nai Moshe - Nursery Program
- Combined Jewish Philanthropies - Neighborhoodwide
- Directory of Community Services - Neighborhoodwide
- Senior Shuttles - Neighborhoodwide

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS



LEGEND

- Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
- Sidewalks
- Lighting
- Public Facilities
- Open Space and Parks
- Tree Planting
- Traffic Improvements

ALLSTON/BRIGHTON

0 400 800 1600 FEET

CITY OF BOSTON

1979 - 1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE BACK BAY/BAY VILLAGE PROJECT

Introduction

The Back Bay/Bay Village neighborhood is replete with the finest amenities urban living can offer. Distinctive Victorian townhouses; the Commonwealth Mall, reminiscent of broad European boulevards; the Charles River Esplanade, and shops, galleries and cafes along Newbury Street clearly identify the area as one of the city's special enclaves. Designed on a grand scale in the mid-19th century, Back Bay/Bay Village has retained its historical charm through periods of change, and today remains as one of Boston's most cosmopolitan and unique neighborhoods.

The area's assets have not gone unnoticed as reflected in a 13% increase in population between 1960-1970. Many of the newer residents are aged 15-34, attracted by the neighborhood's impressive architecture and proximity to shopping, restaurants, employment and recreation.

Rental apartments predominate in Back Bay/Bay Village, although this is beginning to change given recent trends towards condominium conversion. The housing stock is characterized by a high proportion of units in buildings containing ten or more units and town houses that have been subdivided over the decades. Approximately one-fourth of the area's housing is in need of some repair.

Institutions represent a major use of the area's land. In fact, institutional ownership is higher here than in most other neighborhoods in the city. Since many institutions occupy buildings built for other purposes, the neighborhood has witnessed a decline in the tax base, the loss of residential units and subsequent overcrowding and deterioration, an increase in noise and traffic congestion and parking problems.

General Strategy

The Back Bay/Bay Village Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy is a three-year plan to maintain the area's strengths and to monitor change to assure that a balance is maintained. The components of the program, each designed to play a role in the total plan, will include: housing, commercial, health and social services and public improvements.

Housing

Over the next three years the housing strategy is to guide in positive directions the changing ownership patterns in the area's housing stock. Rehabilitation, condominium conversion and new construction will be monitored to assure compatibility with the existing neighborhood fabric. In neighborhoods like the Back Bay, where rents are high and the market is strong, code enforcement is an essential tool in maintaining quality housing for current residents. A concentrated effort in detection, investigation and prosecution of code violations will be continued this year and supported in the three-year plan.

Commercial

The commercial revitalization strategy is geared toward stimulating private investment, preventing deterioration of the outlying business districts and providing safe and attractive shopping areas for neighborhood residents. The strategy will specifically address the problems associated with unrestricted signage and will encourage storefront improvements through building code enforcement and financial assistance to merchants.

The Kenmore Square business district, located at the crossroads of three major downtown streets and at the western periphery of Back Bay/Bay Village, will be the major focus of this year's commercial revitalization strategy. Shop owners will be encouraged to improve their store fronts through a 20% rebate program, and streetscape amenities will be installed. The city will also continue to work closely with the local business association to insure the long-term success of these initiatives.

Health and Social Services

The needs of Back Bay/Bay Village's elderly will continue to be addressed in this year's strategy. The Boston Evening Medical Center will provide elderly residents with a variety of social services and health care through a multi-service center. Counselling and home care will be provided by the Back Bay Aging Concerns. A new program will be introduced in the Back Bay/Bay Village to assist residents concerning housing issues. The program covers a wide range of components including housing rights, responsibilities and actual help with laws and programs.

Public Improvements

A three-year program of public improvements will emphasize improved lighting, open-space development, and street and public alley reconstruction. Public improvement priorities will be set according to need and the likelihood of projects stimulating private investment.

1979-1980

THE BACK BAY AND BAY VILLAGE PROJECT
NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

Project Components

HOUSING

- Code Enforcement Program: continuation of a special code enforcement program designed to prevent the deterioration of the housing stock \$ 22,000

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- Restore: cash rebates (20% of cost) available to storeowners in the Kenmore Square area for storefront improvements 17,500
- Kenmore Business District Amenities: street furniture and trash receptacles 7,500
- Business Sign Code Enforcement: provides assistance and guidance to storeowners on conformity to building code regulations for signs and storefronts 15,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Parks and Recreation
 - Commonwealth Avenue Mall Rehabilitation, Massachusetts Avenue, Charlesgate 250,000
 - Commonwealth Avenue Underpass Revise Pumps 50,000
 - Boston Commonwealth/Gardens General Improvements 125,000
- Total Reconstruction
 - * Trinity Place, Stuart Street to Saint James 40,500
 - Public Alley 427, Fairfield-Gloucester 35,000
 - Public Alley 439, Dartmouth-Clarendon 35,000
- Lighting
 - Beacon Street Gas Lamps (Hereford-Massachusetts Avenue) 8,750
 - Isabella Street Gas Lamps 22,750
 - Cortez Street Gas Lamps 22,750
- Sidewalk Reconstruction
 - Fairfield Street, Boylston Street to Beacon Street 60,000

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- Boston Evening Medical Center: provides a daily drop-in center for local elderly \$ 20,000
- Back Bay Aging Concerns: drop-in centers offering primarily social services for the elderly 20,000
- Housing Advocacy and Assistance Program - Family Services Association: outreach, counseling and referrals for housing related issues to elderly, handicapped and low-income residents 20,000
- Senior Shuttle 11,000

IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES

- Boston Evening Medical Center: interior rehabilitation 5,000

TOTAL BACK BAY AND BAY VILLAGE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

\$ 787,750

- * Public Works projects to be combined with or preceded by Water/Sewer repairs

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER R-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Back Bay/Bay Village Project Housing Revitalization Component		6. PROJECT NUMBER RR - 02	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p>The Back Bay - Bay Village Housing Revitalization Component entails upgrading the conditions of the housing stock through a concentrated Code Enforcement Program. The conditions and age of the structures necessitate constant enforcement of the Code. Given the large amount of absentee landlords buildings often fall into disrepair.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 101, 106, 107, 108			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantially upgrade conditions of all Back Bay - Bay Village buildings <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Code Enforcement Program (12d)	\$ 12,223	\$ 12,223	\$
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Back Bay/Bay Village Project Commercial Revitalization Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER B5-102	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT The Back Bay - Bay Village Commercial Components involve upgrading one Business District and assuring the upkeep and identity of another. In Kenmore Square, revitalization of the Business District will be upgraded by initiating Re store funds to substantially change the storefronts. In addition, amenities (ie. street furniture) will prevent further deterioration. Overall the business districts will benefit by enforcing the code relating to sign and facades which, if not enforced, can blight the area. <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 101, 106, 107, 108			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore - Rehab approximately 17-20 storefronts • Amenities - upgrade the Kenmore Square district with street furniture • Sign Code Enforcement - prevent deterioration of Business District <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Restore - Kenmore Square (13c)	\$	\$ 38,199	\$
Amenities - Kenmore Square (13c)		16,579	
Business Sign Code Enforcement (13c)		15,000	
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URSAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER R-79-MC-25-0002	
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENOMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Back Bay/Bay Village Project Health and Social Service Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER RR - 02	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Health and Social Services in the Back Bay - Bay Village neighborhood will address primarily the large elderly population. In addition, all low income residents will benefit from a housing assistance and advocacy project. The elderly programs include a Drop-In Center and medical referral center; rehab of the Drop-In Center and a program of elderly outreach and Drop-In Center for another location.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 101, 106, 107, 108			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boston Evening Clinic - Drop-In Center for approximately 100-200 seniors and minor rehab • Housing Assistance and Advocacy - Referral and outreach to approximately 500 residents • Back Bay Aging - Contacting 3000 elderly in the area and directly serving approximately 100 residents. <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT AMOUNT SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) (e)
Boston Evening Medical Drop-in Center (14)	\$ 20,000	\$	\$
Boston Evening Medical Center -- Rehab. (14)	5,000		
Housing Advocacy and Assistance -- Elderly (14)	20,000		
Back Bay Aging Concerns (14)	20,000		
14. Totals	\$77223	\$82001	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

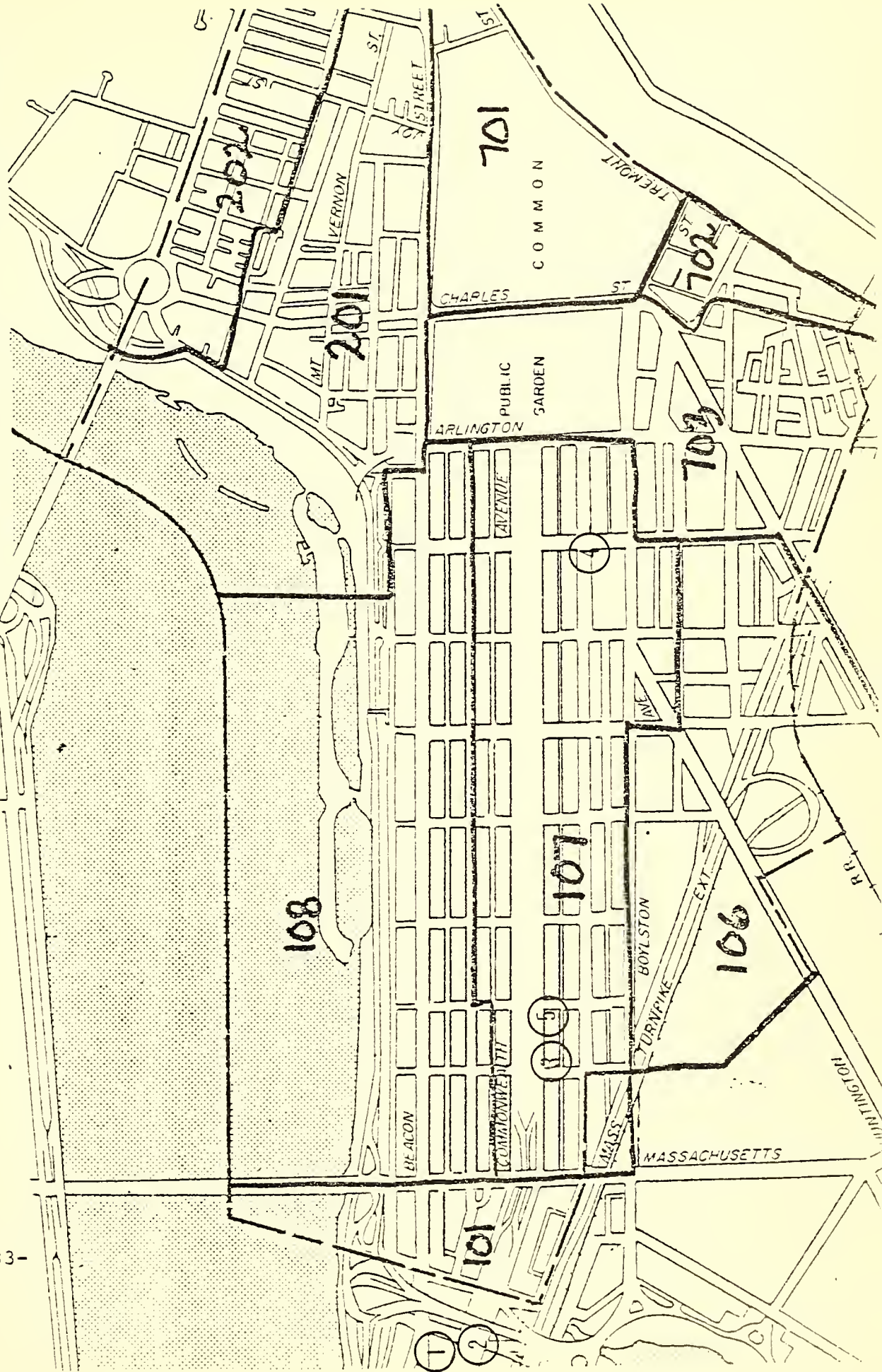
1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
BACK BAY / BAY VILLAGE PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	76,000		76,000	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	22,000		22,000	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	40,000		40,000	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	--		--	

PROJECT COMPONENTS

BACK BAY /
BAY VILLAGE

0 450 900 1800 FEET



BACK BAY/BAY VILLAGE YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENTS - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

Code Enforcement Program - Neighborhoodwide

COMMERCIAL

1 - Kenmore Square - Restore

2 - Kenmore Square - Amenities

Business Signs - Sign Code Enforcement - Neighborhoodwide

HUMAN AND SOCIAL SERVICES

3 - Boston Evening Medical - Drop-In Center

4 - Back Bay Aging Concerns

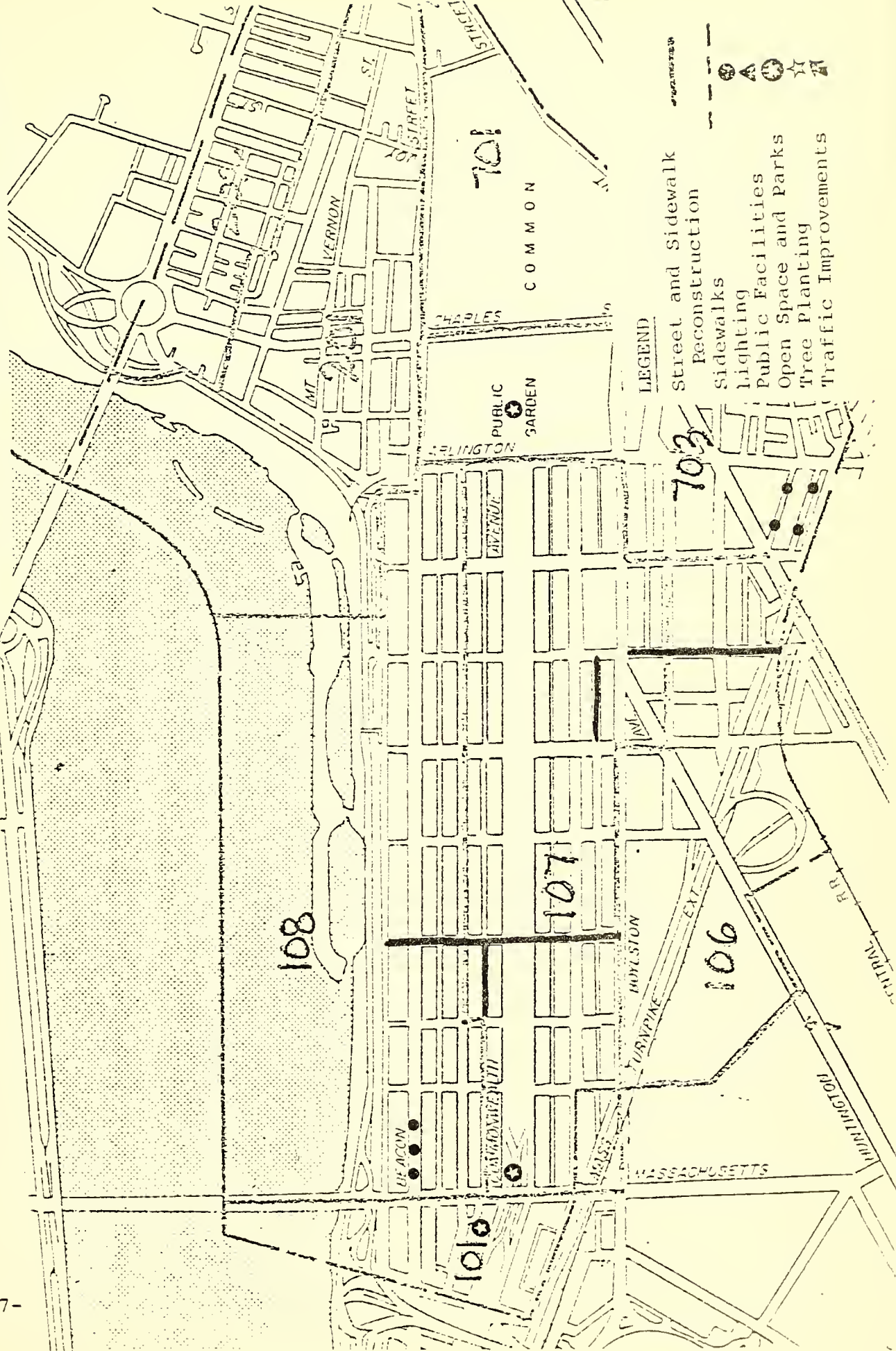
Boston Evening Medical Center - Rehabilitation -
Neighborhoodwide

Housing Advocacy and Assistance to Elderly - Neighborhoodwide

Senior Shuttle - Neighborhoodwide

BACK BAY /
BAY VILLAGE

0 450 900 1800 FEET



LEGEND

- Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
- Public Facilities
- Open Space and Parks
- Tree Planting
- Traffic Improvements

CITY OF BOSTON

1979 - 1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE BEACON HILL PROJECT

Introduction

Beacon Hill, the oldest of the downtown neighborhoods, is known throughout the city for Louisburg Square where Bostonians have been gathering to sing Christmas carols for nearly a century. Years ago, home owners on the Square would open their doors and give hot drinks to the chilled carolers. While this custom has subsided some, the occasional door still swings open with offers of mulled wine or grog.

On such evenings, the area conjures up memories of Charles Dickens' England, an ambience "the Hill" retains year round. Narrow, hilly streets lined with Victorian town houses, a spectacular view of the Charles River and a short walk to Boston's Government Center and the Faneuil Hall shopping area make Beacon Hill a popular neighborhood for native Bostonians and newcomers alike.

Today, Beacon Hill is home to 9,250 people. The population is more transient when compared to the city as a whole: with only 26% of the neighborhood's population having occupied the same housing unit for five or more years. Despite a trend in condominium conversion in 5-8 unit structures, a relatively small proportion (10%) of Beacon Hill's housing units are owner-occupied, while 84% are rental units. Residents express concern over the housing conditions in the "North Slope" section of Beacon Hill. Housing deterioration coupled with the area's high density leave the area unprotected from vandalism and fires.

General Strategy

The Beacon Hill Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy is to use limited public dollars to leverage private commitments from community residents and potential developers. This three-year strategy will utilize the Community Development Block Grant in tandem with city capital improvements to enhance and preserve the neighborhood.

Housing

The Housing Revitalization Strategy for Beacon Hill will focus on code enforcement and housing assistance for the neighborhood's elderly and handicapped and lower-income residents. A housing counselling and advocacy program will begin this year, and will be operated by the Family Service Association.

Commercial Revitalization

The Commercial Revitalization Strategy is in response to concerns expressed by Beacon Hill residents and merchants.

The Charles/Cambridge Street business district is the area's largest and most active business district. It draws local residents, tourists and workers from nearby employment centers. However, the area has suffered from a lack of upkeep now beginning to threaten its identity. Enforcement of sign code regulations, coupled with rebates for storefront improvement will assure the district's continued vitality. In addition, widening of sidewalks, recirculation of Charles Street traffic and additional parking will encourage greater pedestrian use of the area.

Health and Social Services

In Year V, the rehabilitation of the Hill House multi-service center will make available an improved, community-wide facility for the area's elderly and low-income residents. Presently used by an estimated 435 residents, refurbishing of the center's heating system should encourage additional use and service to the community.

The provision of additional open space is also included in the Health and Social Services Strategy for Beacon Hill. In conjunction with the newly built Anderson Park Housing Development and the rehabilitation of three buildings on Anderson Street, a vacant, unsightly lot will be converted into community open space.

Public Improvements

Over the next three years, public improvements will be undertaken to enhance the area's safety, particularly for pedestrians. The Public Improvement Strategy will include additional lighting, installation of speed bumps to discourage use of Charles Street as a high-speed thoroughfare and upgrading of streets in disrepair. In addition, water and sewer lines will be replaced or repaired where needed.

1979-1980

THE BEACON HILL PROJECT
NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY
Project Components

HOUSING

- Anderson Park Open Space Rehabilitation: for cleaning and improving Anderson Park to create a community park with sitting area \$ 25,000
- Housing Advocacy and Assistance Program - Family Services Association 20,000

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- Restore: cash rebates (20% of cost) available to storeowners in the Charles Street business district for storefront improvements 20,500
- Business Sign: Sign Code Enforcement: provides assistance and guidance to storeowners on conformity to building code regulations for signs and storefronts 15,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Parks and Recreation
Boston/Common/Gardens General Improvements 125,000
- Total Reconstruction
Cedar Lane Way, Chestnut to Pinckney 65,000
Garden Street, Cambridge Street to Myrtle Street 70,000
- Skimcoating
Anderson Street, Cambridge Street to Pinckney 10,000
- Lighting
Joy Street, Cambridge Street to Myrtle Street 67,100
Anderson Street Gas Lamps and Tops 28,750
Beaver Street Lighting (Gas Lamps) 22,750
Grove Street Gas Lamps and Tops 26,250
Irving Street Lighting (Gas Lamps and Tops) 22,750
Myrtle Street Gas Lamps and Tops 54,250
River Street Gas lamps 22,750
South Russell Street Gas Lamps 21,000
West Cedar Street Gas Lamps and Tops 56,000
Fruit Street (Mass. General/Mass. Eye and Ear) 70,000

- Sidewalk Reconstruction
Pinckney Street \$ 2,500
- Traffic and Parking Improvements 17,500
Phillips Street
Myrtle Street
Revere Street
Charles Street

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- Senior Shuttle 11,000
- Program Restructuring Project: elderly programs and services 20,000

IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

- Hill House Multi-Service Center: Improvements to the heating system 12,000

TOTAL BEACON HILL NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM	\$ 805,100
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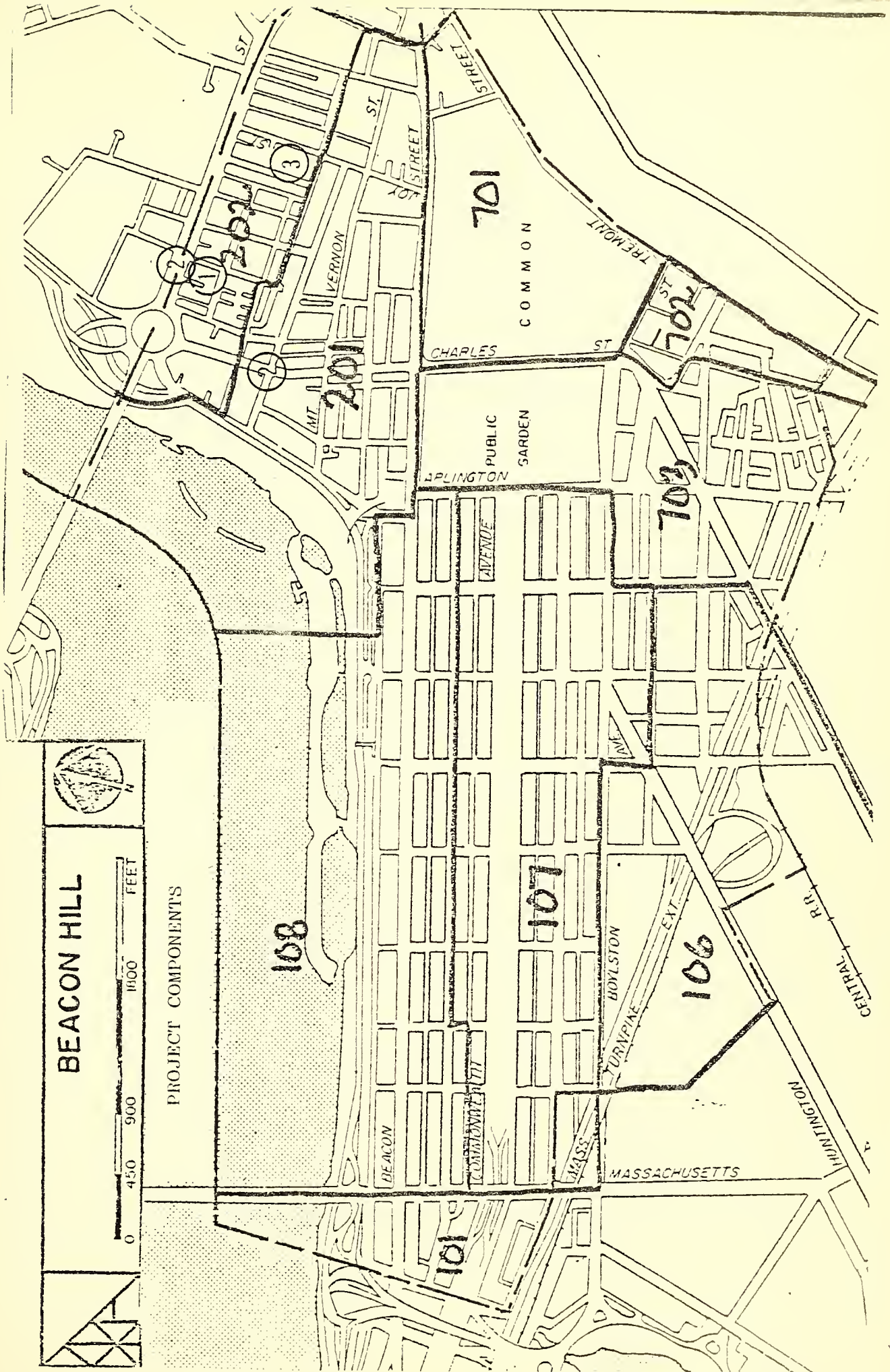
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Beacon Hill Project Housing Revitalization Component		6. PROJECT NUMBER BH - 03	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Housing Revitalization consists of a program to complement existing housing rehabilitation. On the north slope of Beacon Hill, a newly constructed 68-unit low and moderate income apartment building is near completion. Adjacent to the development a project to rehab 9 vacant units of housing is on-going. Finally an open space of land separates these two structures. Constructing the land to community use is the intent of the revitalization. This will complete the rehabilitation of this area.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 202			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of open space to prevent slums and blight with a recreational facility serving over 200 low and moderate income residents 			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. COSG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES (List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Anderson Park Open Space (4)	\$ 25,000	\$	\$
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Beacon Hill Project Commercial Revitalization Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER BH - 03	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT The Commercial Revitalization Components are a combination of activities which initiate private investment and stop deterioration of the Business District. It will also contribute to maintaining the unique character of the area. The private investment will be made as store owners receive rebates for eligible storefront improvements. The control of signs and their design will be done by assigning a special Sign Code Enforcement Team.		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 201 & 202			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore and Design - Charles and Cambridge Streets Businesses - Rehabilitate approximately 20 storefronts • Sign Code Enforcement - prevent deterioration of Business District 			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
(13c)	\$ 14,830	\$	\$
(15c)	15,000		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URSAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
5. NAME OF PROJECT The Beacon Hill Project Health and Social Services Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER BH - 05	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT The Health and Social Services Components are twofold. First the issue of Housing Advocacy and Assistance will benefit low income residents in assuring their housing needs are met by conducting outreach, referral, placement and problem solving in regards to all facets of housing. Second the heating system of the neighborhood's only community multi-service facility will be improved.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S) ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 202			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing assistance and advocacy - outreach to 500 low income residents • Hill House rehabilitation - replace heating to a facility which services 600 residents • Program Restructuring - to provide a coordinated system of programs and services for the elderly of Beacon Hill. 			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Housing Assistance and Advocacy (14)	\$ 22,230	\$	\$
Hill House Rehabilitation (14)	12,000		
Program Restructuring Project (14)	20,000		
14. Totals	\$ 39,060	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
BEACON HILL PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	43,000		43,000	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	25,000		25,000	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	36,000		36,000	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	--		--	



BEACON HILL YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENTS - MAP INDEX

OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT

- 1 - Anderson Park Open Space

COMMERCIAL

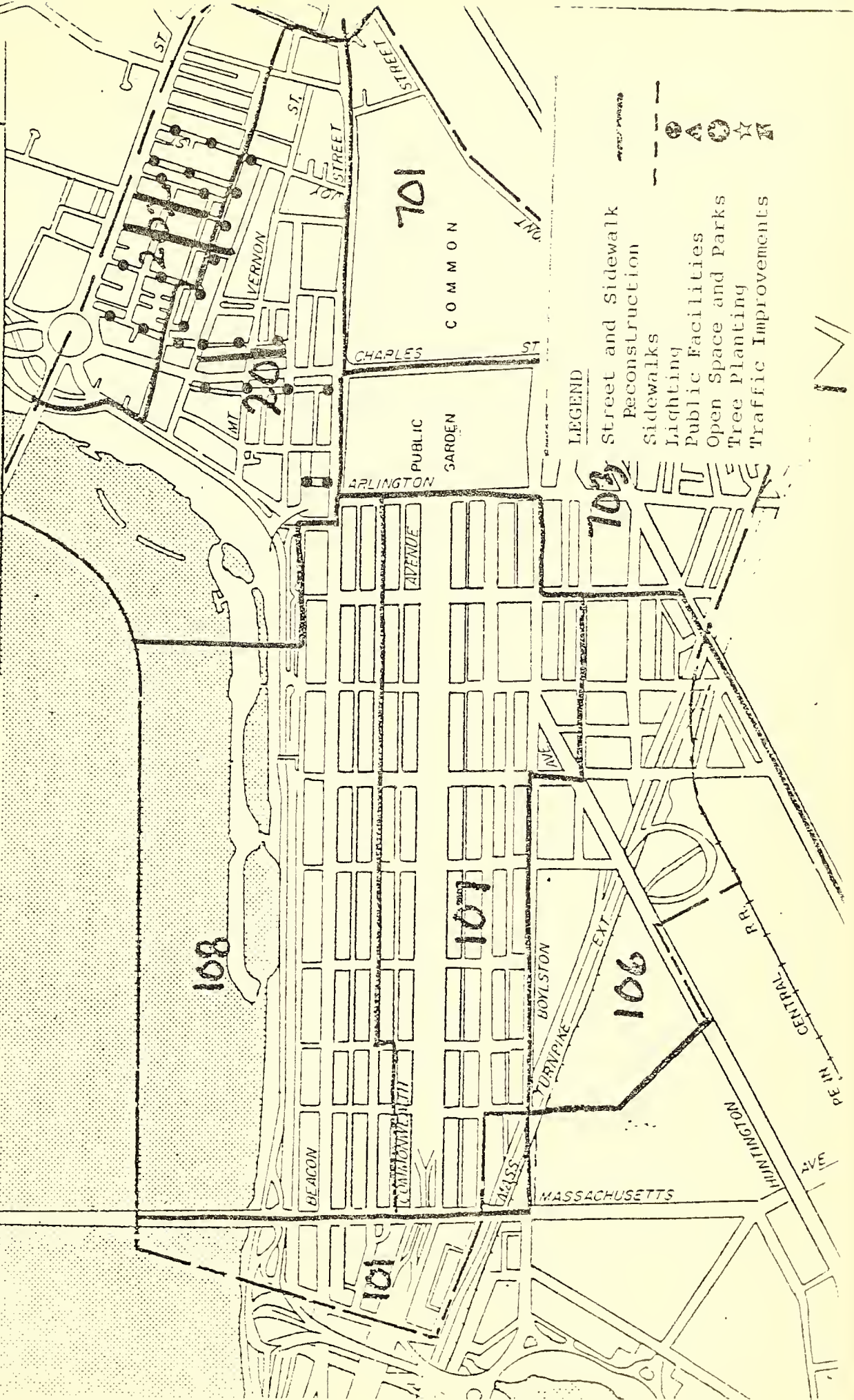
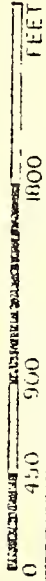
- 2 - Restore - Charles St./Cambridge St. Business District
Business Signs Code Enforcement

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- 3 - Hill House - Heating System
Housing Advocacy and Assistance - Neighborhoodwide
Senior Shuttle - Neighborhoodwide

BEACON HILL

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS



LEGEND

- Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
- Sidewalks
- Lighting
- Public Facilities
- Open Space and Parks
- Tree Planting
- Traffic Improvements



CITY OF BOSTON

1979-1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE CHARLESTOWN PROJECT

The first English settlers spent a year in Charlestown before 1630, moving across the Charles River to present-day downtown Boston. In succeeding years, Charlestown grew to be a thriving harborside community, its progress only briefly checked during the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775. Through the 1800's, Charlestown became a more and more distinctly Irish settlement and still retains much of this heritage and close-knit family atmosphere.

The turning point for Charlestown came in the middle-1600's when it became clear that a major rebuilding catalyst was needed. Since 1950 it had lost half its population, its housing stock was old and deteriorating, commercial facilities were inadequate, streets were congested and badly in need of repair and confidence in the neighborhood's future was waning.

A major Urban Renewal project in Charlestown provided the necessary impetus to reverse this decline and during the last ten years substantial investment of money and effort, both public and private, has occurred. The investment is clearly visible in the community's improved physical appearance, the reversal of the downward population spiral and the neighborhood confidence residents are beginning to demonstrate.

General Strategy

The Charlestown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy is designed to complement ongoing Urban Renewal activities in Charlestown over a three-year period.

Each component has been chosen to play a vital role in the total strategy and to achieve a balance between stabilization and revitalization. These components include housing programs to assure quality affordable housing, commercial revitalization programs to small businesses on the new Bunker Hill Shopping Mall's presence; human service programs for young and elderly, public improvements and economic development studies to increase employment.

Housing

Charlestown's Housing Revitalization Strategy is to provide incentive rebates for private investment as well as to assist the Boston Housing Authority in providing safe living units for 3,100 residents of the Bunker Hill Housing Development.

Over the next three years, funding will be continued for conventional housing programs in both the private and the public sector. In addition, the City will explore new innovative methods of addressing Charlestown's housing needs.

Commercial Revitalization

The Commercial Revitalization Strategy for Charlestown is to stimulate maximum private investment through the use of limited public monies. The City's RESTORE program, providing financial assistance for storefront rehabilitation, will be operative in the Charlestown business districts this year. To achieve maximum impact, the program will be concentrated in those business areas where a majority of storeowners agree to participate. Individual shopowners' investments will further be supplemented by a City funded marketing program geared toward attracting new shoppers to the area's commercial centers.

Economic Development

This year a study has been partially funded to determine the economic development potential of the Sullivan Square area of Charlestown.

The study will be funded over the next three years and when complete will identify possible development sites to provide employment for area residents.

Health and Social Services

The needs of Charlestown's youth, elderly and handicapped will continue to be met by the funding of programs at the Kent School, Boys' Club, Teen Center and Kennedy Center. It is anticipated that these social service programs will successfully complement the ongoing housing and commercial development activities in Charlestown.

In addition to these programs, the physical rehabilitation of Charlestown's Bunker Hill Museum, Boy's Club and Teen Center will allow residents to participate in the cultural, recreational and counselling activities that these organizations provide.

Public Improvements

The final element in the Charlestown Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy is a public improvements program intended to insure the continued resurgence of neighborhood confidence. Improvements, additional landscaping and repairs to the library and community pool are all part of this year's plan. Over the next two years capital improvements will continue to be programmed where they will both improve the neighborhood and support other activities.

1979-1980

THE CHARLESTOWN PROJECT

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

Project Components

HOUSING

- Housing Improvement Program: cash rebates (20-50% of cost) available to low-moderate income home owners for home improvement repairs \$ 50,000
- Bunker Hill Housing Development: exterior security doors 150,000

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- Restore: cash rebates (20% of cost) available to store owners in neighborhood business districts for store-front improvements 10,000
- Marketing: consultations with area merchants on potential strategies for expanding their markets 5,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Parks and Recreation
 - Ryan Playground, Game Courts 125,000
 - Winthrop Square, Reconstruction of walks 75,000
 - Trees, Monument Square 4,000
- Total Reconstruction
 - Caldwell Street, Main Street to Perkins Street 54,000
 - * West Street, Beacham Street to Alford Street 24,030
- Lighting
 - Bartlett Street Lights (Poles only) 12,000
 - Eden Street Lights (Poles only) 14,000
 - Franklin Street Lights (Poles only) 6,000
 - High Street Lights (Poles only) 16,000

Walker Street Lights (Poles only)	\$ 16,000
Wall Street Lights (Poles only)	8,000
Wesley Street Lights (Poles only)	4,000

- Public Facilities

Charlestown Library Repairs	100,000
Doherty Pool Repairs	150,000

BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Adams Street, Winthrop to Lowney Way	102,000
Lexington Street (Monument Square to Bunker Hill)	81,900
Monument Court, Winthrop to deadend	61,000
Monument Square (High, Barrett, Tremont, Winthrop)	528,000
Nearen Row, Tremont to Ferrin	4,600
Park Street, Henley to Common	59,600
Tremont Street, Lowney Way to Monument Square	147,200
Winthrop Street, Warren to Monument Square	136,500
Lawrence Street, Austin to Vernon	85,000

NEIGHBORHOOD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Sullivan Square Economic Development Study: funding for an economic development feasibility study in the Sullivan Square area 7,000
- Gardens for Charlestown : funds to bring water to gardens in Sullivan Square 2,500

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- Boys' Club - Girls' Program: counselling and recreational services for 100 teen-age girls 20,000
- Teen Center: part-time staffing for a youth counselling service 5,000
- Kennedy Center: outreach program for local "shut-in" elderly 15,000
- Senior Shuttle 22,000
- Exceptional Children's Center - Kent Community School: recreational opportunities for children with special needs 30,000

IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES

- Charlestown Historical Society: repairs and renovations to the exterior of the Bunker Hill Museum \$ 13,000
 - Boys' Club: gymnasium floor repairs 20,000
 - Teen Center: renovations to the drop-in center 20,000
-

TOTAL CHARLESTOWN NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

\$ 2,183,330

- * Public Works projects to be combined with or preceded by Water/Sewer repairs

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER R-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Charlestown Project Housing Revitalization Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER CHA - 04	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Charlestown Housing Revitalization consists of two neighborhood specific activities. Included are programs to benefit low and moderate income home owners, and public housing residents. <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 201-207			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.I.P. - continued assistance to 60-80 low-moderate homeowners • installation of security exterior doors to 150-185 public housing buildings <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Housing Improvement Program (12c)	\$ 88,574	\$	\$
Bunker Hill Security Doors (12b)	150,000		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u>	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM <u>July 1, 1979</u> TO <u>June 30, 1980</u>		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <u>R-79-MC-25-0002</u> 4. <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT <u>Charlestown Project</u> <u>Commercial Components</u>		6. PROJECT NUMBER <u>CHA - 04</u>	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT <u>City of Boston</u>		7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS <u>Under Review</u> 9. TELEPHONE NUMBER <u>617/725-3440</u>	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p>Charlestown Commercial components address the problems of disinvestment in the neighborhood commercial area by providing an incentive rebate to store owners to improve storefronts. As a follow-up, an aggressive marketing approach will be implemented to attract additional shoppers back to the business district.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) ;			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storefront improvements to 10-15 commercial businesses • the increase of shopping volume in the business district <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MCO BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Restore (13c)	\$ 21,984	\$	\$
Marketing Program (13c)	10,810		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c)		\$	

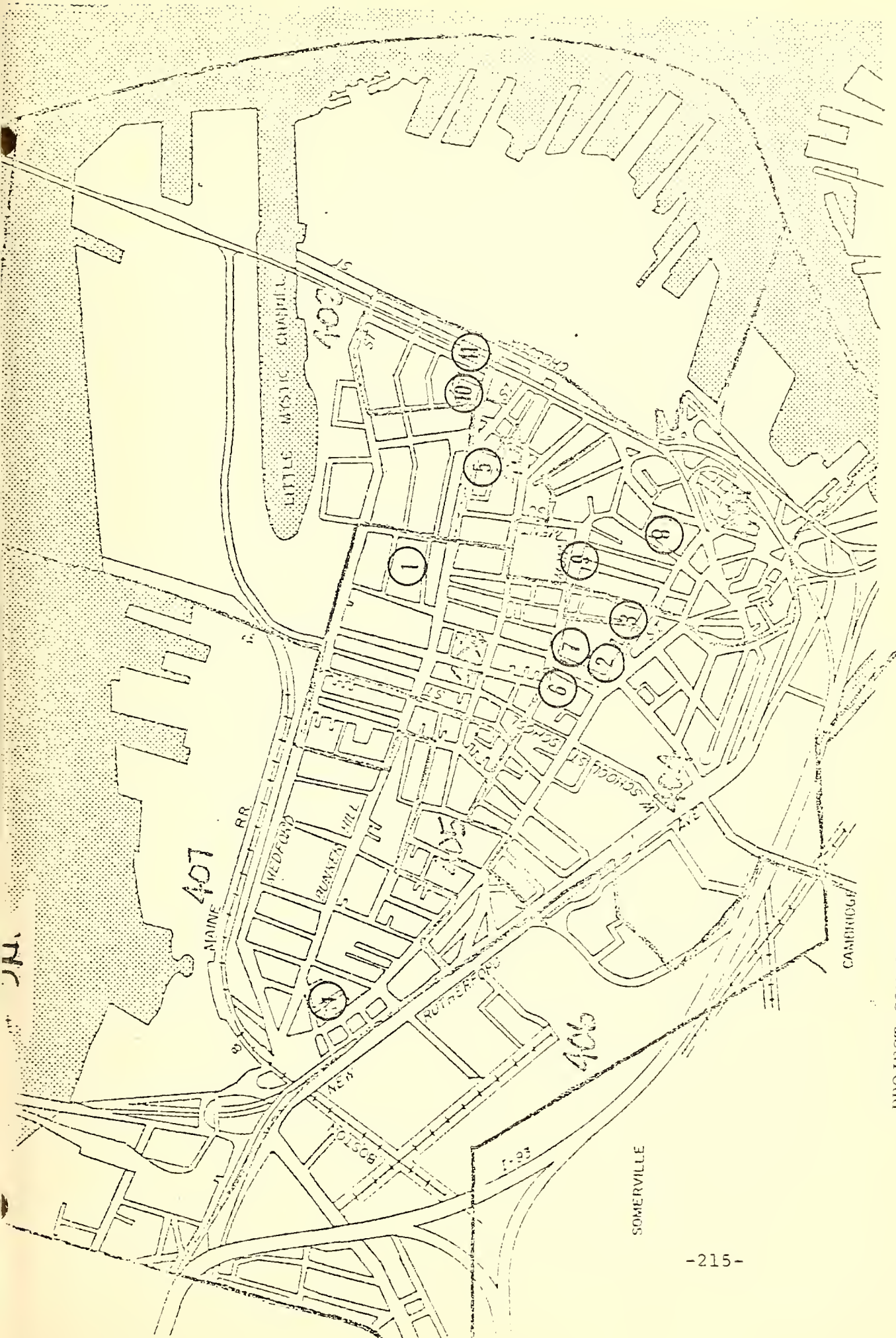
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Charlestown Project Health and Social Services Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER CHA - 04	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p style="text-align: center;">Health and Social Services address the needs of Charlestown residents with programs for youth, the elderly and exceptional children. Vandalism and youth gangs pose particular problems to Charlestown residents.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 401 - 408			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to renovate space for the teen center • Counselling for approximately 60-80 teenage girls • Counselling for approximately 100 Charlestown youth • Elderly outreach program to impact 60 people • to provide services to 30 exceptional children • to provide rehabilitation assistance to the Bunker Hill Museum • to rehabilitate the gymnasium floor of the Boy's Club <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Boy's Club (14)	\$ 20,000	\$	\$
Kent Comm. School/Exceptional Children (14)	30,000		
Charlestown Teen Center (14)	5,000		
Kennedy Ctr., Elderly Program (14)	15,000		
Charlestown Historical Society (14)	13,000		
Boy's Club renovations (14)	20,000		
Teen Center renovations (14)	20,000		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u>	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM <u>July 1, 1979</u> TO <u>June 30, 1980</u>		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <u>B-79-MC-25-0002</u>	
5. NAME OF PROJECT <u>Charlestown Project</u> <u>Community Based Development Component</u>		6. PROJECT NUMBER <u>CHA - 04</u>	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT <u>City of Boston</u>		7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS <u>Under Review</u>	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Community Based Development addresses the employment and housing needs of the Charlestown community.		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER <u>617/725-3440</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) <u>406, 407</u>			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to explore potential development sites in the Sullivan Square area of Charlestown in the hopes of providing employment opportunities. • Gardens for Charlestown - to bring water to gardens in Sullivan Sq. 			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Sullivan Sq. Economic Develop. (14)	\$ 7,000	\$	\$
Gardens for Charlestown (14)	2,500		
14. Totals	\$ 403,868	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET

CHARLESTOWN PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	103,000		103,000	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	200,000		200,000	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	15,000		15,000	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	7,000		7,000	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	--		--	



CHARLESTOWN

PROJECT COMPONENTS

CHARLESTOWN YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENT - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

- 1 - Bunker Hill Housing Project
Housing Improvement Program - Neighborhoodwide

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- 2 - Restore
- 3 - Marketing Program

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- 4 - Sullivan Square Economic Development Study

HUMAN SERVICES

- 5 - Kent Community School - Exceptional Children's Program
- 6 - Boys' Club - Girls' Division
- 7 - Boys' Club - Rehabilitation
- 8 - Kennedy Center - Elderly Outreach Program
- 9 - Charlestown Historical Society - Bunker Hill Museum
- 10 - Teen Center - Counselling
- 11 - Teen Center - Rehabilitation
Senior Shuttle - Neighborhoodwide



LEGEND

- Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
- Sidewalks
- Lighting
- Public Facilities
- Open Space and Parks
- Tree Planting
- Traffic Improvements

CHARLESTOWN

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

CITY OF BOSTON

1979-1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE CHINATOWN PROJECT

Introduction

Now the focal point for New England's Chinese-American community, Chinatown's origins as a residential neighborhood go back to the early 1800's when the area first served a middle class residential population. The Irish, Italians, Jews, Syrians and finally, by the 1800's, Chinese settled in the area taking advantage of low cost housing and proximity to job opportunities.

During these years, the expanded railroad network, the terminus of which was at South Station, and the construction of the elevated rail along Washington Street diminished the attractiveness of the area. Middle class families chose to move farther away from the central city and lower cost land attracted the development of a strong garment industry.

After World War II, Chinatown began to develop a tourist industry which today is still very much part of the area's economy. Housing was remodeled and the first and second floors were converted into restaurants. Chinese restaurateurs began reaching out to a non-Chinese clientele. Today, the vast majority of Chinatown men and women work in either these restaurants or the garment industry.

General Strategy

Because of its small size, well-defined boundaries, and unified ethnic character, the entire Chinatown-South Cove neighborhood has been designated a Neighborhood Strategy Area (NSA). The NSA strategy--with goals of upgrading the physical environment, increasing labor mobility, and improving the quality of life for residents--is outlined below.

Housing

The housing stock in Chinatown is characterized both by high density, multi-unit, low-rise structures in seriously deteriorated condition and new high rise, subsidized developments. The primary strategy will be to target dollars toward the rehabilitation of existing residential and non-residential structures to provide quality, affordable housing. In support of this objective the city is using CDBG funds to provide leveraging capital for a HUD Section 202 development of 26 units of elderly congregate housing.

Commercial Revitalization and Economic Development

The commercial revitalization project is an effort to upgrade the quality of existing employment and expand employment opportunities for the Chinese community. A storefront improvement rebate program, commercial amenities (such as banners, a kiosk, etc.), a coordinated marketing effort, and new sidewalks and street surfaces are all designed to enhance Chinatown's major economic resource; the restaurant industry. It is anticipated that these improvements, designed to encourage the tourist trade and further develop Chinatown as a commercial center, will result in additional job opportunities at higher wage levels.

The economic development strategy component includes an emphasis on English as a second language training, the provision of day care services to assist dual income households and improvement to the local economy and the creation of new jobs.

Health and Social Services

The problems of acculturation for families and youth and the special social, recreational and physical needs of the substantial elderly population must be addressed. In response to the elderly's needs the City will continue to fund the Greater South Cove Golden Age Center. In addition to day care and language training programs the City will fund a new youth program, "the Front Door," through Youth Essential Services.

Public Improvements

Street, sidewalk and water and sewer improvements will be undertaken to support the commercial development strategy in Chinatown proper. Further street reconstruction and lighting are planned in the South Cove to improve the safety and physical environment of the new housing developments. This activity will also support the private investment being undertaken by the Christian Life Church. The City is also providing funds to build a tot lot adjacent to the day care center, to enhance the program provided by the Quincy Community School.

1979-1980

THE CHINATOWN PROJECT

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

Project Components

(Chinatown is a Neighborhood Strategy Area)

HOUSING

- On Luch Housing, Inc.: this program will leverage capital for Section 202 financing of a 26-unit elderly housing development \$ 10,000

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- Store-front Improvement Program: subsidy rebates and interest reduction subsidies for the restaurant and tourist center 18,000
- Collective Promotional Activities: promotion of Chinatown as an eating and entertainment center 7,000
- Chinatown Commercial Amenities: trash receptacles and other street amenities 5,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Parks and Recreation
 - Tree Planting, various locations 3,250
- Total Reconstruction
 - * Knapp Street, Kneeland Street to Beach Street 32,200
- Skimcoating
 - Beach Street, Harrison Avenue to Expressway 20,000
 - Hudson Street, Kneeland Street to Beach Street 2,500
 - Tyler Street, Kneeland Street to Beach Street 2,500
- Lighting
 - Knapp Street lighting (Poles only) 2,300

- Sidewalk Reconstruction

Beach Street, Harrison Avenue to Expressway	\$ 72,500
Hudson Street, Kneeland Street to Beach Street	12,500
Tyler Street, Kneeland Street to Beach Street	12,500

BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

- Land Assembly

Parcel R-3/R-3a	208,800
Parcel P-5	310,000
- Demolition

Parcels P-1, C-8, P-4	60,000
-----------------------	--------
- Public Improvements

Chinese Gateway (Browne Fund)	275,000
Pine Street Reconstruction	70,000
Harvard Street Reconstruction	50,000
Utility Relocation/Bradford Towers	250,000

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- Quincy School After-school Day Care Program 15,000
- Chinese-American Civic Association Language Program: language instruction geared to workers in the garment industry 10,000
- Front-door Youth Center: youth drop-in and resource center 20,000
- SNAP/Holy Trinity Language Program: English as a second language program for children 20,000
- Quincy School English as a Second Language Program: specialized English classes for workers in the restaurant industry of Chinatown 15,000
- Greater South Cove Golden Age Center: multi-service elderly center (Title XX match) 15,000
- Tai Tung Playground: to construct a playground in the Tai Tung Village Complex 15,000

TOTAL CHINATOWN NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION
PROGRAM

- * Public Works projects to be combined with or preceded by
Water/Sewer repairs

\$1,534,050

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

CHINATOWN

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$=(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

CDRG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
HOUSING							
Other Housing On Luch Housing	10,000		10,000				
-other available resources Chinatown is a Section 8 NSA with an allocation of 155 units			1 million Sec.202				
NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT							
Restore Storefront Improvement Program	45,000	8-10	18,000	7-9	15,000	3-6	10,000
-other available resources	100,000		40,000		35,000		25,000
Marketing	17,000		7,000		5,000		3,000
-other available resources							
Amenities	10,000		5,000		5,000		
-other available resources							
HUMAN SERVICES							
Elderly	60,000	300 + served	15,000		20,000		3,000
-other available resources Title XX, CETA, Vista, etc.			175,000 TitleXX Vista				
Youth	65,000	400 + served	38,000		15,000		15,000
-other available resources LEAA, Hymans Trust, Department of Mental Health			168,000				

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

CHINATOWN

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$=(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

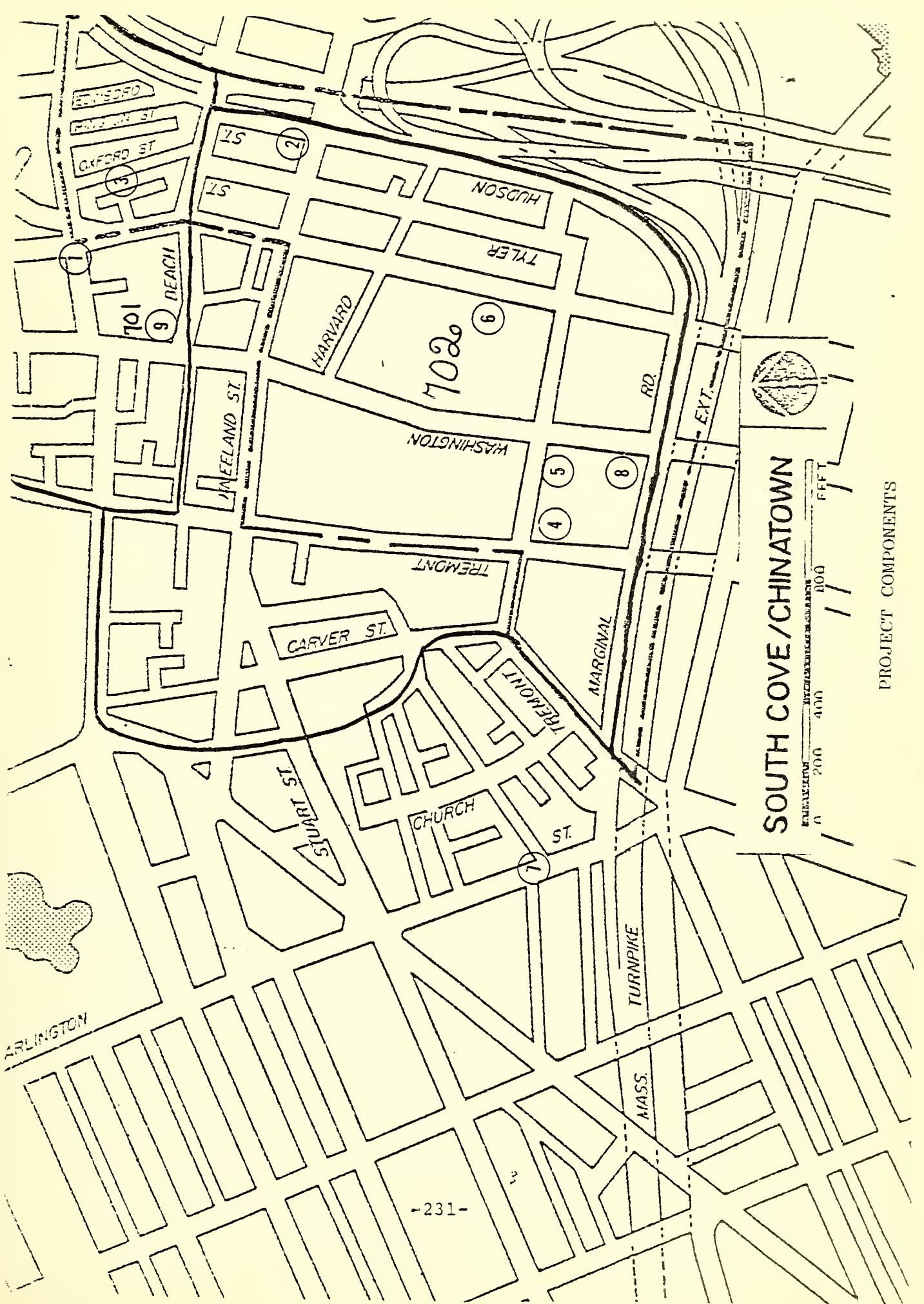
CODEG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
HUMAN SERVICES (continued)							
Day Care			15,000		25,000		25,000
-other available resources							
Fees & Quincy School			39,916				
<u>CAPITAL AND OTHER CITY-FUNDED ACTIVITIES</u>							
Trees	7,250	8-10	3,250	8-12	4,000		
-other available resources							
Total Street Reconstruction	163,200		57,200		55,000		50,000
-other available resources							
Skimcoating							
-other available resources							
Lighting-Underground	12,300		2,300		5,000		5,000
-other available resources							
Lighting-Poles Only							
-other available resources							
Sidewalk Reconstruction			125,000		120,000		110,000
<u>BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY</u>							
Specify Land Assembly	518,800		518,800				
-other available resources							
Demolition	Urgent Needs 60,000		60,000				
OTHER							
Public Improvements	645,000-Browne Fund-Urgent Needs		645,000				

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston		
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002		
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY				
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____		
5. NAME OF PROJECT Chinatown Project Neighborhood Strategy Area		6. PROJECT NUMBER CHI - 05	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440		
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p style="margin-top: 10px;">This project will build upon the foundations laid by Urban Renewal. The range of activities involved in this project cover economic, commercial, and physical development as well as public services. The major economic component is the marketing program. This program will market Chinatown businesses and Chinatown as one entity. The major commercial activities are the storefront renovations program and business district amenities. In the physical development component there are two activities - a housing development for the Chinese elderly and a tot lot for the Chinese children. Finally, the public services involved are 3 ESL programs, an elderly services center, a youth services center and an after school day care program.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>				
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 701-702				
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing Program - will be established between 7/79 and 6/80. • Storefront program - will renovate approximately 21 stores by 6/80. • Amenities - will be provided for the business district between 7/79 and 6/80. • On Luck Housing - 27 units of elderly housing will be under construction by 6/80. • CACA ESL - will provide a program for 183 recent immigrants between 7/79 and 6/80. • Holy Trinity ESL - will provide a program for 55 Chinese youths between 7/79 and 6/80. <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>				
13. COEG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)		
		COEG OTHER		
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
(e)				
Golden Age Center (5)	\$ 15,000	\$	\$ 175,000	Title XX, CETA, Vista, Eldercorp.
Front Door Youth Center (5)	20,000		119,426	LENA, Dept. Mental Health 1st Nat'l Bank, Hyams Tr.
Quincy ESL (Advocacy) (5)	15,000		48,000	Fees, Quincy School
Holy Trinity ESL (5)	20,000		23,000	South End Neighborhood Action Program, Polaroid
Chinese American Civil Assoc. Program (5)	10,000			
On Luck Housing Development (12c)	11,151		100,000	HUD Section 202
Quincy School Aft-school Day Care(5)	15,000			
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$	
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$				

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u>		
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRA NT NUMBER <u>B-79-MC-25-0002</u>		
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY				
FROM <u>July 1, 1979</u>	TO <u>June 30, 1980</u>	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (<i>each year</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____		
5. NAME OF PROJECT <u>Chinatown Project</u> <u>Neighborhood Strategy Area</u>		6. PROJECT NUMBER <u>CHI - 05</u>	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS <u>Under Review</u>	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT <u>City of Boston</u>		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER <u>617/725-3440</u>		
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT				
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.				
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S)				
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quincy ESL - will provide a program for 150-175 Chinese adults between 7/79 and 6/80. Quincy After School Day Care - will provide for 30 children between 7/79 and 6/80. Front Door - will provide a youth multi-service center between 7/79 and 6/80. Golden Age Center - will provide Health and Social Services for 800 Chinese Elderly between 7/79 and 6/80. Tai Tung Playground - to construct a playground in the Tai Tung Village Complex. <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.				
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS <i>(in thousands of \$)</i>		
	COBG		AMOUNT	SOURCE
	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
✓ Store Front Improvement Program (13c)	\$ 39,125	\$	\$ 70,000	Private
✓ Collective Promotional Activities (13c)	15,352			
✓ Chinatown Commercial Revitalization (13c)	10,810			
Tai Tung Playground (5)	15,000			
14. Totals	\$ 186,738	\$	\$	
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds <i>(Sum of Columns b and c)</i> \$				

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
CHINATOWN PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	--		--	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	215,000		215,000	



SOUTH COVE / CHINATOWN

0 200 400 600 800
FEET

PROJECT COMPONENTS

CHINATOWN YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENTS - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

- 1 - On Luch Housing Development, Inc.
Demolition - Neighborhoodwide

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

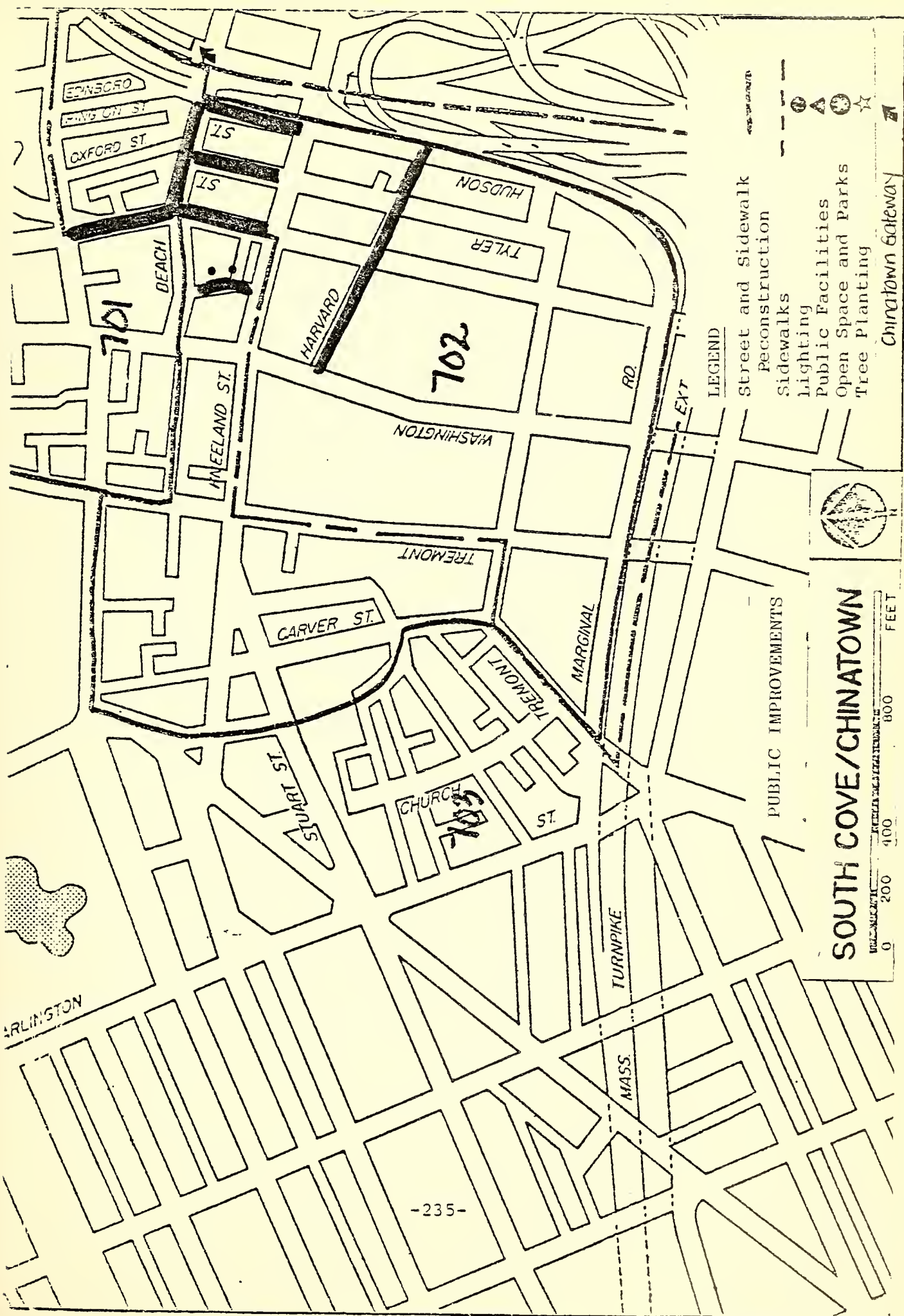
- 2 - Restore
- 3 - Collective Promotional Activities
Chinatown Commercial Amenities - Neighborhoodwide

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- 4 - Greater South Cove Golden Age Center, Inc.
- 5 - Quincy After-School Program
- 6 - The Front Door Youth Center
- 7 - SNAP/Holy Trinity ESL Program
- 8 - Quincy School ESL/Advocacy Program
- 9 - Chinese American Civic Association - ESL

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA



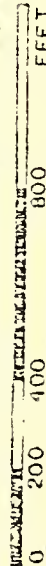


LEGEND

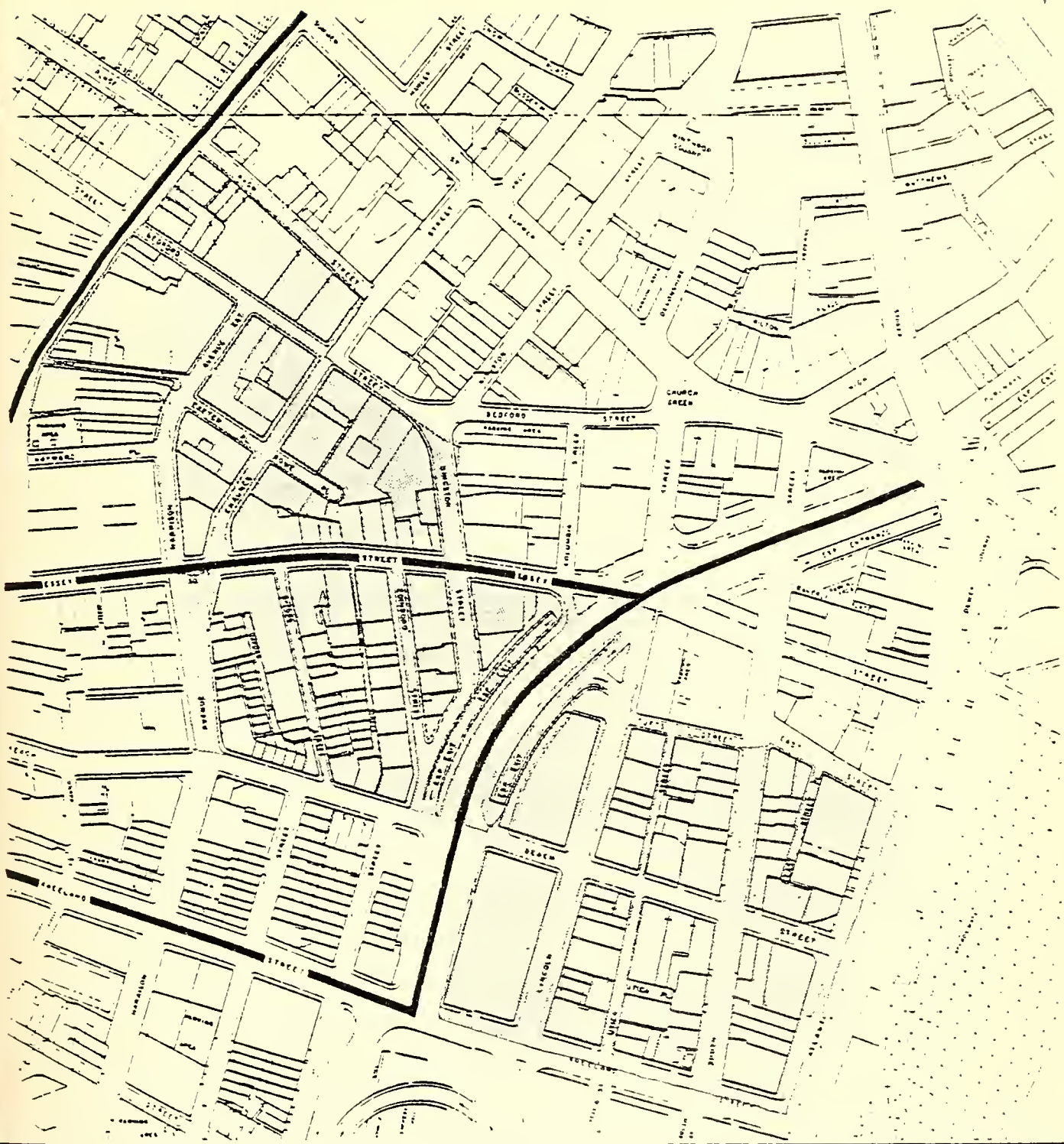
- Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
- Sidewalks
- Lighting
- Public Facilities
- Open Space and Parks
- Tree Planting



SOUTH COVE/CHINATOWN



Chinatown Gateway

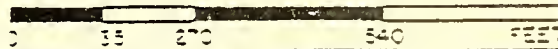
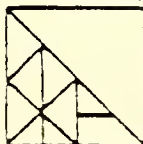


SECTION 8
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CHINATOWN -
LEATHER DISTRICT

N.S.A. AREA

MAJOR THOROUGHFARE



CITY OF BOSTON

1979-1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE DORCHESTER-FIELDS CORNER PROJECT

Introduction

Since Dorchester was annexed to Boston in 1870, the Fields Corner area has gone through a series of distinct development and population phases.

Immediately following annexation, with the extension of public transit and water and sewer lines, a home building boom took place, generating thousands of one and two family houses in various Victorian styles. In the 1890's and early 1900's a new city building code stimulated the development of yet another type of residence, the "triple-decker".

After World War II, with the availability of FHA and VA mortgages, massive new highway construction and increased automobile ownership, there was a move toward the suburban ideal of single family homes with quarter acre lots, shopping centers, and "clean", truck-oriented industry. The combined impact of these factors was to drain upper and middle income families away from urban residential neighborhoods like Fields Corner.

Today, the Fields Corner district of Dorchester is a neighborhood of sharp contrasts. Very stable areas are adjacent to sections undergoing rapid population change. Some parts of Fields Corner are experiencing substantial Black and Hispanic population increases, other areas remain primarily White elderly, while still others are seeing an influx of young, upwardly mobile families attracted by Dorchester's close-knit neighborhoods and reasonably priced Victorian housing and triple deckers.

General Strategy

The Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy for Fields Corner is to maintain and strengthen the character and diversity of Fields Corner and to build upon the pride and commitment which exists among its residents. This will be accomplished through a program of interrelated mechanisms tailored to the needs of each section of the neighborhood. Comprehensive approaches in the areas of housing and commercial revitalization have and will continue to be developed in conjunction with extensive public improvements and health and social services.

Housing

Housing deterioration is an overriding concern in Dorchester; therefore, a major focus of the City's Strategy is the upgrading of existing housing. Through a combination of programs like Housing Improvement, Homesteading, Interest Reduction, Public Housing Assistance and a pilot program for absentee-owner housing improvements, the necessary tools are available to preserve and revitalize the housing stock through a public-private partnership.

Other programs will also play a role in this strategy. If rehabilitation by future homeowners appears feasible, the Boarding and Demolition Program will secure a building from further deterioration. If the structure is a danger to the surrounding community and beyond rehabilitation it will be demolished.

A special crew will be assigned to Fields Corner through the Open Space Management Program. The crew will clean and fence vacant lots for uses determined by the abutters and the community. Dorchester Garden Lands Preserve will also assist community groups in starting gardens on vacant lots in the neighborhood. The involvement of neighborhood groups in the planning and delivery of these programs will be critical to their success.

Commercial Revitalization

The Dorchester Loan Program has been created to address the critical shortage of private loan funds available to businesses in the neighborhood. Without the ability to borrow money at reasonable interest rates and over long periods of time, merchants are forced to choose between shelving their investment plans and undertaking obligations which threaten the financial security of their businesses.

This new program will inject low interest loans into private and federally guaranteed financing with which new and existing businesses can improve their properties, expand and open new locations in Dorchester. The City will continue to assist merchants groups in conducting market studies, assessing the current mix of stores, attracting new businesses and providing comprehensive planning and studies for neighborhood commercial areas.

Improved security, marketing and pedestrian and storefront improvements increase the vitality of commercial areas. Therefore, the City will continue to place emphasis on public improvements and design amenities to make Dorchester's retail areas more attractive to shoppers.

Health and Social Services

The delivery of essential human services to the elderly, youth and low and moderate income families is an integral component of neighborhood development and, as such, is consistent with the city's long term objectives. Due to the increasingly large number of residents over 65 and under 18, human services programs will focus primarily on these population groups. Programs will provide counselling, health, outreach and cultural services to the elderly, many of whom lack mobility and are unaware of programs presently available to them.

Youth programs will offer young people opportunities to channel energy into self-improvement in an effort to prevent delinquency. After-school and summer programs for young children will help working mothers and female heads of households to continue working.

Public Improvements

To encourage private investment in the Fields Corner neighborhood, the City will show its commitment through major public improvements. The Year V public improvement project complements and supports investment in the area's housing and commercial revitalization projects.

Over the next three years, the city will continue to address the needs of residential and business areas with improvements to streets and sidewalks. Due to the many concerns about crime, heavy emphasis will be placed on improved lighting. Improvements to parks and playgrounds will be continued on a phased basis with planning assistance from neighbors and residents who use the facilities.

Community Based-Development

The community-based development project begins to address some of the more general needs in the neighborhood. This project will target funds into small community-based activities designed to actively involve residents in an overall improvement strategy. This year's activities include funding for the Dorchester Garden Lands Preserve--which assists residents in planning community gardens on vacant lots--and the Codman Square CDC which links various ethnic, economic, resident and business groups together in a coalition to revitalize the Codman Square Business District.

Neighborhood Strategy Areas

Three neighborhoods--Meetinghouse Hill, Florida-Templeton and Norfolk/Washington-We Can--are targeted for concentrated investments again this year. As positive results from this concentrated investment become evident, the boundaries will be extended to include

adjacent areas. The ultimate objective is to incorporate all of the Northern and Western sections of the planning district in Neighborhood Strategy Areas within the next five years. A combination of housing programs, neighborhood improvements and public services are budgeted for these areas.

Meetinghouse Hill--Meetinghouse Hill will again be eligible for low-interest Section 312 home investment loans along with the Housing Improvement Program and the Homesteading Program. The Open Space Management and the Boarding and Demolition Program will be targeted in this area as needed. Improvements will be made in street lighting, and an elevator will be added to the Health Center. Neighborhood Police patrols will be continued for safety purposes.

Florida/Templeton--This area of Dorchester bounded by Dorchester Avenue and Whitten, Adams and Ashmont Streets will continue to receive funding from an Absentee-Owner HIP. In addition, the Housing Improvement Program, Open Space Management and Boarding and Demolition Program will be targeted in this area. Improvements to streets and lighting will be made in this area.

Washington/Norfolk-We Can Area--This area--bounded by Norfolk, Thetford, Capen and Washington--is currently participating in the State's 705/707 Program. Because of low HIP participation levels, and to complement this program, an interest reduction program will assist homeowners in obtaining low-interest home improvement loans. In addition the Housing Improvement, Open Space Management, and Boarding and Demolition Programs will be targeted and continued. Capital improvements for streets and lights will also be continued, the City will make improvements to the old library building that will house the Codman Square Health Center. A summer day care program will be funded to assist the large number of non-English speaking children in the area.

1979-1980

THE DORCHESTER-FIELDS CORNER PROJECT

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

Project Components

HOUSING

- Housing Improvement Program: cash rebates (20-50% of cost) available to low-moderate income home owners for home improvement repairs \$ 400,000
- WE CAN Interest Reduction Program: pairs a front-end subsidy with an FHA Title 1 Home Improvement loan to create an effective 3% interest rate 120,000
- Urban Homesteading Program: promotes home ownership for individuals who meet "sweat equity" and financing requirements; involves properties in need of serious rehabilitation 45,000
(Meeting House Hill - \$30,000)
(Codman Square - \$15,000)
- Meade Housing Development: security lights 8,000
- Pasciucco Housing Development: roof repairs 3,000
- Boarding and Demolition: for the boarding of potentially sound buildings and the demolition of unsalvageable structures 150,000
- Open Space Management: for clearing, improving and fencing vacant lots 208,900
- Dorchester Garden Lands Preserve: assists local groups in planning and maintaining community gardens and in the development of a Fields Corner Farmers' Market 13,000

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- Dorchester Commercial Loan Program: makes low interest loans available to local businesses to help them improve and expand their properties 50,000

- Codman Square Community Development Corporation: created to meet the need for systematic revitalization of the shopping district through a working coalition of different ethnic and economic interests in the residential and business communities \$ 28,300

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Parks and Recreation
 - Cronin Playground, basketball court 25,000
 - Byrne Playground, lighting 25,000
 - Garvey Playground, floodlights 300,000
 - Tree Planting, Fields Corner area 30,000
 - Dorchester Park, Phase I Repairs (walkway) 85,000
- Total Reconstruction
 - Bowdoin Park, Bowdoin Street to end 31,721
 - Fairfax Street, Beaumont Street-Westmoreland 54,000
 - Glide Street, Minot Street to Oakton Street 55,291
 - Lorenzo Street, Woodworth Street to Walnut Street 46,000
 - 3 Millet Street, Park Street to Talbot Avenue 102,000
 - * Neponset Avenue, Adams Street to Minot Street 55,000
 - * Victory Road, Adams Street to Neponset Avenue 36,000
 - 1 Westville Street, Bowdoin Street to Corwin Street 210,671
 - 3 Withington Street, Norfolk Street to Torrey Street 53,347
 - Waldeck Street, Melville to Geneva 50,250
 - Skimcoating
 - 2 Ashmont Street, Dorchester Avenue to Adams Street 25,000
 - 2 Centre Street, Dorchester Avenue to Adams Street 17,500
 - Lighting
 - 3 Chipman Street, Norfolk Street-Wentworth 63,750
 - 2 Dorchester Avenue, Ashmont Street-Parkman Street 340,000

	Gaylord Street, Washington Street- Chamberlain	\$ 33,401
	Moultrie Street, Washington Street to Allston Street	119,000
1	Tonawanda Street, Greenbrier-Geneva	145,030
3	Chipman Street lighting (Poles only)	15,000
	Coleman Street lighting (Poles only)	10,600
1	Draper Street lighting (Poles only)	25,900
1	Hamilton Street lighting (Poles only)	34,450
1	Mount Ida Street (Poles only)	19,200
1	Robinson Street lighting (Poles only)	12,250
	Roseland Street lights (Poles only)	10,000
	Samoset Street lights (Poles only)	20,000
1	Tonawanda Street lighting (Poles only)	38,720
1	Charles Street, Dorchester Avenue to Geneva Avenue	141,750
2	Whitten Street (Poles only)	30,000
	Redfield Street, MBTA tracks to Walnut Street	60,000
	Water Street, Lawlev St. to Walnut St.	60,000
●	Sidewalk Reconstruction	
2	Dorchester Avenue, Parman Street to W 15 boundary	50,000
2	Dorchester Avenue, St. Gregory Street to Adams Street	80,000
2	Dorchester Avenue, W 15 boundary to Greenwich Street	50,000
2	Florida Street, Lonsdale Street to King Street	43,000
	McKone Street, Morrissey Boulevard to Neponset Avenue	58,000
	Neponset Avenue, Adams-Tolman Street (even)	100,000
	Wainwright Street, Welles Avenue to Centre Street	62,300
●	Public Facilities	
	Renovations to Old Codman Square Library	75,000

NEIGHBORHOOD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Boston Urban Gardeners: maintenance and operation of community gardens \$ 30,000

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- Codman Square Health Center: supplies for residential community health facilities 6,000
- Holland Seniors: constructive recreational activities, nutritional and educational programs for lower-income elderly 15,000
- Positive Youth Development Program: expansion of present program to provide recreational and social programming for 400 teens 8,000
- Youth Music Enrichment Program - St. Ann's 12,000
- Murphy Kids: expansion of after-school program to include workshop facilities and field trips 10,000
- St. Matthew's Summer Day Care Program 7,800
- Senior Shuttles (2) 44,000
- Kit Clark Shuttle Vans: provide transportation for Dorchester elderly 51,000
- Kit Clark Senior's Lounge : for personnel and operating costs for a multipurpose center for Dorchester elderly 25,000
- Dorchester 350 : neighborhood pride effort 10,000
- Fields Corner Family Support Program: family counselling service 4,500
- Milstream Little League 5,000
- Tridistrict Little League 5,000
- Cedar Grove Little League 5,000
- Neponset Youth Hockey League 5,000
- Dorchester Lower Mills Youth Hockey 5,000

IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES

- Bowdoin Street Health Center: improvements to the facility to accommodate the handicapped 40,000
- Boston Ambulance Squad: to widen the entrance to accommodate a new ambulance and to repair the heating system 15,000
- Kit Clark Senior House: to assist in rehabilitation of senior center to accommodate handicapped elderly 25,000
- Dorchester YMCA: plumbing improvements, repair of pool filter system, and rehabilitation of locker room 35,000

FLORIDA/TEMPLETON NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

- NSA Specific
 - Section 8 - NSA
- Neighborhood-wide activities which directly support the NSA strategy
 - Housing Improvement Program
 - Boarding & Demolition
 - Open Space Management
 - Boston Ambulance Squad
 - Positive Youth Development Program
 - Youth Music Enrichment Program - St. Ann's
 - Murphy Kids
 - Kit Clark Senior House Expansion

MEETING HOUSE HILL NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

● NSA Specific Activities

Meeting House Hill Urban Homesteading Program (\$ 30,000)

Bowdoin Street Health Center (40,000)

● Neighborhood-wide activities which directly support the NSA strategy

Housing Improvement Program

Boarding and Demolition

Open Space Management

Holland Seniors

Pasciucco Housing Development

Kit Clark Senior House

NORFOLK-WASHINGTON NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

● NSA Specific Activities

WE CAN Interest Reduction Program (120,000)

Codman Square Community Development Corporation (28,300)

St. Matthews Summer Day Care (7,800)

Codman Square Health Center (6,000)

● Neighborhood-wide activities which directly support the NSA strategy

Housing Improvement Program

Boarding and Demolition

Open Space Management

Dorchester YMCA

TOTAL DORCHESTER - FIELDS CORNER NEIGHBORHOOD
REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

\$4,288,631

* Public Works projects to be combined with or preceded by Water/
Sewer repairs

1. located within the Meeting House Hill NSA
2. located within the Florida-Templeton NSA
3. located within the Norfolk-Washington NSA

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

FLORIDA/TEMPLETON _____ NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$=(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

CDBG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
HOUSING							
Housing Improvement Program	175	45	47,000	40	42,600	35	35,000
-other available resources							
Private		45	110,000	40	100,000	35	80,000
Open Space Management			4,200				
	9 lots	7-9	5,400	3	1,800	2	1,200
-other available resources							
Demolition & Boarding	demo board	1-2	5,500- 7,000	1-2	5,500- 7,000	1	5,500
			500	1	500	1	500
-other available resources							
HUMAN SERVICES							
Youth	1,938	3 prog.	30,000	2prog	15,000	2 prog	15,000
-other available resources							
IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES		2	40,000	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL AND OTHER CITY-FUNDED ACTIVITIES							
Trees	30	10	3,000	10	3,000	10	3,000
-other available resources							
Total Street Reconstruction				2	311,500	2	311,500
-other available resources							
Skimcoating		1	17,500				
-other available resources							

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

FLORIDA-TEMPLETON

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$=(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
<u>CAPITAL AND OTHER CITY-FUNDED</u> <u>ACTIVITIES</u>							
Lighting-Underground including sidewalks -other available resources		1	340,000	2	244,125	2	244,125
Lighting-Poles Only -other available resources		1	30,000	2	60,000	2	60,000
Sidewalk Reconstruction		1	43,000				

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

MEETING HOUSE HILL		NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA		B&D Yr. VI & VII - CIP			
				CODE: \$(expected) allocation #=(anticipated) goals			
CDBG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES		TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII
			#	\$	#	\$	#
HOUSING							
Housing Improvement Program			35	40,000	25	30,000	20
-other available resources			35	75,000	25	55,000	20
Public Housing Improvements		1	1	3,000	--	--	
-other available resources							
Urban Homesteading		# of houses vary each year	10	70,000	8	56,000	8
-other available resources							
Open Space Management		85 vacant lots	30 lots	18,000	20	12,000	20
-other available resources							
Demolition		32 structures	12	42,000	10	55,000	10
Boarding		12-15 buildings	4-5	20-25,000	4-5	20-25,000	4-5
HUMAN SERVICES							
Elderly		1,873-65 +	1	15,000	1	10-15,000	1
-other available resources							
Youth					1	5-15,000	
-other available resources							

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

MEETING HOUSE HILL

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

B&D Yr. VI & VII - CIP

CODE: \$=(expected) allocation

#=(anticipated) goals

<u>CDBG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>TOTAL NEED</u>	<u>YEAR V</u>		<u>YEAR VI</u>		<u>YEAR VII</u>	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
<u>IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES</u>							
Sowdoin St. Health Center			49,000	*	*	*	*
Kit Clark Senior House			25,000				
Kit Clark Lounge			25,000				
<u>CAPITAL AND OTHER CITY-FUNDED ACTIVITIES</u>							
Total Street Reconstruction		2	242,392	1	190,000	1	330,000
-other available resources							
Lighting-Poles Only		4	91,800	2	20,000	1	30,000
-other available resources							

* Dependent upon NPO requests

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

NORFOLK-WASHINGTON NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$=(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

CDBG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
HOUSING							
Housing Improvement Program	owner- 600 occupied	10-15	20- 30,000	10	20,000	5-8	10- 16,000*
-other available resources		10-15	25,000 37,500	10	25,000	5-8	12,500 20,000
Public Housing Improvements State 705 Program ***		20-30 units	5000 max/unit		**		**
-other available resources							
705 Program	30 vacant bldgs.	4 bldgs	1 million		**		**
Interest Reduction Programs	owner- 600 occupied	18-22	120,000	18-22	120,000	18-22	120,000
-other available resources Private		18-22	*	18-22	*	18-22	*
Open Space Management	76 vacant lots	30 lots	18,000	20	12,000	20	12,000
-other available resources							
Demolition	39 structures	15	47,000	10	35,000	5	17,000
Boarding	15 buildings	5	25,000	5	25,000	5	25,000

* Generated private investment will vary greatly

** Dependent upon continuation of contract with DCP

*** Targeted to area bounded by Washington, Edson, Capen, Armadine & Norfolk

HUMAN SERVICES							
Day Care	Provide child daycare for working parents	1	7,800				
-other available resources							
Health		1 prog.	6,000				
-other available resources							
Youth						1	10- 25,000

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

NORFOLK-WASHINGTON

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

CDBG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES		1	35,000				
NEIGHBORHOOD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		1 pro-gram	28,300	1	10-25,000		
OTHER							
CAPITAL AND OTHER CITY-FUNDED ACTIVITIES							
Public Facilities-specify Codman Square Library			75,000				
-other available resources							
Total Street Reconstruction		1	53,347	1	75-125,000	1	50,000
-other available resources							
Skimcoating							
-other available resources							
Lighting-Underground (incl. side walks)		1	43,750	1	105,000	1	382500
-other available resources							
Lighting-Poles Only		1	15,000	1	13,500	1	15-30,000
-other available resources							

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY 3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston 2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002		
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____		
5. NAME OF PROJECT Fields Corner Project Housing Revitalization Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER EC - 06	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440		
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT The Fields Corner Comprehensive Housing and Open Space Plan consists of 8 interrelated components. (1) H.I.P. Homeowners Improvement Program designed to preserve and improve the neighborhoods by providing incentive for rehabilitation of owner occupied homes. (2) BHA Meade - Repairs to light at elderly housing project. (3) BHA Pasciuccio - Repairs to leaking roof at elderly housing project. (4) Open Space and Boarding & Demo - are programs which attempt to mitigate the impact of vacant land and buildings in our neighborhood. (5) Dorchester Garden Lands Preserve - a program which encourages gardens by neighbors on vacant land in their area to produce food and develop community relationships. (6) Homesteading Codman Square - designed to promote new homeownership opportunities for individuals and families and to restore abandoned residential properties to the tax roles. Incentives are greater than those provided by HIP or Section 312. <div style="text-align: center;">XXX Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</div>				
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 915 thru 923 1003 thru 1009				
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIP - to rehab approximately 350-500 additional houses by July 1980. • BHA - Repairs to 2 elderly housing projects by July 1980. • B.& D. - approximately 50 demo and 20 boarding by July 1980. • Open Space - approximately 350 vacant lots improved by request of community by 7/80 • DGLP - to expand 2 existing gardens and create 4 new gardens for food production. • Homesteading Codman Square - approximately 6 to 10 houses by June 1981. <div style="text-align: center;">XXX Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</div>				
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)		
		COBG OTHER		
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT AMOUNT SOURCE	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) (e)	
Housing Improvement Program (12c)	\$ 716,857	\$	\$	
BHA Meade (12b)	8,000			
BHA Pasciuccio (12b)	3,000			
Boarding & Demolition (4)	178,174			
Open Space Management (4)	208,900			
Dorchester Garden Lands Preserve (14)	13,000			
Homesteading Codman Square	(see page 2)			
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$	
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c)				\$

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Fields Corner Projects Housing Revitalization Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER EC - 06	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT (7) Homesteading - Meetinghouse Hill - designed to promote new homeownership opportunities for individuals and families and to restore abandoned residential properties to the tax roles. Incentives are greater than those provided by HIP or Section 312.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S)			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS • Homesteading Meetinghouse Hill - approximately 12 to 18 houses by June 1981.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES (List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)	PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)		
	CDBG		OTHER
	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) (e)
Homesteading: Codman Square (12c)	\$ 27,376	\$	\$
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston		
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002		
5. NAME OF PROJECT Fields Corner Project Health and Social Services Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER FC - 06	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440		
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p>These components consist of 12 distinct yet related programs.</p> <p>Boston Ambulance Squad - is to assist this non-profit volunteer group which serves all Dorchester residents in their time of need regardless of income and service.</p> <p>Holland Seniors - Designated to meet the needs of the substantial amount of elderly in the Dorchester area.</p> <p>Kit Clark Center - to assist in rehab of senior center for handicapped elderly.</p> <p>Dorchester YMCA - to assist this non-profit in rehab of interior of building.</p> <p>Youth Musical Enrichment Program - to assist this Dorchester area with program open to all youth of Dorchester in continuing their programs to teach and direct youth to appropriate outlets for energy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>				
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 915, 916, 917, 918, thru 923; 1003 thru 1009				
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boston Ambulance Squad - to rehab building by July 1980 • Holland Seniors - to serve 50 elderly of Dorchester by June 1980 daily. • Kit Clark - to assist Elderly Center in meeting Architectural Barriers Code to make Senior House barrier free and accessible to all persons regardless of physical condition. • Dorchester YMCA - to assist in rehab of pool filtration system, plumbing, and locker room areas, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. 				
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)		
		COBG		OTHER
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT
(a)		(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)				
Boston Ambulance Squad	(14)	\$ 15,000	\$	\$
Holland Seniors	(14)	15,000		
Kit Clark Center	(14)	25,000		
Dorchester YMCA	(14)	35,000		
Boston Urban Gardeners	(14)	30,000		
14. Totals		\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$				

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston		
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002		
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY				
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____		
5. NAME OF PROJECT Fields Corner Project Health and Social Services Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER FC - 06	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440		
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Positive Youth Development - to offer a constructive program as an alternative to unconstructive and delinquency developing street habits, also to reach high risk delinquency prone youths and get them involved in activities of teen center - With Mini Workshops and Athletic events and career counseling and teen AA program. Murphy Kids - to expand yearly after school programs and summer day programs to assist working mothers and female heads of households. St. Matthews Day Care - Summer recreational and institutional services for children between 5 and 12 years of age with a special emphasis on linguistic minorities.				
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.				
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S)				
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Musical Enrichment Program - Assistance to expand the anticipated reach of this 200-235 member youth musical program. Positive Youth Development - Expansion of Teen Program Services and increasing membership from present 200 to approximately 400 teens. Murphy Kids - to serve approximately 100 children 5-12 year round and increase to approximately 350 in summer. 				
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.				
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)		
		CDBG		
		OTHER		
	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Youth Musical Enrichment Program (14)	\$ 12,000	\$	\$	
Positive Youth Development (14)	8,000			
Murphy Kids (14)	10,000			
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$	
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$				

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

1. NAME OF APPLICANT

City of Boston

2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER

B-79-MC-25-0002

PROJECT SUMMARY

3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY

FROM

TO

July 1, 1979

June 30, 1980

4. ☒ ORIGINAL (each year)

☐ REVISION, DATED _____

☐ AMENDMENT, DATED _____

5. NAME OF PROJECT Fields Corner Project
Health and Social Services Components

6. PROJECT NUMBER

FC-06

7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS

Under Review

8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT

City of Boston

9. TELEPHONE NUMBER

617/725-3440

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Kit Clark Shuttle Vans - provide transportation for Dorchester elderly
Kit Clark Senior's Lounge - for personnel and operating costs for a multi-purpose center for Dorchester elderly.
Dorchester 350 - to assist in a neighborhood pride effort.
Fields Corner Family Support Program - family counseling services.

☐ Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.

11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S)

12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

☐ Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.

13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES

(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)

PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)

CDBG

OTHER

LOW/MOD
BENEFIT

OTHER
BENEFIT

AMOUNT

SOURCE

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

Kit Clark Shuttle Vans (14)	\$ 51,000	\$	\$	
Kit Clark Senior's Lounge (14)	25,000			
Dorchester 350 (14)	10,000			
Fields Corner Family Support Program (14)	4,500			
Milstream Little League (14)	5,000			
Tri-District Little League (14)	5,000			
Cedar Grove Little League (14)	5,000			
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$	

15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

1. NAME OF APPLICANT
City of Boston

2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER
B-79-MC-25-0002

PROJECT SUMMARY

3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY

FROM July 1, 1979

TO June 30, 1980

4. ☒ ORIGINAL (each year)
☐ REVISION, DATED _____
☐ AMENDMENT, DATED _____

5. NAME OF PROJECT Fields Corner Project
Health and Social Services Components

6. PROJECT NUMBER
FC-06

7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS
Under Review

8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT
City of Boston

9. TELEPHONE NUMBER
617/725-3440

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

☐ Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.

11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S)

12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

☐ Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.

13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES

(List component activities using names of activities shown
in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)

PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)

	COBG		OTHER	
	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Neponset Youth Hockey League (14)	\$ 5,000	\$	\$	
Dorchester Lower Mills Youth Hockey (14)	5,000			
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$	

15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston													
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002													
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY															
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENOMENT, DATED _____													
5. NAME OF PROJECT Fields Corner Project Commercial Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER FC - 06	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review												
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440												
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT The Comprehensive Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization Program is an attempt to address the problems of private disinvestment of the diversified business area in Dorchester by private owners. The program consists of two components: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Dorchester Loan Program is designed to inject low interest and interest-free loans into financing packages with which new and existing business in Dorchester will improve their properties, expand and open new locations. 2. Codman Square Community Development Corp. - developed to formulate an overall re-development plan for the Codman Square business district to redirect a familiar pattern of disinvestment in an area that had undergone rapid ethnic and economic change. <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>															
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 915-923; 1003-1009															
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dorchester Loan Program - an estimated 50 to 75 Dorchester businesses are anticipated to use the loan program for storefront improvements by July 1980. • Codman Square Community Development Corp. - An estimated 10 stores to do facade and interior improvement by July 1980 in accordance with an architectural design produced for the Square. Also a marketing program for vacant buildings and storefronts in the area. <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>															
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)													
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">COBG</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">OTHER</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">LOW/MOD BENEFIT</th> <th style="text-align: center;">OTHER BENEFIT</th> <th style="text-align: center;">AMOUNT</th> <th style="text-align: center;">SOURCE</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">(a)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">(b)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">(c)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">(d)</th> </tr> </table>		COBG		OTHER		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT	SOURCE	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
COBG		OTHER													
LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT	SOURCE												
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)												
Dorchester Loan Program (13c)	\$ 50,000	\$	\$												
Codman Square Community Dev. Corp. (14)	28,300	\$	\$												
14. Totals	\$ 1,499,107	\$	\$												
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$															

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM TO July 1, 1979 June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Fields Corner-Neighborhood Strategy Area - Norfolk/Washington		6. PROJECT NUMBER NW/NSA - 07	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT This is a continuation of concentrated investment in this area from last year. This year we will have an Interest Reduction Program and target H.I.P., B & D, and OSM work in this area. This will work in combination with the State's 705/707 Housing Program. The CSq.CDC will be funded to assist the commercial development in addition to this area and the Library will be improved to house the Health Center. The Codman Square Health Center is being funded to assure the availability of primary health care to all residents of the Codman Square area especially the low income and elderly in the area. St. Matthews Day Care - A summer recreational and institutional service for children between 5 and 12 years of age with a special emphasis on linguistic minorities. A summer day care program with emphasis on Hispanic children with linguistic problems will be funded. <div style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</div>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 1005			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summer Day Care - will serve 60 to 100 children from 5 to 12 during summer months 35% black, 10% Hispanic, 10% Portugese, 40% to 50% • Interest Reduction is anticipated to rehab 20-25 houses by June 1980, depending on size of rehab loan which may vary. • Street Reconstruction and lights 2 streets by June 1980. • Codman Square Health Center - Capital improvements to help renovate the building. <div style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</div>			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7057.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
St. Matthews Summer Day Care (5)	\$ 7,800	\$	\$
Interest Reduction (12c)	207,413		
Health Center (5)	6,000		
14. Totals	\$221,213	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002 4. <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENOMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Fields Corner - Neighborhood Strategy Area - Florida Templeton		6. PROJECT NUMBER FT/NSA - 08	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT This represents a continuation of concentrated investment in this area. This area of Dorchester bounded by Dorchester Avenue, Ashmont Street, Whitten Street and Adams will continue to be targeted for H.I.P., Open Space, B. & D. and a continuation with increased emphasis on the Absentee Owner Housing Improvement Program with the funds from last year. Capital improvements with an emphasis on streets, lights and sidewalks will be continued. <div style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</div>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 1006			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street reconstruction and lights on 4 streets. <div style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</div>			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Absentee-Owner H.I.P. (last year's funds)	\$	\$	\$
(see Housing Improvement Program Housing)			
Boarding & Demolition (see Housing)			
Open Space Management (see Housing)			
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Fields Corner - Meetinghouse Hill - Neighborhood Strategy Area Project		6. PROJECT NUMBER MHH/NSA - 09	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT This represents a continuation of concentrated investment in this area. Investments in the Meetinghouse Hill area have been made in a concentrated way in order to maximise the effect on the neighborhood. Homesteading combined with H.I.P. security, targeted open space and capital improvements will be continued in this area. Again this area will be eligible for low interest Section 312 Home Investment Loans. The Health Center will be funded for an elevator.		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 916-917-920			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 streets lighted. • Sidewalks in the business district • Anticipated 18 houses finished by 6/1981 			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES (List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Homesteading (12c)	\$ 55,593	\$	\$
Bowdoin Street Health Center (5)	40,000		
14. Totals	\$ 95,593	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET

FIELDS CORNER PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	170,000		170,000	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	1,190,000		1,005,000	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	355,000		105,000	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	25,000		25,000	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	--		--	

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET

NORFOLK/WASHINGTON NSA

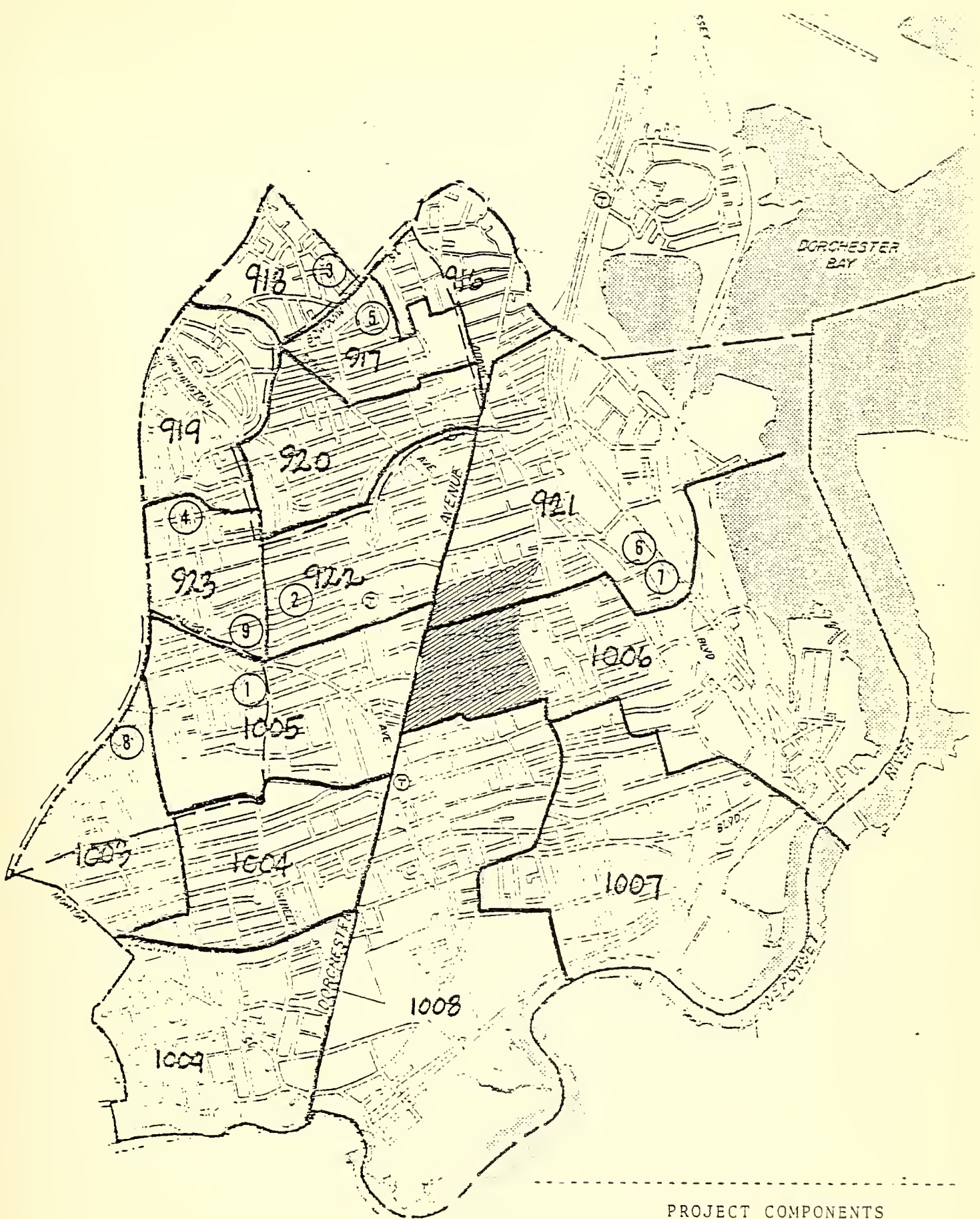
	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	—		--	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	162,000		162,000	

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
MEETINGHOUSE HILL NSA

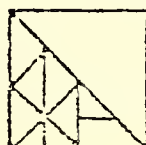
	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	--		--	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	70,000		70,000	

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
FLORIDA/TEMPLETON NSA

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	--		--	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	PRIMARILY CAPITAL BUDGET INVESTMENT			



PROJECT COMPONENTS



FIELDS CORNER YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENTS - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

- 1 - Interest Reduction
 - 2 - BHA - Meade Improvements
 - 3 - BHA - Pascincco Improvements
 - 4 - Homesteading Codman Square
 - 5 - Homesteading Meeting House Hill
- Housing Improvement Program - Neighborhoodwide
- Open Space Management - Neighborhoodwide
- Boarding and Demolition - Neighborhoodwide

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

Dorchester Loan Program - Neighborhoodwide

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- 6 - Positive Youth Development
 - 7 - Murphy Kids
 - 8 - St. Matthews Day Care
- Codman Square Health Center - Neighborhoodwide
- Bowdoin Street Health Center - Neighborhoodwide
- Boston Ambulance Squad - Neighborhoodwide
- Kit Clark Senior Center - Neighborhoodwide
- Holland Seniors - Neighborhoodwide
- Dorchester YMCA - Neighborhoodwide
- Youth Enrichment Program - St. Ann's - Neighborhoodwide

Fields Corner Year V Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy
Program Component - Map Index - page two

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Senior Shuttle - Neighborhoodwide

COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT

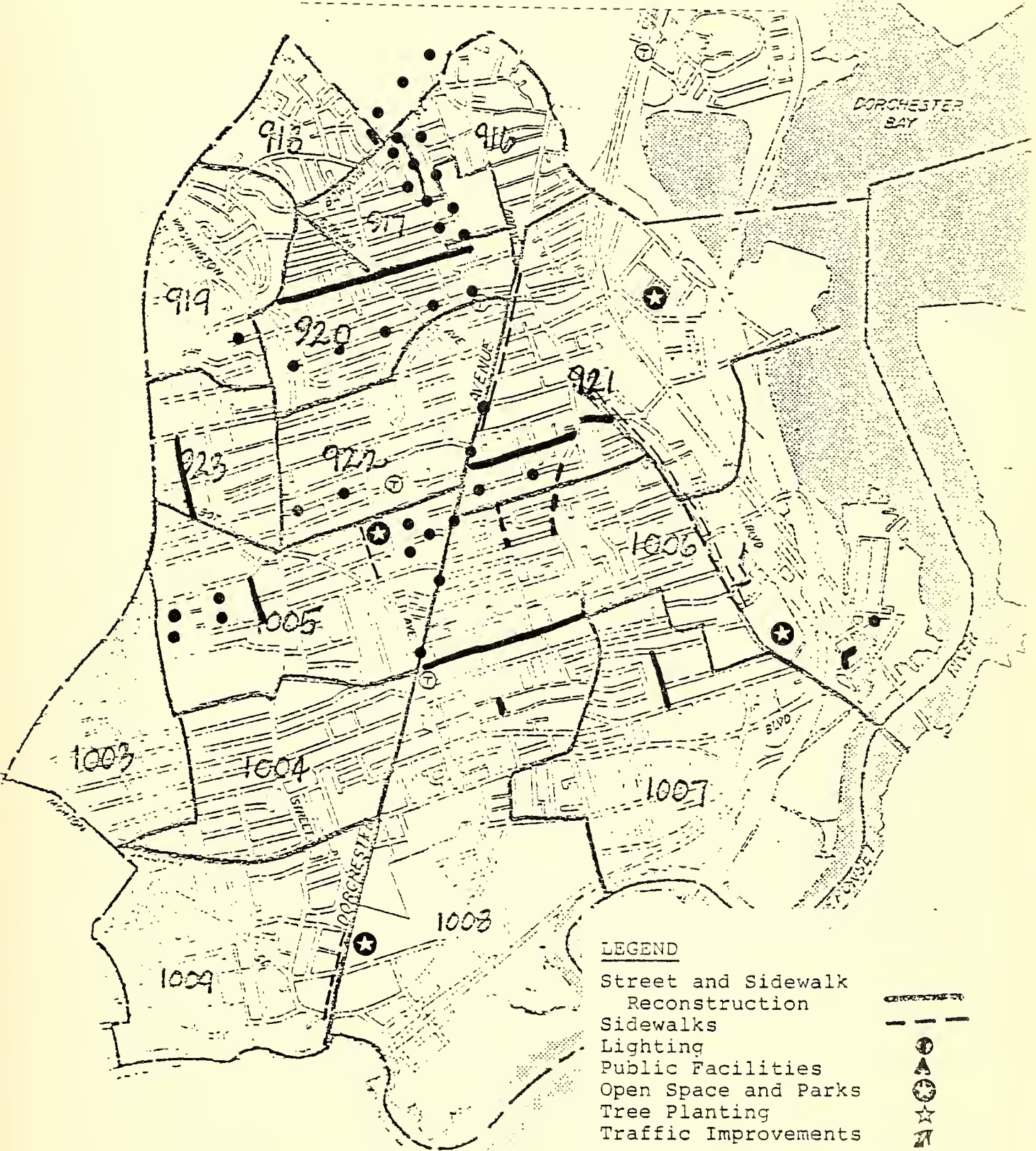
9 - Codman Square CDC - Neighborhoodwide

Dorchester Gardenlands Preserve - Neighborhoodwide

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

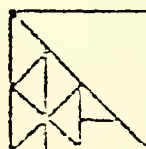


- PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS



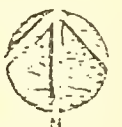
LEGEND

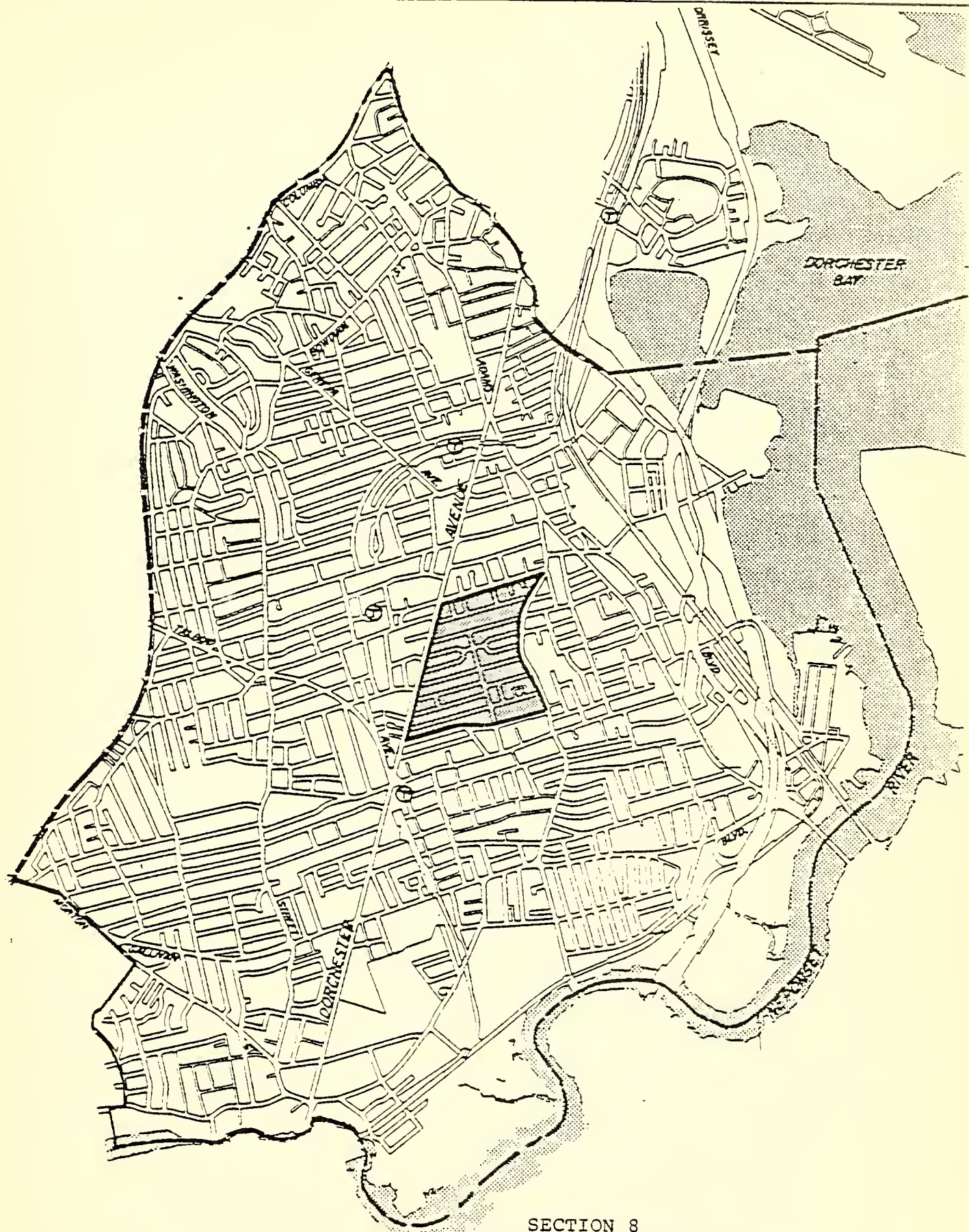
- Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
- Sidewalks
- Lighting
- Public Facilities
- Open Space and Parks
- Tree Planting
- Traffic Improvements



DORCHESTER

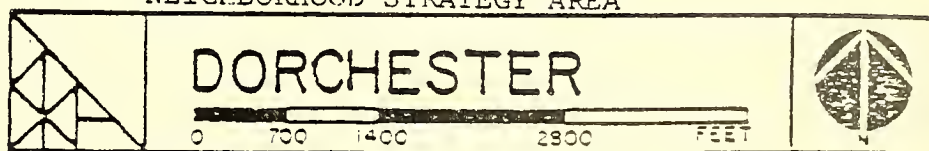
0 700 1400 2800 FEET





SECTION 8
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

-275-



CITY OF BOSTON

1979-1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE DORCHESTER-UPHAMS CORNER PROJECT

Introduction

The Uphams Corner neighborhood has experienced a succession of changes since its original development as an agricultural community in the 1600's. The onset of technology and the development of the railroad and streetcar systems in the 1800's eventually changed its rural character to that of a suburban middle class neighborhood of Boston. Wealthy Bostonians discovered the area's assets and began to build large Victorian homes overlooking the water, in Jones Hill and Savin Hill.

By the second decade of the 1900's, Uphams Corner experienced another change in character; immigrants moved in, density increased and middle class homeowners fled to the southern sector of Dorchester. This pattern continued through the early 1930's. After World War II, the flight to the suburbs increased due to the availability of FHA and VA mortgages, automobile ownership, and roadway expansion.

But, today, Uphams Corner is again on the upswing, due to renewed interest in the deverse lifestyles and housing opportunities offered by its two sub-neighborhoods, Uphams Corner and Columbia/Savin Hill.

Uphams Corner (including Jones Hill and Virginia Monadnock)-- The Uphams Corner sub-neighborhood exhibits a high owner-occupancy rate and a median income which is only slightly lower than the city-wide median. Recently the area has seen growth in the number of Spanish and Cape Verdean families, particularly in the section west of Columbia Road.

Like many of the neighborhoods in southern Dorchester, sections of Uphams Corner are being rediscovered by young, upwardly mobile families. The city is supporting these trends where they reflect cooperation between the new homeowners and existing residents.

Columbia/Savin Hill--The Columbia/Savin Hill section is large and generally more stable. Housing in the Columbia area tends to need minor repairs whereas Savin Hill can be considered an extremely stable community, in little need of assistance.

As in the rest of Uphams Corner, there is a large proportion of owner-occupied, one to three family structures in Columbia/Savin Hill.

General Strategy

The Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy for Uphams Corner is a program of interrelated mechanisms to meet the needs of the area's sub-neighborhoods. Comprehensive approaches in the areas of housing and commercial revitalization have been developed in conjunction with extensive public improvements and expanded social services.

In order to create a maximum positive impact in a short period of time, many of these mechanisms have been paired and concentrated in specific geographic locations.

Housing

One of the major needs of the Uphams Corner neighborhood is improved housing. The housing strategy for Uphams Corner is to effectively and efficiently preserve and revitalize the existing housing stock by creating a partnership between the public and private sectors and individual homeowners. Emphasis is placed on incentives for housing rehabilitation and encouragement of low and moderate income homeownership.

Targeting of the Housing Improvement Program (HIP), Interest Reduction Program, and Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS) Revolving Loan Fund will assure that the goal of assisting low and moderate income residents to remain in the neighborhood while encouraging homeownership can be met.

The Uphams Corner Housing Strategy emphasizes the treatment of abandoned properties. The First Dorchester Economic Development Corporation's Homebuyer's Opportunity Program will assist residents to finance the purchase and rehabilitation of abandoned houses. The program can be paired with HIP, interest reduction or the NHS Revolving Loan Fund for maximum benefit.

The City of Boston's Boarding & Demolition Program deals with the neighborhood's unsalvageable structures. In recognition of the need to simultaneously upgrade vacant lots, this program operates in tandem with the City's Open Space Management Program.

Commercial Revitalization

A combination of commercial revitalization programs have been developed to improve both the physical appearance and the perceptions of the neighborhood's business districts. These programs, combined with an increase in social services available within the commercial areas, will help to generate increased customer traffic.

During Year VI, special attention was paid to police security patrols. The effort was successful and will be continued in the Uphams Corner business district. Both are essential in bolstering community confidence and in generating new economic development.

New programs scheduled for the Uphams Corner business districts will build on past successes. These include a loan program, capital improvements and extensive renovations to social service facilities located in the commercial areas.

Health and Social Services

An increasingly important component of neighborhood development is the provision of health and social services particularly for low and moderate income residents. The neighborhood revitalization strategy for Uphams Corner seeks to create a variety and balance of such services. Due to the increasingly large number of residents aged over 65 and under 18, human service programs focus primarily on the elderly and the young. A broad scope of projects has been developed to meet the many needs of this population.

Elderly -- Existing non-profit organizations will be helped to provide home health care, counseling, outreach, and cultural programs. The elderly often lack mobility and as a result are unaware of the variety of programs available to them. Programs such as Uphams Corner Health Center's Home Care and the newly developed Elderly Recreation Program - Polish-American Citizens' Club will give them access to essential services. The Senior Shuttle Program will be continued this year. In the past this program has provided access to senior social programs, health care facilities, shopping and recreation.

Youth/Recreational -- To supplement the many youth employment programs, the human service strategy stresses youth programs that provide alternatives to street corners. Renovations to the Bird Street Gym, and expansion of the Little House and the Youth Musical Enrichment Program will expand recreational, social and educational opportunities.

Public Improvements -- To generate private investment within Uphams Corner, the City is prepared to show its commitment through major public improvements. These improvements will be targeted in a manner that will create the greatest positive impact within the shortest period of time, thereby supporting and complementing investment through the area's housing and commercial revitalization projects. Over the next three years the public improvements project for Uphams Corner will also continue to address the needs of residents for improved streets, parks and playgrounds. Due to the many concerns regarding crime, heavy emphasis will be placed on new improved lighting.

Neighborhood Strategy Areas

Two neighborhoods adjacent to the Uphams Corner Shopping area are targeted for concentrated investment this year. One section, Jones Hill was a Neighborhood Strategy Area last year, and Virginia Monadnock will be one as well this year. A combination of housing programs, physical improvements and public services are targeted for these areas. As the positive effects of this concentrated investment become visible, the boundaries will be extended to include other adjacent areas in need.

An interest reduction program--working in concert with HIP--will be offered to Jones Hill and Virginia Monadnock residents. The Neighborhood Housing Service Community Development Corporation will also concentrate on the two areas to provide homeowner counseling. The Boarding and Demolition and Open Space Management Programs will be here as well along with needed capital improvements.

1979-1980

THE DORCHESTER-UPHAMS CORNER PROJECT

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

Project Components

HOUSING

- Housing Improvement Program: cash rebates (20-50% of cost) available to low-moderate income home owners for home improvement repairs \$ 371,500
- Interest Reduction Program: pairs a Title 1 Home Improvement loan with a Community Development Block Grant funded subsidy to create an effective 3% interest rate
 - Jones Hill 50,000
 - Virginia/Monadnock 75,000
- Neighborhood Housing Services Revolving Loan Fund: provides loans to home owners who are not considered eligible for loans by traditional lending institutions 40,000
- Annapolis Elderly Housing Development: improved exterior lighting and repairs to gutters and pipes 8,000
- Open Space Management: for clearing, improving and fencing vacant lots 85,000
- Boarding and Demolition: provides for the boarding of potentially sound buildings and the demolition of unsalvageable structures 50,000
- First Economic CDC-NHS, Inc.: will provide technical and financial assistance to low- and moderate-income home buyers who acquire properties in the Columbia/Savin Hill, Jones Hill and Virginia-Monadnock neighborhoods of Uphams Corner 25,000

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- Dorchester Commercial Loan Program:
makes low interest loans available to
local businesses to help them improve
and expand their properties \$ 48,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Parks and Recreation
 - Meany Park Restoration 40,000
- Total Reconstruction
 - Bellflower Street, Dorchester Avenue to
Boston Street 72,621
 - 1 Downer Avenue, Pleasant Street to Sawyer
Avenue 24,091
 - Howes Street, Dorchester Avenue to Pleasant
Street 87,661
 - 2 Bodwell Street, Columbia Road to Bird Street 78,000
 - 2 Nonquit Street, Dudley Street to end 42,000
 - 1 Rowell Street, Cushing Street to Hancock
Street 87,500
 - Thornley Street, Pleasant-Dorchester Avenue 95,871
 - 2 Virginia Street, Dudley Street to Bird
Street 145,000
 - Lighting
 - 2 Davern Avenue, Virginia-Columbia 47,841
 - Dorchester Avenue, Expressway-Savin Hill
Avenue 407,500
 - 1 Wilbur Street, Cushing Avenue to Upham
Street 37,250
 - Alvan Terrace (Poles only) 3,000
 - Conrad Street lighting (Poles only) 4,000
 - Dorchester Avenue, Expressway-Savin Hill
Avenue (Poles only) 92,500

- Sidewalk Reconstruction
Columbia Road, limits-Hancock to
Uphams Corner Market \$ 75,000
Ramsey Street, Dudley Street to Hamlet 20,000
- Public Facilities
McConnell Park, field house alteration
and repair 50,000

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- Youth Music Enrichment Program, St.
William's: purchase of one bus to
transport band members and expand
services 18,000
- Uphams Corner Home Care Program:
provides health maintenance care to
"shut-in" elderly in their own homes 50,000
- McCormack Center Senior Arts and
Recreation Program: combines a senior
drop-in recreation program and an arts
program at the newly renovated Strand
Theater. The Center will also serve
hot lunch meals five days a week. 40,000
- Little Sisters of the Assumption:
family counselling program 10,000
- Elderly Recreation Program-Polish
American Citizens' Club: outreach
program with emphasis on locating and
serving the isolated elderly 9,500
- Bird Street Gymnasium: staffing
assistance for community-run recreational
facility 20,000
- Senior Shuttles (2) 44,000
- Dan Marr's Boys' Club : outreach work and recreational
programming for Dorchester youth aged 12 - 15 10,000

IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES

- Little House : expansion of facility to improve
service to youth and community groups 50,000

JONES HILL NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

- NSA Specific Activities
 - Interest Reduction Program (\$ 50,000)
- Neighborhood-wide activities which directly support the NSA strategy
 - Housing Improvement Program
 - Boarding and Demolition
 - Open Space Management
 - First Economic CDC
 - Uphams Corner Home Care Program
 - McCormack Center Senior Arts and Recreation Program
 - Bird Street Gymnasium

VIRGINIA/MONADNOCK NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

- NSA Specific Activities
 - Interest Reduction Program (75,000)
- Neighborhood-wide activities which directly support the NSA strategy
 - Housing Improvement Program
 - Demolition and Boarding
 - Open Space Management
 - First Economic CDC
 - Bird Street Gym
 - Uphams Corner Home Care Program
 - McCormack Center Senior Arts and Recreation Program

TOTAL DORCHESTER - UPHAMS CORNER NEIGHBORHOOD
REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

2,413,835

1. located within the Jones Hill NSA
2. located within the Virginia/Monadnock NSA

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

JONES HILL

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$=(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

CDBG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
HOUSING							
Housing Improvement Program	60 owner-occupied structures	10-15	15,000 20,000	9-12	11,000 15,000	7-10	8,800 11,000
-other available resources			35,000		25,000		20,000
Private		10-15	45,000	9-12	35,000	7-10	25,000
Interest Reduction Programs							
-other available resources		8-12	75,000	10-15	100,000	12-15	100,000
Private			58,000		87,000		87,000
Open Space Management	12 vacant lots	8	5,200	4	2,600	4	2,600
-other available resources							
Demolition & Boarding	8 vacant buildings	2-3 demo 2 board	7-10,000 1,000				
-other available resources							
Rehabilitation Loan Programs NHS-CDC	5 structures	0	-	2	**	3	**
-other available resources							
HUMAN SERVICES							
Elderly	Outreach & Homecare	2 prog.	90,000	2 prog.	90,000	2 prog.	90,000
-other available resources							
Youth	Recreation	1 prog.	20,000	1	20,000	1	20,000
-other available resources							
CAPITAL AND OTHER CITY-FUNDED ACTIVITIES							
Total Street Reconstruction		2	111,591	1	50,000		
-other available resources							

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

JONES HILL

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$=(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
<u>CAPITAL AND OTHER CITY-FUNDED</u> <u>ACTIVITIES (continued)</u>							
Lighting-Underground		1	37,250				
-other available resources							
Lighting-Poles Only				2	19,000	1	6,000
-other available resources							

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

VIRGINIA/MONADNOCK NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$=(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

CDBG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
HOUSING							
Housing Improvement Program	75 owner-occupied structures	5	5,500	5	5,500	3	3,200
-other available resources							
Private		5	10,500	5	10,500	3	5,800
* Interest Reduction Programs	75 owner-occupied structures	8-125	75,000	12-15	100,000	12-15	100,000
-other available resources							
Private			56,000		87,000		87,000
Urban Homesteading							
-other available resources							
Open Space Management	35 vacant lots	28	16,800	9	5,400	5	3,000
-other available resources							
Demolition & Boarding	1 demo			1-2	4,000	1	4,000
	6 vacant buildings	5 board	5,000	1-2	8,000	1-2	4,500
-other available resources							
Rehabilitation Loan Programs							
NHS-CDC	4 structures	0	-	2	**	2	**
-other available resources							
Other Housing							
-other available resources							
**Cost Variable to House Size and extent of damage-analysis needed * Increases in funding will be determined by the previous years participation level.							

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

VIRGINIA/MONADNOCK

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$=(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

CDBG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
HUMAN SERVICES							
Elderly	Outreach & Homecare	2 prog.	90,000	2	90,000	2	90,000
-other available resources							
Youth	Recreation	7 prog.	20,000	1	20,000	1	20,000
-other available resources							
Health	Outreach & Counselling	1 prog.	10,000	1	10,000	1	10,000
-other available resources							
<u>CAPITAL AND OTHER CITY-FUNDED ACTIVITIES</u>							
Total Street Reconstruction		3	279,200	2	150,000	1	52,500
-other available resources							
Skimcoating							
-other available resources							
Lighting-Underground		1	47,841				
-other available resources							
Lighting-Poles Only				4	50,000	2	20,000
-other available resources							
Sidewalk Reconstruction							

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u>	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM <u>July 1, 1979</u> TO <u>June 30, 1980</u>		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <u>R-79-MC-25-0002</u>	
5. NAME OF PROJECT <u>Uphams Corner Project</u> <u>Housing Revitalization Components</u>		6. PROJECT NUMBER <u>UC - 10</u>	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS <u>Under Review</u>
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT <u>City of Boston</u>		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER <u>617/725-3440</u>	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p style="text-align: center;">Housing Revitalization consists of seven neighborhood specific activities. Together these activities constitute a comprehensive response to Upham Corner's housing needs. Included are an area wide rebate for low and moderate income home owners to stimulate home repairs, interest reduction programs targeted to two specific sub-neighborhoods, and an NHS revolving loan fund. As well the project includes a Home Buyer's Opportunity Program which will be operated by a neighborhood based community development corporation. In order to support these housing activities the program will also include targeted boarding and demolition of unsafe structures and cleaning and some development of vacant lots. Improvements will be made to public housing for the elderly.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) <u>907, 908, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915</u>			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To substantially up grade 450-500 structures • Board or demolish 15-20 unsafe structures • Clean and develop <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Housing Improvement Program (12c)	\$ 663,560	\$	\$
NHS - Revolving loan fund (12c)	44,532		
BHA Annapolis Elderly (12b)	8,000		
First Econ. CDC-NHS (14)	25,000		
Boarding and Demolition (4)	59,391		
Open Space Management (4)	85,000		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u>	
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <u>B-79-MC-25-0002</u>	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM <u>July 1, 1979</u>	TO <u>June 30, 1980</u>	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENOMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT <u>Uphams Corner Project</u> <u>Commercial Component</u>		6. PROJECT NUMBER <u>UC - 10</u>	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS <u>Under Review</u>
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT <u>City of Boston</u>			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER <u>617/725-3440</u>
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p style="text-align: center;">Commercial Revitalization addresses the problems created by disinvestment in the commercial area. The activities include a loan program to stimulate private investment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) <u>908, 910, 911, 907, 913, 912, 914, 915</u>			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS ● To attract new shoppers to the Uphams Corner Business district by improving 25-30 storefronts <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES (List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG	OTHER
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Dorchester Loan Program	(13c)	\$ 48,000	\$
14. Totals		\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Uphams Corner Project Health and Social Services Components UC - 10		6. PROJECT NUMBER UC - 10	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review 9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Health and Social Services are balanced with activities which address the needs of the elderly, youth, and families in Uphams Corner. The program supports the public investment in the area and the goals of the revitalization strategy for the neighborhood. The Elderly activities include Home Care/Social Services for homebound Elderly and Arts/Social recreational activities to encourage participation outside the home. The Elderly activities, as well, support capital improvements in the Annapolis Elderly housing (see housing project). Activities for youth include renovations to the Bird St. Gym. This is located in the Business District and will support the efforts of the commercial revitalization project by attracting residents to the area. CDBG will support expansion of the Little House Community Center in order to expand educational and daycare services, Little Sisters of the Assumption Family Life Counseling, and the purchase of buses for the St. Williams Band. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 907, 908, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915.			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-open Bird St. Gym by 1980 • Expand education/daycare services at Little House Community Center • To provide maintenance health care to 175 home bound elderly/week all year • To serve 6,000 elderly residents with Drop-In and Nutrition Site • Information/referral and outreach to 60-70 elderly • Family Counseling Services • Purchase of two buses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. 			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Bird Street Gym (14)	\$ 20,000	\$	\$
Little House Expansion (14)	35,000	15,000	
Uphams Corner Home Care (14)	50,000		
McCormack Seniors Center (14)	40,000		
Elderly Recreation Program -- Polish-American Citizens Club (14)	9,500		
Little Sister/Family Counseling (14)	10,000		
Youth Music Enrichment Program (14)	9,000	9,000	
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Uphams Corner Virginia Monadnock Neighborhood Strategy Area		6. PROJECT NUMBER VM/NSA - 11	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Neighborhood Strategy Area is bounded by Dudley Street, Columbia Road and the Midland Railroad. The purpose is to improve the quality of the existing housing stock. A sliding scale interest-reduction program for low-income home owners who don't have up-front money for HIP will be implemented. Home Improvement Program, Boarding and Demolition and Open Space Management will be targeted in this area; street reconstruction and lights will be added. Youth and Community Recreation Center will be staffed with assistance through CBDG.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 903, 914			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest Reduction - to rehab approximately 15 homes by June 1980. 			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. COSG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COSG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Interest Reduction (12c)	\$ 129,603	\$	\$
Home Improvement Program	(see Housing Revitalization)		
Boarding and Demolition	(see Housing Revitalization)		
Open Space Management	(See Housing Revitalization)		
14. Totals	\$ 129,603	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER R-79-MC-25-0002	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Uphams Corner Jones Hill Neighborhood Strategy Area		6. PROJECT NUMBER JH/NSA - 12	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT The Neighborhood Strategy Area is bounded by Hancock Street, Columbia Road, Stoughton and Pleasant Street. The purpose is to improve the condition of the neighborhood housing stock. A sliding scale interest reduction program for low income homeowners who don't have up-front money will be implemented; Housing Improvement Programs, Boarding & Demolition and Open Space Management will be targeted in these areas as well as street reconstruction and lights.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 912 and 915			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS • Interest Reduction - to rehab approximately 10 homes by June 1980.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>	PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)		
	CDBG		OTHER
	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Interest Reduction (12c)	\$ 86,402	\$	\$
Housing Improvement Program	(See Housing Revitalization)		
Boarding & Demolition	(See Housing Revitalization)		
Open Space Management	(See Housing Revitalization)		
14. Totals	\$ 86,402	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
UPHAMS CORNER PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	170,000		185,000	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	745,000		795,000	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	290,000		90,000	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	25,000		25,000	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	--		--	

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET

JONES HILL NSA

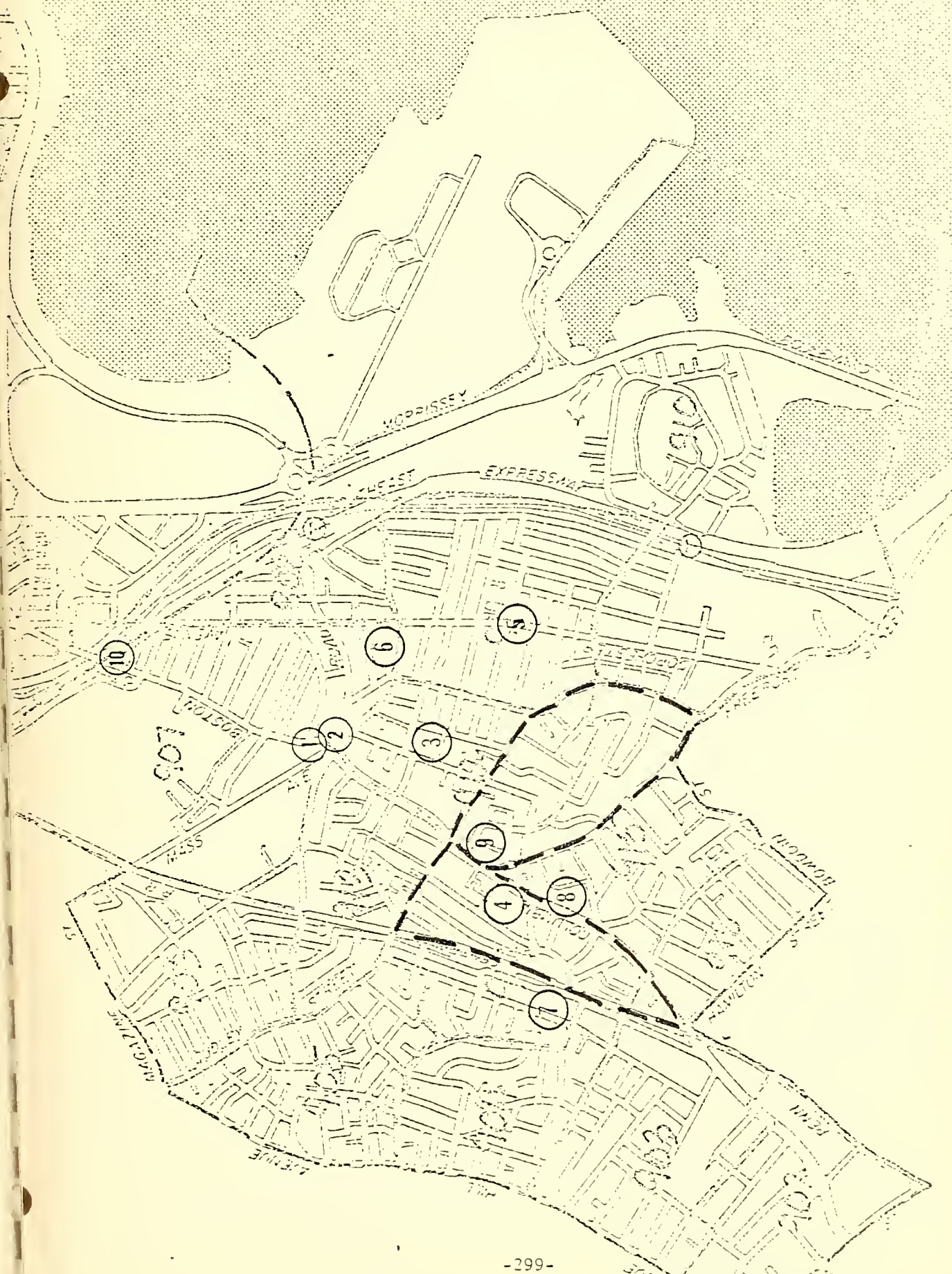
	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	--		--	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	100,000		100,000	

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
VIRGINIA/MONADNOCK NSA

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	--		--	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	100,000		100,000	

UPHAMS CORNER

PROJECT COMPONENTS



UPHAMS CORNER YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENTS - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

- 1 - Neighborhood Housing Services Revolving Loan Fund
- 2 - First Economic Community Development Corporation -
Neighborhood Housing Services
- 3 - Annapolis Elderly Housing Rehabilitation
Housing Improvement Program - Neighborhoodwide
Boarding and Demolition - Neighborhoodwide
Open Space Management - Neighborhoodwide
Jones Hill Interest Reduction - Neighborhoodwide
Virginia Monadnock Interest Reduction - Neighborhoodwide

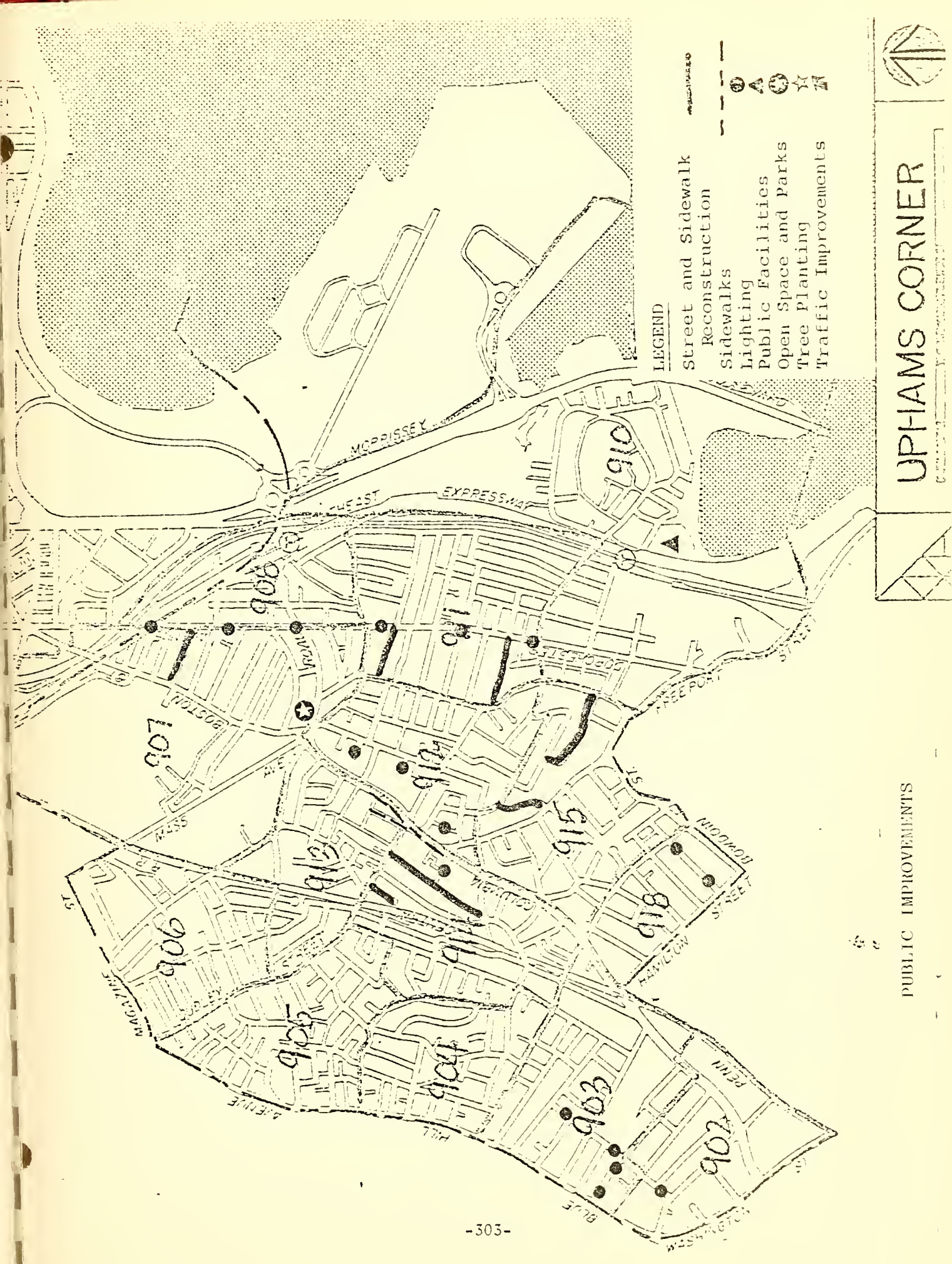
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

Dorchester Loan Program - Neighborhoodwide

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- 4 - Bird Street Gym Staffing
- 5 - Youth Music Enrichment Program - St. Williams
- 6 - Little House
- 7 - Little Sisters Family Home Care
- 8 - Uphams Corner Home Care
- 9 - McCormack Center Senior Arts and Recreation Program
- 10 - Polish American Citizens' Club - Elderly Recreation
Program
Senior Shuttle - Neighborhoodwide

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA



LEGEND

- Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
- Sidewalks
- Lighting
- Public Facilities
- Open Space and Parks
- Tree Planting
- Traffic Improvements

UPHAMS CORNER

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

CITY OF BOSTON

1979-1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE EAST BOSTON PROJECT

Introduction

Located across the inner harbor from the downtown area, East Boston historically was a major focus for Boston's waterfront activity. It was here, for example that Donald McKay's shipyard built the Flying Cloud and other clipper ships that were once an important source of Boston's prosperity.

Today, East Boston is one of the most stable neighborhoods in the City, due to its high level of homeownership and long-term residency, the impressive sense of neighborhood pride, the strong family environment, and the homogeneity of its 40,000 inhabitants, most of whom are of Italian descent.

But there are two major problems facing the residents of East Boston: unemployment and youth delinquency.

Unemployment has hit East Boston's working class population hard with a rate that approaches 19%. There is a high drop-out rate among high school students and even those that finish high school are often faced with unemployment. When viewed against a backdrop of high unemployment, the presence of large-scale employers--such as Logan Airport, Bethlehem Steel, and Massport--serves to confuse and aggravate residents of East Boston.

The need for educational and recreational programs for youth should be emphasized. Currently, the area's youth have few outlets for creative, positive use of their free time. The alternatives thus far have ranged from drinking and drugs to vandalism. A recent survey conducted by Consensus, Inc., revealed that East Boston residents feel more public money should be spent on summer youth programs and recreational programs in general. These sentiments were again expressed at the citizen participation meetings along with requests for vocational skill training programs.

General Strategy

During the next three years the City will address East Boston's major issues: housing, economic development, job training, recreational needs and overall land use. Special emphasis will be placed on supporting (and stimulating) private sector involvement in both stable and troubled areas, and a continuation of the successful human services program for elderly and youth.

Housing

Stimulating improvement to residential property has been a major thrust in the City's housing effort through the Housing Improvement Program. This program will continue to serve East Boston's owner occupants over the next three years. A home-steading program along with a low-interest loan program will also be initiated.

Public Housing will receive funding for a vacant unit rehabilitation program. This program is designed to eliminate the high vacancy rates that presently exist and to provide adequate, safe housing units for the low-income population.

In order to preserve the area's aesthetic integrity and reduce blight both the Open Space and Demolition/Boarding Programs will continue to operate in East Boston for the next three years.

Commercial Revitalization

The commercial centers in East Boston are significant focal points in the community and perform important functions, providing convenient and necessary shopping facilities for residents, while adding to the quality of life in an urban community.

There are four shopping areas in East Boston: Central Square, Maverick Square, Day Square and Orient Heights. The areas tend to consist of small stores each offering a narrow range of merchandise. The buildings in which they are located are generally old, presenting certain physical obstacles to modern merchandising, and many are in need of exterior facelifting.

The City's successful storefront improvement program, RESTORE will continue to be available to East Boston merchants. This program will be supported by an amenities program in the third year, improving the visual quality of these commercial areas.

Health and Social Services

Human services programs will continue to be targeted to the two neediest groups in East Boston: the elderly and the youth. The elderly will receive the services of the Senior Shuttle program, as well as a new Home Care program, designed to reach those elderly unable to leave their homes for proper medical attention.

The youth of the community will be served not only by the maintenance and upgrading of public facilities such as parks, playgrounds, pools and gymnasiums but also through the Saturday Openings Program of the Community School.

The youth of the Orient Heights area will also benefit from services of the newly established Youth Resource Center operated by the Youth Activities Commission. It is hoped that funds can be obtained to construct a permanent indoor recreation center within the next three years. This center--combined with the existing Youth Activities Commission outreach program--will provide a sorely needed service for this area's youth.

Public Improvements

As part of East Boston's revitalization strategy, capital improvements will be programmed where they will improve the area and support other activities. Street, sidewalk, and lighting improvements will be emphasized over the next three years. In addition, the East Boston waterfront piers represent exciting opportunities for the innovative use of vacant land and, perhaps, reinstitution of the Old Waterfront Ferry service. A feasibility study will be funded to determine those uses for the Waterfront property that will be most beneficial for East Boston's economy and residents. Private developers are already discussing with the community plans to construct market housing there. In addition, CD funds will be used to match funding for the development of a waterfront park and recreation area in the Eagle Hill section of East Boston.

1979-1980
THE EAST BOSTON PROJECT
NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY
Project Components

HOUSING

- Housing Improvement Program: cash rebates (20-50% of cost) available to low-moderate income homeowners for home improvement repairs \$390,000
- Open Space Management: for cleaning, improving and fencing 15-20 vacant lots 15,000
- Demolition and Boarding: for the boarding of potentially sound buildings and the demolition of unsalvageable structures 50,000
- Maverick Housing Development: renovations to the Recreation Hall 38,700
- Orient Heights Vacancy Crews: for vacancy rehabilitation which will increase housing opportunities for low-income people 194,945

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- Restore: cash rebates (20% of cost) available to storeowners in neighborhood commercial districts for storefront improvements 15,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Parks and Recreation
 - American Legion Playground: new softball field 135,000
 - Noyes Playground LL Field Reconstruction 75,000
 - Trees, Parking Island/Orient Heights 750
 - American Legion Playground, repairs 35,000
- Total Reconstruction
 - Faywood Avenue, Orient Avenue to Vallord Street 78,991
 - Henry Street, Maverick Square to Paris Street 29,061
 - Marion Street, Meridian Street to Breman Street 71,161
 - Maverick Square, Sumner Street to Maverick Street 61,811
 - Paris Street, Bennington Street to Porter Street 191,191
 - Winthrop Street, Maverick Square to Paris Street 22,691
 - Haynes Street, Orleans Street to Marginal Street 11,181

• Skimcoating	
Marginal Street, Orleans Street to end ext.	\$ 10,000
• Lighting	
Central Square, sidewalk/underground cond.	122,621
Antrim Street (Poles only)	6,000
• Sidewalk Reconstruction	
Ashley Street, Boardman Street to Bennington Street	170,000
Ford Street, Saratoga Street to Breed Street	9,891
Sea View Avenue, Orient Avenue to Drumlin Road	47,741
Westbrook Street, Saratoga to Bennington Street	24,841
• Public Facilities	
Engine Co. 56 renovation and repair	100,000
Paris Street Gym alteration and repair	280,000

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

• East Boston Health Center Home Care Program: provides health care to the homebound elderly	35,000
• Orient Heights Satellite Youth Resource Center: a resource center for the youth of the area	50,000
• Saturday Openings Program- Harborside Community Schools: providing a wide range of recreational, social, and cultural activities	13,267
• Senior Shuttle	22,000
• Little Folks Day Care Center : modifications to the interior of the structure to maximize efficient heating	10,000
• East Boston Youth Hockey	5,000

TOTAL EAST BOSTON NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

2,521,845

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u>	
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <u>B-79-MC-25-0002</u>	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM <u>July 1, 1979</u>		TO <u>June 30, 1980</u>	
5. NAME OF PROJECT <u>East Boston Project</u> <u>Housing Revitalization Components</u>		6. PROJECT NUMBER <u>EB - 13</u>	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS <u>Under Review</u>
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT <u>City of Boston</u>			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER <u>617/725-3440</u>
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT			
<p style="text-align: center;">Housing revitalization consists of five neighborhood specific activities. Together these activities make up a balanced program which responds to housing needs in East Boston. Included is an area wide rebate program for low and moderate income home owners to stimulate home repairs; substantial improvements in the public housing developments, and activities to eliminate slums and blight which contribute to the deterioration and disinvestment in the neighborhood.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) <u>501 - 512</u>			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● H.I.P. Continued assistance to low-moderate home owners ● 30 units rehabilitated in the Orient Heights development ● Improvements to a recreational facility which will serve 350 families ● Demolition of 10-15 unsafe structures ● Cleaning and development of 15-20 vacant lots <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <small>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</small>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Housing Improvement Program (12c)	\$ 689,591	\$	\$
Orient Heights Vacancy Crews (12b)	194,945		
Maverick Recreation Hall Rehabilitation (12b)	38,700		
Boarding and Demolition (4)	59,391		
Open Space Management (4)	15,000		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER R-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY		4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980		
5. NAME OF PROJECT East Boston Project Commercial Component		6. PROJECT NUMBER EB - 13	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p style="margin-left: 40px;">The Commercial component addresses the problems of disinvestment in the neighborhood commercial areas by providing an incentive rebate to store owners to improve store fronts. This will stimulate neighborhood confidence and increase local shopping.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 100px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 501 - 510			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <p>• Store front improvements to 15 commercial businesses.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 100px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Restore	(13c) \$ 21,971	\$ 10,822	\$
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER R-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT East Boston Project Health and Social Services Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER EP - 13	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p style="text-align: center;">Health and Social Services address the needs of East Boston residents with programs for elderly and youth. The problems of vand lism and crime by young in East Boston is of particular concern to this area</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 501 - 512			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home Care for approximately 130 homebound elderly • Youth Resource Center will serve 900-1000 youth ages 7-19 in the Orient Heights area • To expand Community School programming to Saturdays • Modifications to the interior of the structure to maximize efficient heating. <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <small>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</small>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT AMOUNT SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) (e)
East Boston Health Center Home Care (14)	\$ 35,000	\$	\$
Orient Heights Youth Resource Center (14)	50,000		
Harborside Community School Saturday Openings (14)	13,267		
Little Folks Day Care Center (14)	10,000		
East Boston Youth Hockey (14)	5,000		
14. Totals	\$ 113,286.5	\$ 10,822	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

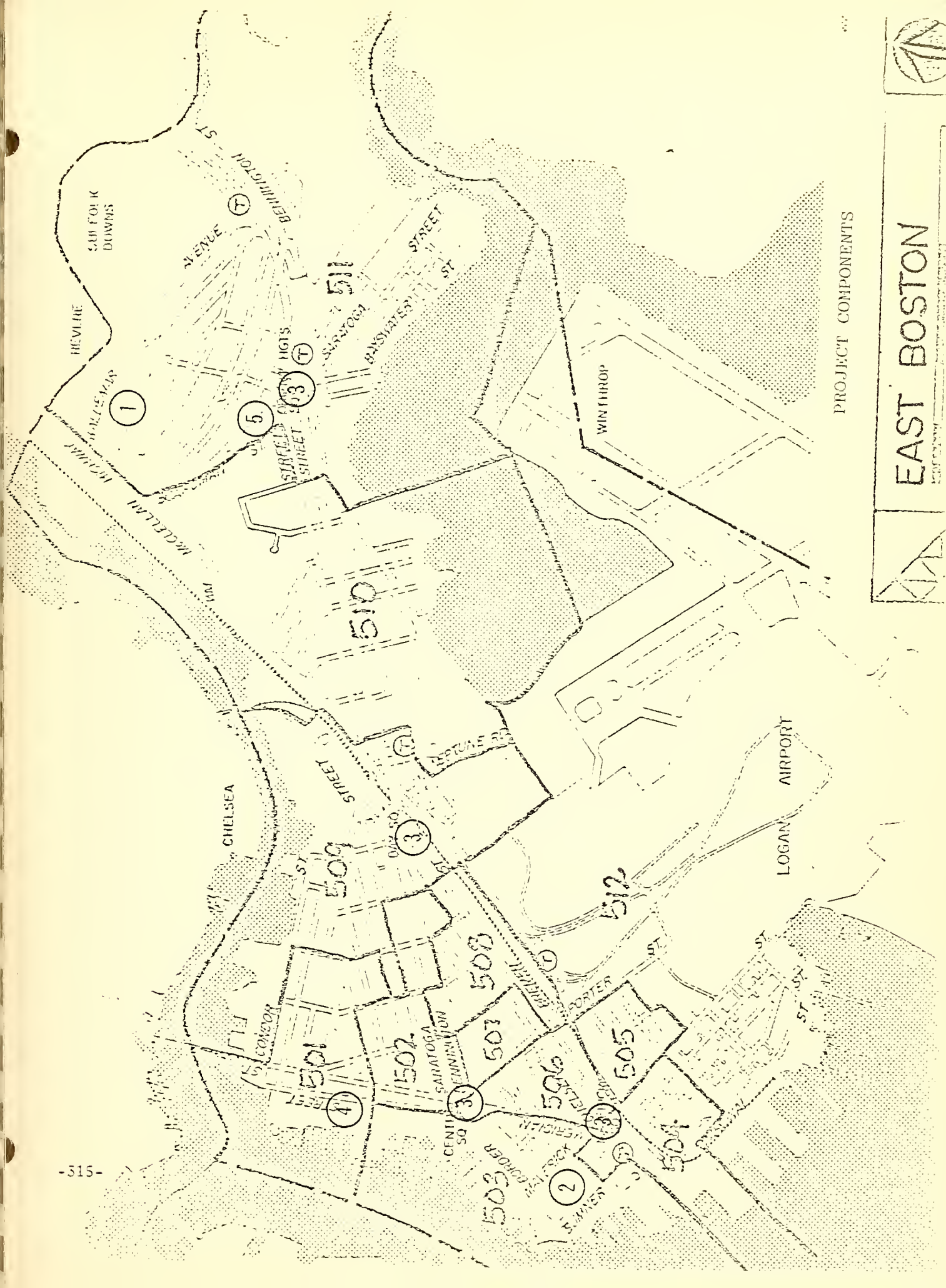
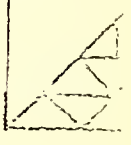
1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
EAST BOSTON PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	98,000		98,000	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	689,000		689,000	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	15,000		15,000	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	--		--	



EAST BOSTON

PROJECT COMPONENTS



EAST BOSTON YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENTS - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

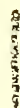
- 1 - BHA - Orient Heights - Vacancy Crews
- 2 - BHA - Maverick Development Recreation Hall
- Housing Improvement Program - Neighborhoodwide
- Open Space Management - Neighborhoodwide
- Boarding and Demolition - Neighborhoodwide

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- 3 - Restore

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- 4 - Community Schools Saturday Openings Program
- 5 - Orient Heights Satellite Youth Resource Center
- East Boston Center Home Care Program - Neighborhoodwide
- Senior Shuttle - Neighborhoodwide



- Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
- Sidewalks
- Lighting
- Public Facilities
- Open Space and Parks
- Tree Planting
- Traffic Improvements

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

EAST BOSTON

CITY OF BOSTON

1979 - 1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE FENWAY PROJECT

Introduction

The Fenway, one of Boston's many historic neighborhoods, was first settled in the mid 1800s. Three major developments between 1850 and 1880 greatly enhanced the attractiveness of the area. The first was the conversion of what was once a sewerage-filled mud flat into a pastoral park known as the Back Bay Fens. The second was the transit improvements which made the Fenway accessible to the central city. And third, was the disastrous Boston fire of 1872, after which several of Boston's finest institutions -- including the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Christian Science Church, and the Boston Symphony Hall -- relocated to the Fenway, making it a cultural center for the city.

By the late 19th century the Fenway, with its charm and convenience, was becoming an increasingly popular area in which to live.

After the turn of the century and especially after World War II the Fenway began to lose some of its glamour. Due to real estate speculation, institutional expansion, poor maintenance and shifts in population and wealth, the area's housing stock and surrounding environment were showing signs of deterioration by the 1950s and early 1960s.

Today, the Fenway, as neighbor to the Prudential Center and the Christian Science Church, is home to approximately 25,000 people and several prestigious institutions, including the Museum of Fine Arts, Horticultural Hall, and Northeastern University. The area's housing stock consists mostly of multi-unit absentee-owned structures interspersed with very few single-family owner-occupied homes. Housing conditions range from structures ravaged by neglect or fire on Symphony Road and Westland Avenue to the well maintained and fully occupied structures on St. Germaine Street and St. Botolph Street.

The Fenway population, which has been transient in recent decades due to the large number of local institutions, has lately shown distinct signs of stabilizing. If treated properly this trend -- coupled with the reinvestment interest of institutions in the neighborhood -- could form the basis for a broad community resurgence.

General Strategy

The Fenway Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy is a comprehensive three-year program of targeted public spending to leverage private investment. Its projects represent an array of economic, commercial and physical development programs and public services.

Housing

The Fenway housing strategy is designed to provide better quality housing for low and moderate income residents. Its principal components are an interest reduction program, low interest direct loan programs such as 312 and a community-based land trust to facilitate development of vacant buildings.

Over the next three years the strategy will also concentrate on counselling and providing incentives to absentee landlords many of whom provide quality housing to area residents. The potential for redevelopment of structures currently in tax title will be examined. Rehabilitation of these buildings by local CDCs, cooperatives or private developers for low and moderate income housing will be investigated.

Commercial Revitalization

The commercial revitalization project will stimulate private investment in neighborhood business districts. The project's commercial revitalization capital pool is designed to leverage financing of small business expansion by local lending institutions. The City will support this new private investment with aggressive marketing, advertising and promotional materials designed to promote use of neighborhood shopping facilities.

Health and Social Services

Over the next three years the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy calls for the maintenance of health and social services at a high level, with particular emphasis on services for the Fenway's substantial elderly population.

But while the strategy is designed to support a balance of activities, it will also stress increased use of existing public facilities and cost-effective programs which can leverage additional state, federal and private grants. All human services activities programmed in the Fenway will be in direct support of public and private investment being made in the neighborhood.

Public Improvements

Over the next three years public improvements funded from the city's capital budget will directly support the overall neighborhood revitalization strategy. The principal goal is to upgrade the neighborhood's infrastructure (reconstruction of streets and sidewalks, new street lighting, etc.) and thereby encourage and support the housing and commercial components of the strategy. In addition to infrastructure improvements, a substantial investment will be made in restoring Frederick Law Olmstead's Back Bay Fens, one of the city's largest urban wilds.

Community-Based Development

The community-based development component is vital to the success of the Fenway's housing strategy. By coordinating efforts of the city, local planning agencies and local CDCs a strategy can be developed to help provide decent, affordable housing to low and moderate income families.

The city will fund a community land trust (CLT) to enable the neighborhood to better control its future. The CLT -- with its access to a wide range of funding sources -- will be an effective means for obtaining capital with which to acquire and rehabilitate property.

Neighborhood Strategy Area

The Fenway NSA consists of the largest two residential pockets in the area -- the Seven Streets and the West Fens area -- and the Back Bay Fens. These were most seriously affected by institutional expansion, real estate speculation, abandonment and arson. The NSA is primarily residential, housing approximately 16,000 of the Fenway's 25,000 residents. The NSA also includes several commercial strips.

In the past year, the housing market has improved considerably with the aid of a multi-unit interest reduction program, a special HUD 312 demonstration program and the Peterborough housing project, developed jointly by FTDC and the Continental Wingate Corporation. There remain, however, a number of multi-unit apartment houses (which represent the majority of Fenway's housing stock) in need of substantial rehabilitation.

In the NSA a multi-unit housing preservation program -- designed to make counselling and interest-reduction rebates available to building owners -- will be packaged with the Community Land Trust, as well as a special loan pool for businesses in the West Fens, where a number of commercial buildings have remained vacant for several years.

1979-1980

THE FENWAY PROJECT

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

Project Components

ALL ACTIVITIES PRIMARILY BENEFIT THE FENWAY NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

HOUSING

- Interest Reduction: provides financial counseling and interest reduction rebates to low-moderate income homeowners; allocation will be shared by both the East and West Fens \$200,000
- Fenway Community Land Trust: an organization of community groups which will acquire property and facilitate its development and use to benefit the community 150,000

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- Amenities: trash receptacles, benches, etc. along Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston Street 5,000
- Restore: cash rebates (20% of cost) available to storeowners for storefront improvements 15,000
- West Fens Commercial Revitalization Capital Pool: combines the resources of a Local Development Company, local lending institutions, the Small Business Administration, and the City of Boston to facilitate commercial development. The program includes setting up an LDC, provision of technical assistance and loan packaging services, a design component, marketing, education and promotion. The program will target the Jersey Street area. 20,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Parks and Recreation
- 1 Back Bay Fens Restoration Phase III 385,000
- 1 Trees 4,000
- Total Reconstruction
- * Belvidere Street, Dalton Street - 366' NW 51,250
- * Blagden Street, Dartmouth Street to Exeter Street 72,000

•	St. Botolph St. Reconstruction Harcourt-Garrison	\$ 22,000
	Yawkey Way, Brookline Ave. to Boylston Street	91,000
•	Lighting	
	Albemarle St., St. Botolph to end	25,500
	Annunciation Rod., Parker-Ruggles	110,500
	Follen St., P.A. 454 to end	21,500
	Albemarle St. (Poles only)	6,000
	Annunciation Rd. (Poles only)	26,000
	Follen Street (Poles only)	10,000
•	Sidewalk Reconstruction	
1	Kilmarnock St., Queensberry-Peterborough	15,000
•	Traffic and Parking	
	Audubon Circle Traffic and Parking Improvements	140,000

BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

•	Belvidere Street	172,700
•	St. Cecelia	32,500
•	Cambria	9,200
•	Symphony Hall Plaza (City Square)	380,000

NEIGHBORHOOD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

•	FenPAC: the community elected planning agency for the Fenway	60,000
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HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

•	Peterborough Elderly Services: health and recreational services program	25,000
•	Fenway Community Center: recreation and social services for the youth and immigrant populations in the West Fens	15,000
•	BEHIP Rodent Control Program: rodent control program coupled with a resident education program	40,000

● Senior Shuttle \$ 22,000

IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES

● Fenway Community Health Center: renovations to the
existing facility and expansion to increase services 10,000

TOTAL FENWAY NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM 2,136,150

* Public Works projects to be combined with or preceded by
Water/Sewer repairs

1 located within the Fenway NSA

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

FENWAY

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

CDBG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
HOUSING							
Interest Reduction Programs	+500,000	10-15	200,000	10-12	150,000	10-12	150,000
-other available resources							
Private	775,816		315,866		230,000		230,000
Other Housing							
Community Land Trust	400,000	2-5	150,000	2-5	150,000	2	100,000
-other available resources							
Private Foundations							
NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT							
Restore	45,000	10-15	15,000	10-15	15,000	10-15	15,000
-other available resources							
Private	180,000		60,000		60,000		60,000
Capitalization Programs/Tools	40,000	4-7	20,000	3-5	10,000	3-5	10,000
-other available resources							
Small Business Administration	\$440,000		220,000		110,000		110,000
Amenities	25,000		5,000		10,000		10,000
-other available resources							
HUMAN SERVICES							
Elderly	65,000	130+	25,000		20,000		20,000
-other available resources							
In kind Contributions			22,126				
Youth	35,000		15,000		10,000		10,000
-other available resources							

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

FENWAY		NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA					
		CODE: \$=(expected) allocation #=(anticipated) goals					
COBG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
HUMAN SERVICES (continued)							
Day Care							
-other available resources							
Health	70,000		40,000		15,000		15,000
-other available resources							
In Kind Contributions			5,635				
Neighborhood Services	60,000				30,000		30,000
-other available resources							
IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES	50,000	1	10,000	1-2	20,000	1-2	20,000
NEIGHBORHOOD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	190,000	FenPac +	60,000	FenPac +	65,000	FenPac +	65,000
OTHER							
CAPITAL AND OTHER CITY-FUNDED ACTIVITIES							
Public Facilities-specify							
-other available resources							
Parks and Recreation	1,385,000	Fens	385,000	Fens	500,000	Fens	500,000
-other available resources							
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation							
Trees	14,000	10-12	4,000	10-15	5,000	10-15	5,000
-other available resources							

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

FENWAY

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: S=(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
<u>CAPITAL AND OTHER CITY-FUNDED ACTIVITIES (continued)</u>							
Total Street Reconstruction	200,000				100,000		100,000
-other available resources							
Skimcoating	120,000				60,000		60,000
-other available resources							
Lighting-Underground	100,000				50,000		50,000
-other available resources							
Lighting-Poles Only	100,000				50,000		50,000
-other available resources							
Sidewalk Reconstruction	175,000		15,000		30,000		30,000
<u>BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY</u>							
Specify Symphony Hall Plaza	580,000		580,000				
-other available resources							
	Urgent Needs						
<u>OTHER</u>	Browne Fund- Boston 200						
Westland Avenue Gates	235,000		235,000				

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston		
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002		
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY				
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____		
5. NAME OF PROJECT The Fenway Project Neighborhood Strategy Area		6. PROJECT NUMBER FEN - 14	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440		
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p>This project is aimed at building upon the foundations laid by the Urban Renewal Program. The activities span an array of economic, commercial and physical development as well as public services. The various components offer community-based development corporations, a community-based planning agency, a community land trust, an interest reduction program, two commercial revitalization programs, and family, health and recreational services. FenPAC is a community-elected planning organization which will review all planning developments in the Urban Renewal Area.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>				
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 102-107				
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FCLT - provide administrative staff for the CLT projects between 7/79 and 6/80. • FenPAC - provide community-elected planning agency between 7/79 and 6/80. • Multi-Housing Preservation Project - provide 10-15 grants by June 1980. • Parcel 12/13 Restore program -- to restore the facades of 10-15 stores and provide business district amenities. • West Fens CRCP - to revitalize 5-7 stores in West Fens by 6/80. <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>				
13. CDBO COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)		
		CDBG OTHER		
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
(e)				
Peterboro Elder Services (5)	\$ 25,000	\$	\$ 22,126	In-kind contributions Continental Wingate et al
Rodent Control (5)	40,000		5,635	In-kind contributions BE HIP and Fenway Health
Fenway Community Health Center Renovations (5)	10,000			
Fenway Community Center (5)	15,000			
Fenway Community Land Trust (CLT) (12c)	166,834			
Multi-Housing Preservation Project Interest Reduction (12c)	346,087		315,866	Private monies
Parcel 12/13 Restore (13c)	32,794		60,000	Private monies
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$	

15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM TO July 1, 1979 June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____
5. NAME OF PROJECT The Fenway Project Neighborhood Strategy Area		6. PROJECT NUMBER FEN - 14
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440		10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

☐ Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.

11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) :

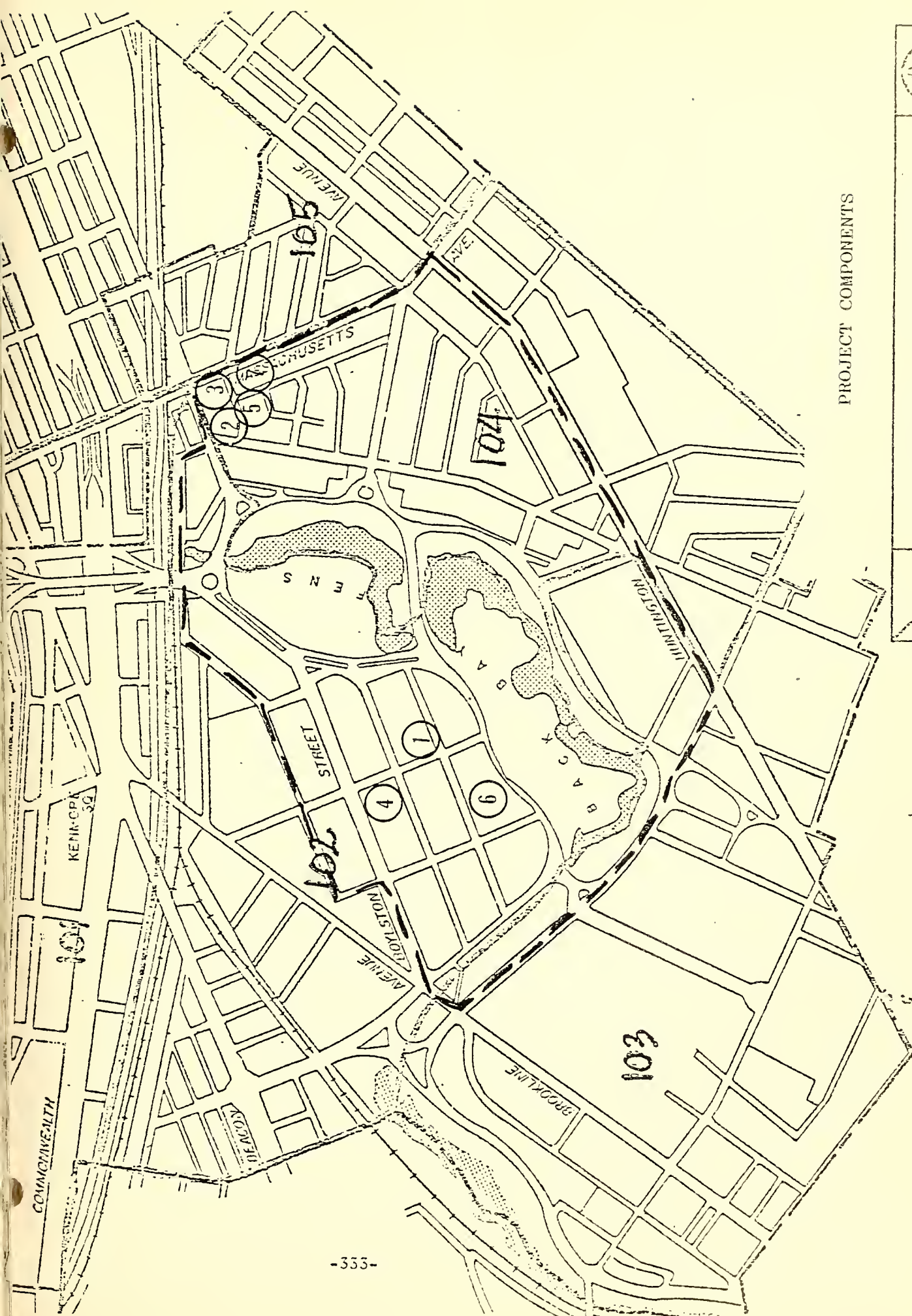
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS
- Peterboro Elder Services - provide 130+ elderly with health and recreational services between 7/79 and 6/80.
 - Rodent control - to cut the rodent population and control it by June 1980.
 - Community Health Center - to renovate by June 1980.
 - Fenway Community Center - to provide the elderly, youth and immigrant populations with recreational and social services between 7/79 and 6/80
- ☐ Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.

13. CD63 COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>	PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)			
	CDBG		OTHER	
	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
	\$	\$	\$	
Parcel 12/13 Amenities (13c)	10,810			
West Fens Commercial Revitalization Capital Pool (13c)	20,000		333,340	
FenPAC (5)	60,000			
14. Totals	\$ 726525	\$	\$	


15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
FENWAY PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	--		--	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	560,000		545,000	



PROJECT COMPONENTS



FENWAY / KENMORE

0 400 800 1600 FEET

FENWAY YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENTS - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

Fenway Community Land Trust - Neighborhoodwide

Multi-unit Housing Preservation Project - Neighborhoodwide

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- 1 - W. Fens CRCP - Commercial Loans
- 2 - Restore
- 3 - Amenities

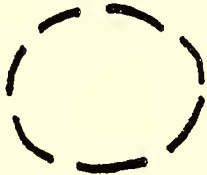
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

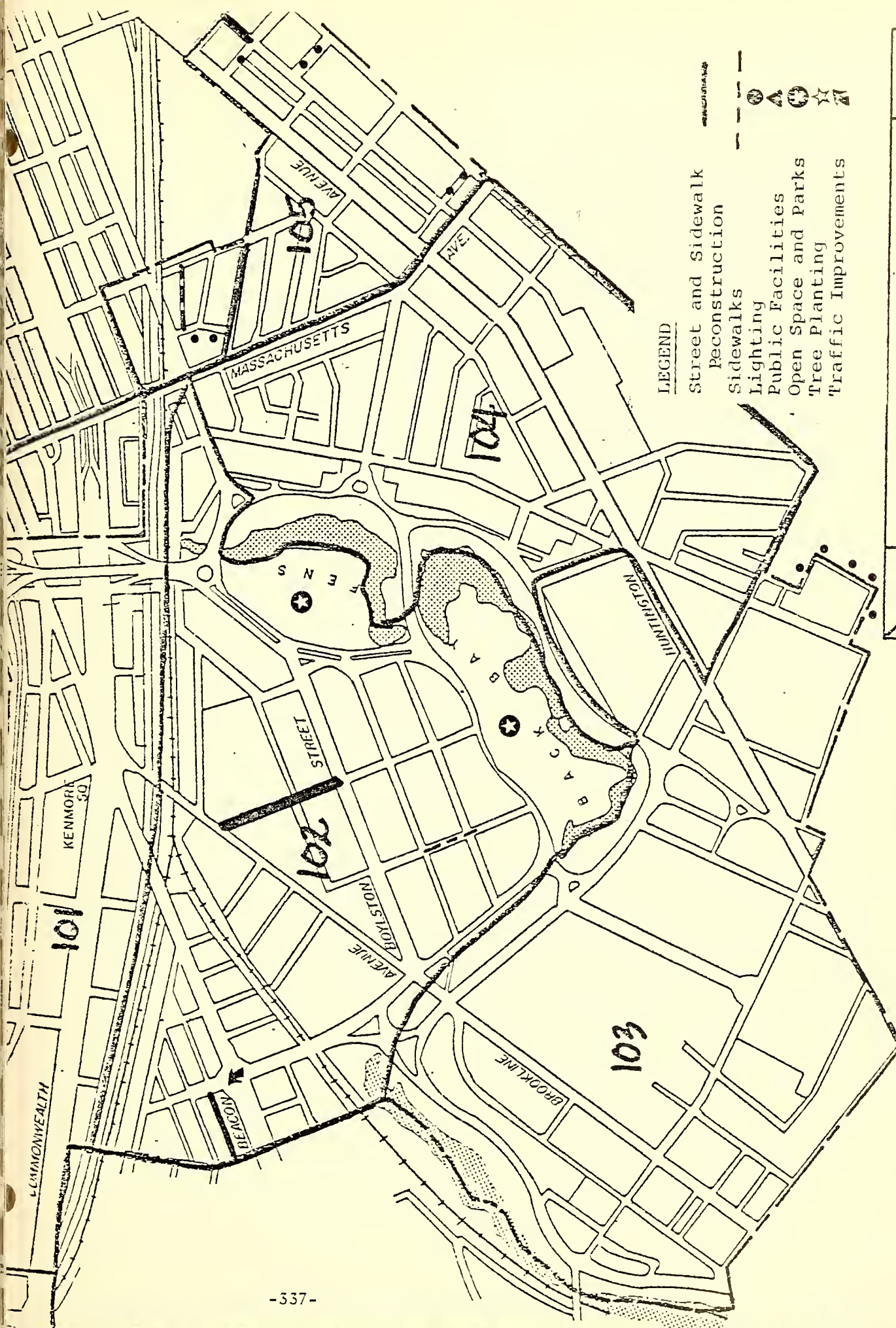
- 4 - Peterborough Elder Service Center Consolidated
 - 5 - Fenway Community Health Center
 - 6 - Fenway Community Center (Elders and Youth)
- Environmental Control Project (Rodent Control) -
Neighborhoodwide

COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT

- 7 - FenPAC Massachusetts Avenue

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA





- LEGEND**
- Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
 - Sidewalks
 - Lighting
 - Public Facilities
 - Open Space and Parks
 - Tree Planting
 - Traffic Improvements

FENWAY / KENMORE

0 400 800 1500 FEET

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

CITY OF BOSTON

1979-1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE FRANKLIN FIELD PROJECT

Introduction

Originally part of Dorchester, Franklin Field was annexed to Boston in 1870. Railroad passenger service on the Midlands Branch in 1855 and trolley service along Blue Hill Avenue in the 1890's prefaced a residential construction boom in the Franklin Field area. The two and three-family houses originally built for Irish and other immigrants still characterize the neighborhood's housing stock. By 1908, a strong Jewish population had moved into the area. Today, the continuing evolution has brought Haitians, Cape Verdeans, and native Black American families into the Franklin Field neighborhood.

General Strategy

Over the next three years the goal of the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy will be to address the two most significant problems facing Franklin Field. These are the steady deterioration of the area's housing stock and general neighborhood decline and consequent loss of confidence. Local housing improvement strategies and capital improvements will receive particular emphasis along with programs to improve both the appearance and the vitality of the Blue Hill Avenue corridor which plays a central role in the neighborhood, physically, socially and economically.

Housing

The Franklin Field Housing Revitalization Strategy will focus on the area north of Talbot Avenue and south of Washington Street. This residential enclave contains a wide range of housing types in varying conditions, and, while the area has suffered from blight, signs of stability remain. There is a relatively stable population occupying one and two family houses; the streets, although suffering from disrepair, are tree-lined and usually quiet, and the area is convenient to public transit and several neighborhood shopping nodes.

Interest Reduction and Lena Park Homesteading, the two housing programs initiated last year in Franklin Field, will be further refined and expanded for the next three years. In addition, the City's regular Housing Improvement Program with 40% rebates for low income homeowners will continue neighborhood-wide.

The Interest Reduction Program is directed specifically at owner-occupants who want to undertake major rehabilitation work but would not normally be granted a conventional loan. Through a special arrangement with local lending institutions the interest reduction mechanism (actually principle reduction) will result in conventional loans with an effective 3% interest rate for a maximum term of fifteen years.

The Lena Park program is a homesteading effort using a combination of low property acquisition costs, non-profit CETA work crews, development subsidies, "sweat equity" and intensive counselling to return abandoned vacant structures to the housing market.

The three-year State Pilot Grant awarded to the Franklin Field Family Housing Project will be supported by special allocations over the next two years to complete landscaping and interior renovations to individual units.

The above housing programs, in tandem with the concentrated capital improvements scheduled for the area, will greatly improve the neighborhood's appearance, begin to reverse the declining trend and boost residents' confidence in the future of Franklin Field.

Health and Social Services

Programs designed to improve the quality of health care in the neighborhood will be an important area of emphasis in the Franklin Field strategy. Support for the neighborhood Charles Drew Health Center and for a neighborhood sponsored rodent eradication and control project will further improve the living environment, contributing to a more positive outlook for Franklin Field.

Public Improvements

As in the past, the Public Improvements Strategy for Franklin Field will concentrate heavily north of Talbot Avenue, to support that area's special housing programs. In addition, a capital improvements emphasis will be placed in southern Franklin Field, particularly in the areas east of Willowood and Don Streets.

Improvements for the recreation field such as new landscaping, reconstruction of the Little League field and new lighting near the Franklin Field Tennis Club are part of a comprehensive approach to public improvements. Concurrently, work will proceed on the Franklin Park restoration and Ripley Playground reconstruction.

Commercial Revitalization

Blue Hill Avenue is both the major traffic artery and the commercial center of Franklin Field. Therefore, any strategy to address commercial development in Franklin Field must necessarily include the Avenue and its shopping district. The goals of the City's commercial development strategy for Blue Hill Avenue include additional parking areas, improved lighting, supportive street amenities, increased security, and better accessibility to the commercial area. Where necessary, the strategy will also include demolition of abandoned, poorly located stores.

This process will begin at the intersection of Morton Street and Blue Hill Avenue and proceed up the Avenue. All commercial development activities will be done in close consultation with the Blue Hill Avenue Commission and local merchants.

Franklin Field Neighborhood Strategy Area

The objective of the Franklin Field Neighborhood Strategy Area is to preserve residential stability and reinvestment, emphasizing housing stock maintenance through targeted financial programs that will offer a variety of incentives for private investment. For the past five years deterioration, abandonment, and absentee ownership have been the most significant problems facing the area. The Lena Park Homesteading and Interest Reduction programs are designed to rehabilitate existing residences where possible. As part of Boston's Housing Assistance Plan, public housing improvements will include site improvements, tot lots, and landscaping for the Franklin Field Family Development, while roof repairs and exterior door renovations are planned for the Franklin Field Elderly Development. Other housing programs operating neighborhood-wide which directly support the strategy area include the Housing Improvement Program, Boarding and Demolition, and Open Space Management.

The Boston Environmental Health Improvement Program will be introduced this year. Rodent control and information about sanitation measures will be offered. The Charles Drew Family Life Center on Blue Hill Avenue will again serve the strategy area with comprehensive health and social services.

1979-1980

THE FRANKLIN FIELD PROJECT
NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

Project Components

HOUSING

- Housing Improvement Program: cash rebates (20-50% of cost) available to low-moderate income homeowners for home improvement repairs \$110,000
- Franklin Field Family Development: site improvements, tot lots and landscaping in support of a State Pilot Grant 165,000
- Franklin Hill Family Development - Fermoy Heights Avenue: street widening and parking access; tot lots and site improvements 91,500
- Franklin Field Elderly Development: roof repair; exterior door renovations including new security hardware 65,000
- Demolition and Boarding: for the boarding of potentially sound buildings and the demolition of unsalvageable structures 68,500
- Interest Reduction Program: combines a CDBG subsidy with an FHA Title 1 Home Improvement Loan to create an effective 3% interest rate for low-moderate income homeowners 250,000
- Lena Park Homesteading Program: to salvage abandoned and vacant housing through a combination of low acquisition costs, CETA work crews, development subsidies, "sweat equity" and intensive homeowner counselling 120,000
- Open Space Management: for clearing, improving and fencing vacant lots 150,000

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- Blue Hill Avenue Business District Revitalization: amenities including trees, signs and lights 40,000
- Commercial Development Planner: staff person to study existing commercial patterns and develop a revitalization strategy 3,500

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

● Parks and Recreation

Franklin Field, LL Field Reconstruction	\$200,000
1 Trees, Harvard St. and Talbot Ave.	1,400
Franklin Park, Restoration	500,000
Ripley Playground Reconstruction	40,000

● Total Reconstruction

Ballou Ave., Woodrow Ave. to Willowwood	163,281
Fermoy Heights Ave., Franklin Ave.-Shandon	31,500
1 Vesta Rd., Blue Hill Ave. to Harvard	57,000
1 Wales St., Harvard St. to Talbot Ave.	252,000

● Skimcoating

Angell St., Blue Hill Ave.-American Legion	9,000
Calder St., Blue Hill Ave.-American Legion	5,000
1 Esmond St., Bradshaw St. to Harvard St.	6,000
Franklin Hill Ave., Harvard-American Legion	10,000
1 Glenway St., Blue Hill Ave.-Harvard St.	25,000
Lyford St., Woodrow Ave. to Stratton St.	5,000
1 McLellan St., Bradshaw St.-Blue Hill	12,000
1 Page Street (entire street)	5,000
1 Standish St., Harvard St. to West Park St.	8,000
1 Wales St., Nightingale St. to Harvard St.	3,000
1 Warner St., Harvard St. to West Park St.	8,000
Woodrow Ave., Blue Hill Ave. to Midlands	31,500

● Lighting

Jacob St., Ballou Ave. to Jones Ave.	68,000
1 Bradshaw St. (Poles only)	3,000
Jacob St., Ballou Ave. to Jones Ave. (Poles only)	16,000

	Norwell St. (Poles only)	\$ 20,000
1	Wales St., Blue Hill Ave. to Talbot Ave.	42,000
	Washington St. (Poles only)	10,000
	● Sidewalk Reconstruction	
	Ballou Ave., Woodrow to #88 and #97 + 40'	28,000
1	Glenway St., Bradshaw St. to Blue Hill	75,000
1	Greenwood St., Harvard St. to Ellington	105,000
1	Page St. sidewalks (odd side only)	18,750
1	Standish St., Kingsdale to W. Park (odd)	17,500
1	Wales St. (Nightingale-Harvard) Sidewalks	7,500
1	Warner St., Harvard St. to West Park Street	40,000
1	Willowwood St., Dumas Ave. to Ballou Ave.	21,250

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- Boston Environmental Health Improvement Program: rodent control service and education program conducted through the Boston City Hospital 31,500
- Charles Drew Family Life Center: comprehensive health and counseling services 75,000
- Senior Shuttle 22,000

FRANKLIN FIELD NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

- NSA Specific Activities

Franklin Field Family Development	(165,000)
Franklin Field Elderly Development	(65,000)
Charles Drew Family Life Center	(75,000)
Lena Park Homesteading Program	(120,000)
Interest Reduction Program	(250,000)
- Neighborhood-wide activities which directly support the NSA strategy

Housing Improvement Program	
Boarding and Demolition	

Open Space Management

Boston Environmental Health Improvement Program

TOTAL FRANKLIN FIELD NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION
PROGRAM

\$3,036,681

1 located within the Franklin Field NSA

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

FRANKLIN FIELD

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$=(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

CDBG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
HUMAN SERVICES (continued)							
Health	\$ 255,000		75,000		80,000		100,000
-other available resources							
Neighborhood Services BEHIP	96,500		31,500		30,000		35,000
-other available resources							
CAPITAL AND OTHER CITY-FUNDED ACTIVITIES							
Parks and Recreation	610,000		240,000		200,000		170,000
-other available resources							
Trees	8,800	21	2,800		3,000		3,000
-other available resources							
Total Street Reconstruction	1,050,000	4	350,000	4	350,000	4	350,000
-other available resources							
Skimcoating	390,000	13	130,000	12	120,000	14	140,000
-other available resources							
Lighting-Underground	300,000	6	100,000	6	100,000	6	100,000
-other available resources							
Lighting-Poles Only	225,000	5	75,000	5	75,000	5	75,000
-other available resources							
Sidewalk Reconstruction	850,000	8	250,000	10	350,000	8	250,000

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

FRANKLIN FIELD _____ NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

CDBG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
HOUSING							
Housing Improvement Program	\$195,000	30	60,000	25	60,000	30	75,000
-other available resources							
Public Housing Improvements	780,000	4	230,000	4	250,000	5	300,000
-other available resources							
Interest Reduction Programs	800,000	25	250,000	20	150,000	25	300,000
-other available resources							
Urban Homesteading	265,000	12	120,000	8	75,000	7	70,000
-other available resources							
Open Space Management	300,000	10	100,000	10	100,000	10	100,000
-other available resources							
Demolition & Boarding	125,000	5	30,000	6	40,000	8	55,000
-other available resources							
HUMAN SERVICES							
Elderly	75,000		22,000		24,000		29,000
-other available resources							
Youth							
-other available resources							

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u>	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM <u>July 1, 1979</u> TO <u>June 30, 1980</u>		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <u>R-79-MC-25-0002</u>	
5. NAME OF PROJECT <u>Franklin Field Housing Revitalization Components</u>		6. PROJECT NUMBER <u>FF - 15</u>	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT <u>City of Boston</u>		7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS <u>Under Review</u>	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Housing Revitalization addresses overall housing stabilization and neighborhood confidence. The program is designed to strengthen the housing stock in the area, particularly for owner-occupants and renters. This process includes arresting housing abandonment, increasing owner-occupancy, bring residential structures to code, decreasing vacancy rate preventing further blight, encouraging home repairs, and making financing more available. In addition, CD Funds will be used to leverage the State Pilot Program for public housing modernization.		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER <u>617/725-3440</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) <div style="text-align: right;">901, 919, 924, 1001, 1002</div>			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Improvement Program - 145 cases • Interest Reduction - 20 cases • Boarding & Demolition - 15 structures • Public Housing Improvements - landscaping, tot lots, street reconstruction, exterior renovations • Open Space Management - 15 lots 			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Housing Improvement Program (12c)	\$198,169	\$	\$175,000
Boarding & Demolition (4)	81,330		
Open Space Management (4)	150,000		
Franklin Hill-Family Development-Ferrov Heights Avenue (12b)	91,500		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u>	
		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <u>B-79-MC-25-0002</u>	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM <u>July 1, 1979</u>	TO <u>June 30, 1980</u>	4. <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT <u>Franklin Field Project</u> <u>Commercial Components</u>		6. PROJECT NUMBER <u>FF - 15</u>	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS <u>Under Review</u>
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT <u>City of Boston</u>			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER <u>617/725-3440</u>
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p style="text-align: center;">The Commercial components address promotion of the traditional shipping area along Blue Hill Avenue at the Morton Street intersection with physical improvements and commercial planning strategies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) <p style="text-align: center;">1001, 1002</p>			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical improvements include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree Planting Additional Signs* and Lighting <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Blue Hill Avenue Business District Improvements (13c)	\$ 87,572		\$
Commercial Development Planner(13c)	3,500		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY		4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980		
5. NAME OF PROJECT Franklin Field Project Health and Social Services Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER FF - 15	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <div style="text-align: center;"> Health and Social Services address comprehensive health care and social services, including sanitation education program and rodent control. </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) <div style="text-align: center;"> 901, 919, 1001, 1002 </div>			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive elimination of rodents • Health care for over 1,000 patients <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Boston Environmental Health Improvement Program (14)	\$ 31,500	\$	\$
14. Totals	\$ 643,571	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u>	
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <u>B-79-MC-25-0002</u>	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM <u>July 1, 1979</u>	TO <u>June 30, 1980</u>	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT <u>Franklin Field Project</u> <u>Neighborhood Strategy Area</u>		6. PROJECT NUMBER <u>FF/NSA - 16</u>	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS <u>Under Review</u>
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT <u>City of Boston</u>			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER <u>617/725-3440</u>
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p>The purpose is the elimination of slums and blight and the establishment of neighborhood stability and confidence. Programs pre-designed to rehabilitate existing housing stock where possible and develop infrastructure of supporting services where needed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) <u>901, 919, 924, 1001, 1002</u>			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 130 housing structures rehabilitated. • Public housing improvements. <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES (List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COBG	
		OTHER	
	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Public Housing: FF Family Site Impr. Improvements (12b)	\$165,000	\$	
Open Space Management Interest Reduction (12c)	452,609		(See Housing Revitalization) 1,000,000 Owner-Occupants
Housing Improvement Program Lena Park Homesteading (12c)	221,051		(See Housing Revitalization) 400,000 home ownership
Charles Drew Family Life (14)	75,000		21,000 Title XX
FF Elderly-roofing&exterior doors (12b)	65,000		
Boarding and Demolition			(See Housing Revitalization)
Boston Environmental Health Improvement Program			(See Health and Social Services)
14. Totals	\$58,660	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

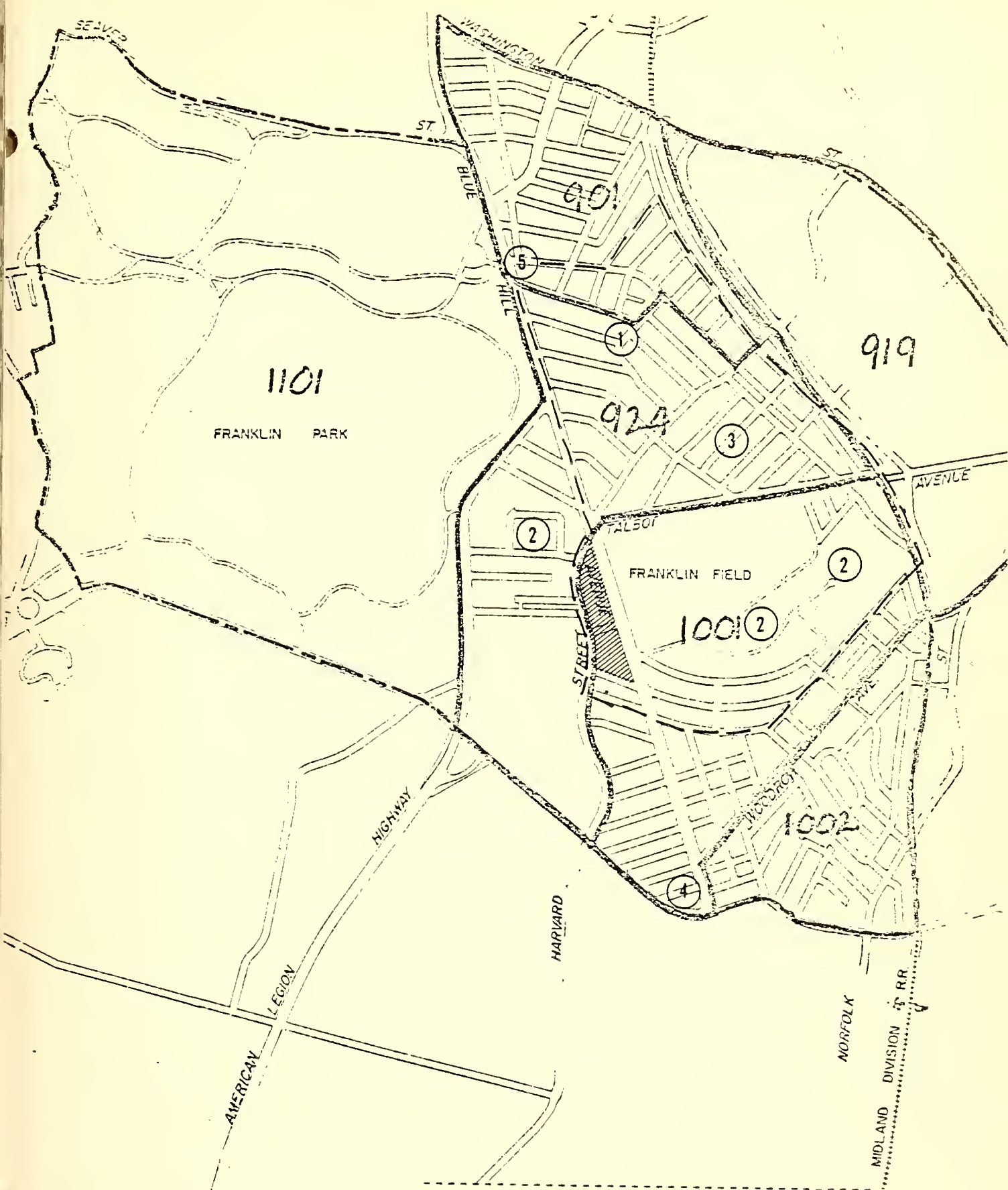
1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
FRANKLIN FIELD PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	365,000		265,000	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	520,000		520,000	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	83,000		88,000	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	15,000		15,000	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	--		--	

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET

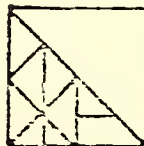
FRANKLIN FIELD NSA

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	--		--	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	900,000		900,000	



PROJECT COMPONENTS

-355-



FRANKLIN FIELD

0 600 1200 2400 FEET



FRANKLIN FIELD YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENTS - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

- 1 - Interest Reduction
- 2 - Public Housing Development Improvements

Franklin Field Elderly Housing - Exterior improvements

Franklin Hill Family Development - Site improvements

Franklin Field Family Development - Site improvements

- 3 - Lena Park CDC Homesteading

Boarding and Demolition - Neighborhoodwide

Housing Improvement Program - Neighborhoodwide

Open Space Management - Neighborhoodwide

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- 4 - Blue Hill Avenue - Business District Revitalization

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

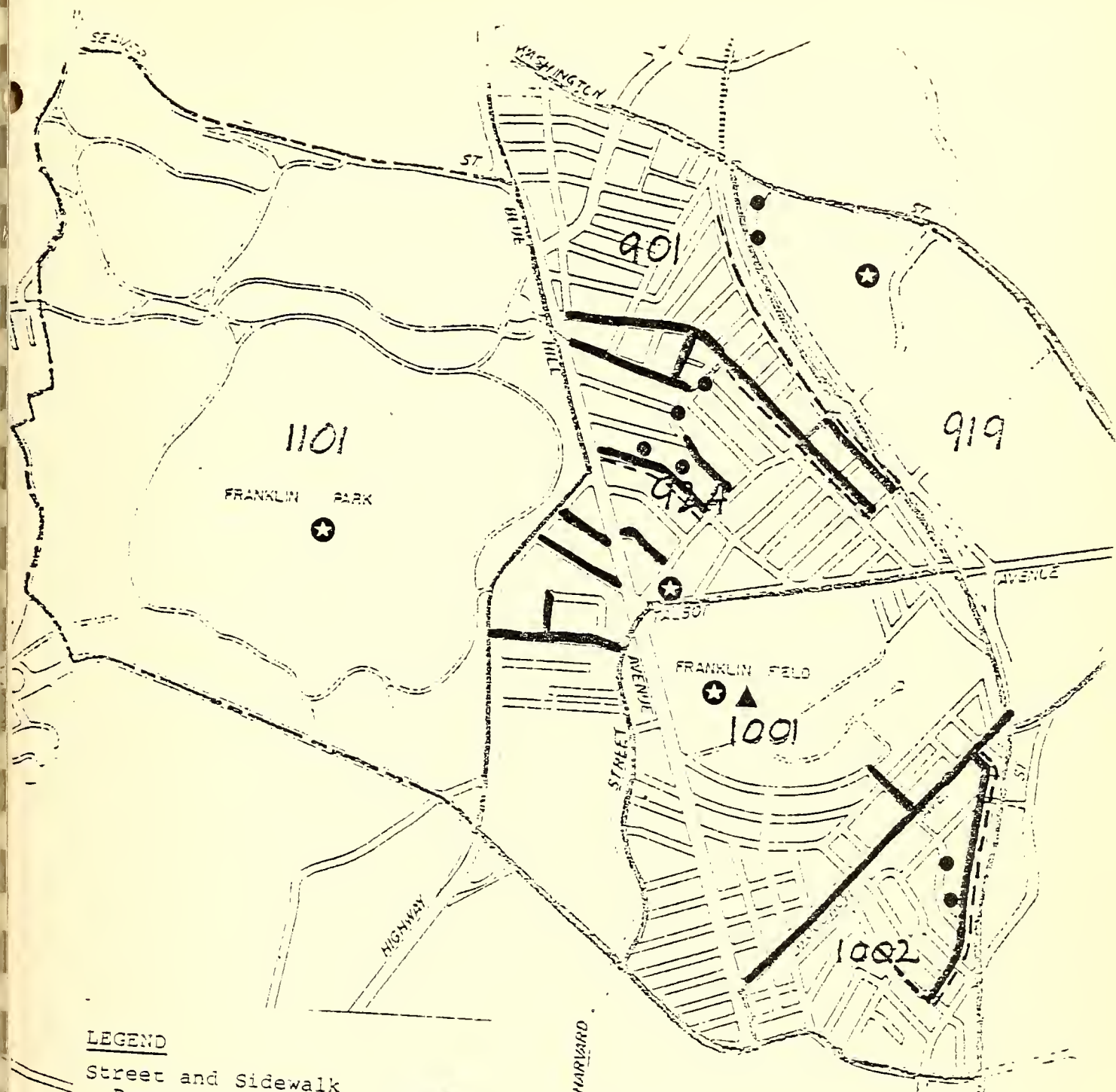
- 5 - Charles Drew Family Life Center

BEHIP (Rodent Control) - Neighborhoodwide

Senior Shuttle - Neighborhoodwide

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA





LEGEND

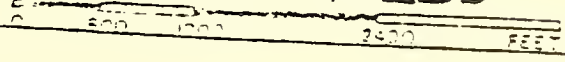
- Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
- Sidewalks
- Lighting
- Public Facilities
- Open Space and Parks
- Tree Planting
- Traffic Improvements

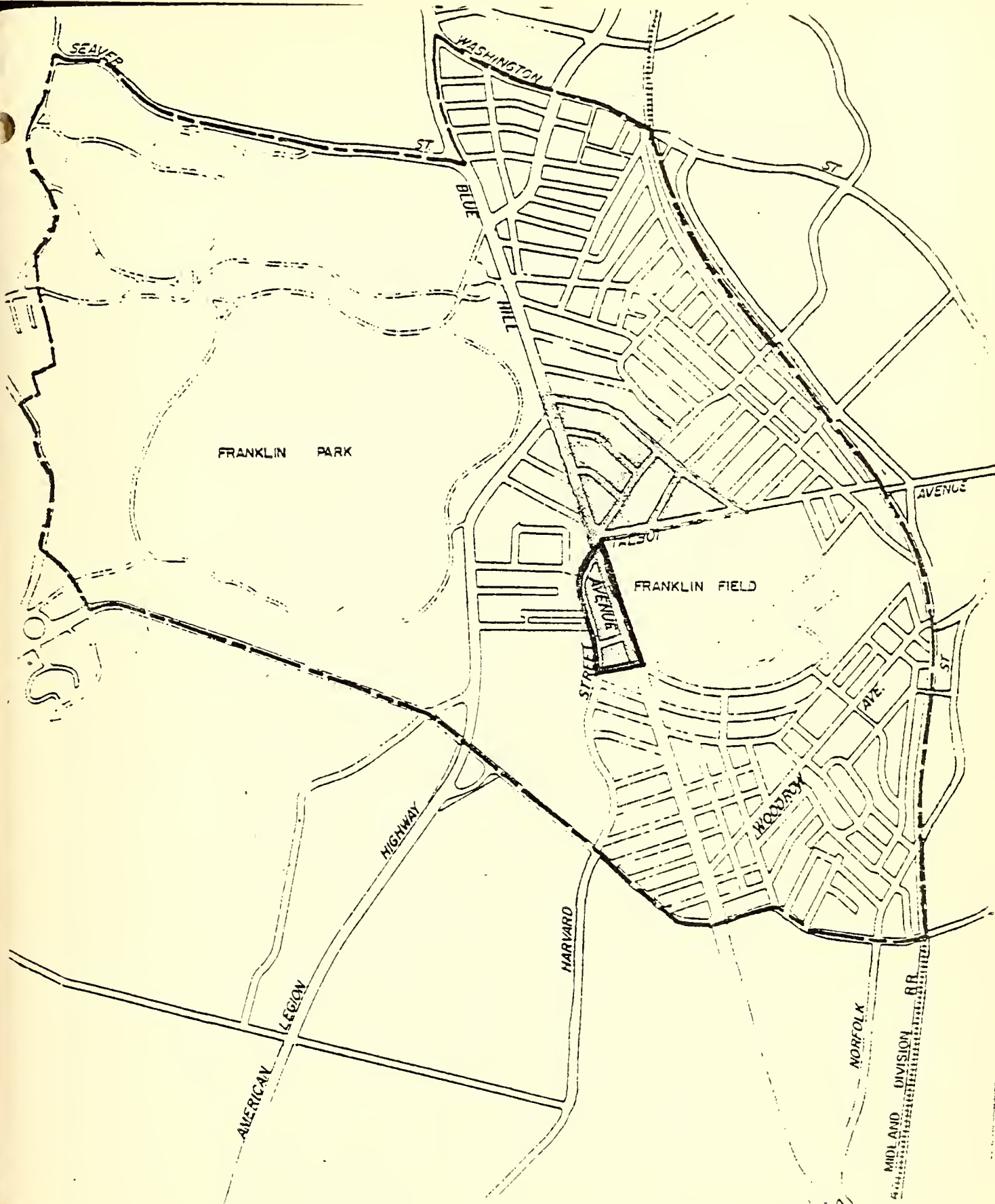


PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

FRANKLIN FIELD

-359-



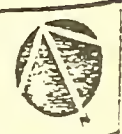
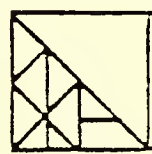


SECTION 8
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

FRANKLIN FIELD

0 500 1200 2400 FEET

-361-



CITY OF BOSTON

1979-1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE HYDE PARK PROJECT

Introduction

As the last district to be annexed to the City of Boston, Hyde Park's distinctly suburban atmosphere stands in contrast to many of Boston's older neighborhoods. Much of the housing stock is owner-occupied single and two-family structures built in the 1950s and early 1960s to accommodate the diverse and growing population which today numbers nearly 38,000.

Hyde Park's open space and recreational opportunities are unparalleled in Boston. A municipal golf course, the Neponset River Reservation, and the 450 acre Stony Brook Reservation are all easily accessible. The unique combinations of country and city, old and new, leave Hyde Park in a decidedly strong position within Boston's neighborhoods. Confidence is high and the future looks good.

The real estate market has generally reflected this feeling of confidence in Hyde Park, demonstrated by the extensive participation of the city's Housing Improvement Program. Over 1,775 homes have undergone renovations between 1976 and 1979. Cleary Square, Hyde Park's commercial center, is heavily retail and service oriented. Through the Restore Program and the many capital investments made in the district over the last few years, a strong new image of Cleary Square is developing.

General Strategy

Over the next three years, the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy for Hyde Park will continue to address needs in the areas of human services, housing and commercial revitalization. The commitment to the goals of the Boston Plan will continue with CDBG funds allocated to meet the Boston Plan's recommendations for housing improvements, youth recreation and focused investment in the business district. Also included will be programs to serve the recreational needs of senior citizens, to meet the social service needs of the residents of the Fairmount Housing Development and to finance building rehabilitation and improvements for two neighborhood service centers.

Housing

The majority of Hyde Park's housing stock is owner-occupied one and two-family homes with a smaller number of three-family homes. These three-family homes are frequently found on the major arterial streets such as Hyde Park Avenue and River Street. There is one public housing development, Fairmount. Two elderly housing developments are scheduled to begin construction this spring. The Hyde Park Neighborhood Housing Strategy attempts to address each of these distinct housing types.

The Housing Improvement Program will be continued. The program is extremely popular in the community and has, over its four-year life span, leveraged considerable investment in the area's housing stock by individual homeowners. Since some deterioration has become evident along the arterial streets, the Housing Improvement Program will be targeted for participation in these areas in the upcoming years.

The Fairmount Housing Development has received a substantial amount of funding over the last several years, and major rehabilitation work has been completed or is underway. In this year's plan, monies will be allocated to provide storm windows for the development.

Funds will also be allocated to undertake physical improvements in conjunction with the new elderly housing developments.

Commercial Revitalization

The City has made a significant investment in Cleary Square over the last several years, with the installation of sodium vapor lighting, the development of two parking lots and the sponsorship of the Restore program. This year, the Hyde Park Commercial Revitalization Strategy will continue with funding of the Restore program.

In addition, funds will be allocated to undertake major renovations to Hyde Park's municipal building. This renovation should have a positive visual effect on the entire business district. Funds will also be made available to assist with renovations planned for the George Robert White Building and the Hyde Park Y.M.C.A., both of which adjoin the Cleary Square commercial area.

Health and Social Service

There is an increasing need to provide services for the youth and elderly of the Hyde Park community. The Health and Social Services Strategy will address the needs of the elderly by providing funds for the Ohrenberger Community School Council's comprehensive senior services program and by continuing to fund two senior shuttles.

Housing

The majority of Hyde Park's housing stock is owner-occupied one and two-family homes with a smaller number of three-family homes. These three-family homes are frequently found on the major arterial streets such as Hyde Park Avenue and River Street. There is one public housing development, Fairmount. Two elderly housing developments are scheduled to begin construction this spring.

The Hyde Park Neighborhood Housing Strategy attempts to impact positively each of these distinct housing types.

The Housing Improvement Program will be continued. The program is extremely popular in the community and has, over its four-year life span, leveraged a considerable amount of investment in the area's housing stock by individual homeowners. Since some deterioration has become evident along the arterial streets, the Housing Improvement Program will be targeted for participation in these areas in the upcoming years.

The Fairmount Housing Development has preceived a substantial amount of funding over the last several years, and major rehabilitation work has been completed or is underway. In this year's plan, monies will be allocated to provide storm windows for the development.

Funds will also be allocated to undertake physical improvements in conjunction with the new elderly housing developments.

Commercial Revitalization

The City has made a significant investment in Cleary Square over the last several years, with the installation of sodium vapor lighting, the development of two parking lots and the sponsorship of the RESTORE program. This year, the Hyde Park Commercial Revitalization Strategy will continue with funding of the RESTORE program.

In addition, funds will be allocated to undertake major renovations to the Square's municipal building. This renovation should have a positive visual effect on the entire business district. Funds will also be made available to assist with renovations planned for the George Robert White Building and the Hyde Park Y.M.C.A., both of which impact the Cleary Square commercial area.

Health and Social Service

There is an increasing need to provide services for the youth and elderly of the Hyde Park community. The Health and Social Services Strategy will address the needs of the elderly by providing funds for the Ohrenberger Community School Council's comprehensive senior services program and by continuing to fund two senior shuttles.

Youth needs will be met through the People's Task Force program within the Fairmount Housing Development, the recreational program of the Hyde Park Youth Activities Development Corporation and the Hyde Park Y.M.C.A.'s after-school day care program.

And, as mentioned above, renovations will be made to two buildings which house human service programs, the Hyde Park Y.M.C.A. and the George Robert White Building.

Public Improvements

The Public Improvement Strategy for Hyde Park is designed to support the above housing, commercial and health and social service programs.

The new elderly housing developments will receive such perimeter improvements as trees, traffic lights and sidewalk reconstruction. The municipal building repairs will serve to strengthen Cleary Square.

In an effort to maintain the strong residential character of the community, substantial funds will be allocated for skim-coating, sidewalk reconstruction and tree planting. Finally, capital monies will be allocated to continue upgrading the George Wright Municipal Golf Course.

1979-1980

THE HYDE PARK PROJECT

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

Project Components

HOUSING

- Housing Improvement Program: cash rebates (20-50% of cost) available to low-moderate income homeowners for home improvement repairs \$375,000
- Fairmount Housing Development: storm windows (as part of an energy-conservation effort) and security screens 159,000

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- Restore: cash rebates (20% of cost) available to storeowners in neighborhood commercial districts for storefront improvements 15,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Parks and Recreation
 - Tree Planting, various locations 7,500
 - Improvements to George Wright Golf Course 100,000
- Skimcoating
 - Andria Road, 40 George St. to end 3,000
 - Huntington Ave., between Nos. 219-314 25,000
 - Mariposa St., Blake Street to Weybosset St. 10,000
 - Metropolitan Ave., Thatcher-Hyde Park 14,000
 - Radcliffe Rd., Greenfield St.-Tileston Street 12,000
 - Ridlon Rd., Blake St. to Cummins Hgwy. 6,000
 - Ruxton Rd., Rugby Rd. to Ridlon Rd. 4,000
 - Taunton Ave., Wood Ave. to Ralston St. 18,700
 - Tileston St., River St. to Radcliffe St. 6,000
- Sidewalk Reconstruction
 - Crown St., Birchcroft Road (20 yards) 3,000

Danbury St., George St. to Wood Ave.	\$ 15,000
Mariposa St., Sefton St. to Weybosset St.	10,000
Ridlon Rd., Blake St. to Cummins Hgwy.	27,500
River St., Central Ave. to Harvard St.	10,000
Roseglen Rd., Birchcroft Rd. - North	11,000
Summer St., Parrot T. to West St.	120,000
● Public Facilities	
Renovations to Hyde Park Municipal Building	650,000
Repairs to George Wright Club House	150,000
● Traffic and Parking	
Traffic Signal H.P. Ave. and Star Market	40,000
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	
● Ohrenberger Elderly Program: provides comprehensive services for senior citizens	30,000
● HP Youth Activities Development Corporation: supports six local youth recreation programs	15,000
● People's Task Force: a counseling program for teens to be located at the Fairmount Housing Development	50,000
● HP YMCA After-school Day Care Program	12,000
● Senior Shuttle	22,000
● Montessori School for Early Learning and Day Care : funds for start up materials and supplies	7,500
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	
● Hyde Park Community Development Corporation : provides staffing for this non-profit CDC	25,000

IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES

- Hyde Park YMCA : Renovations to the exterior and interior of the building \$ 45,000
- George Robert White Building : renovations to various parts of the building 25,000

TOTAL HYDE PARK NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM \$2,023,200

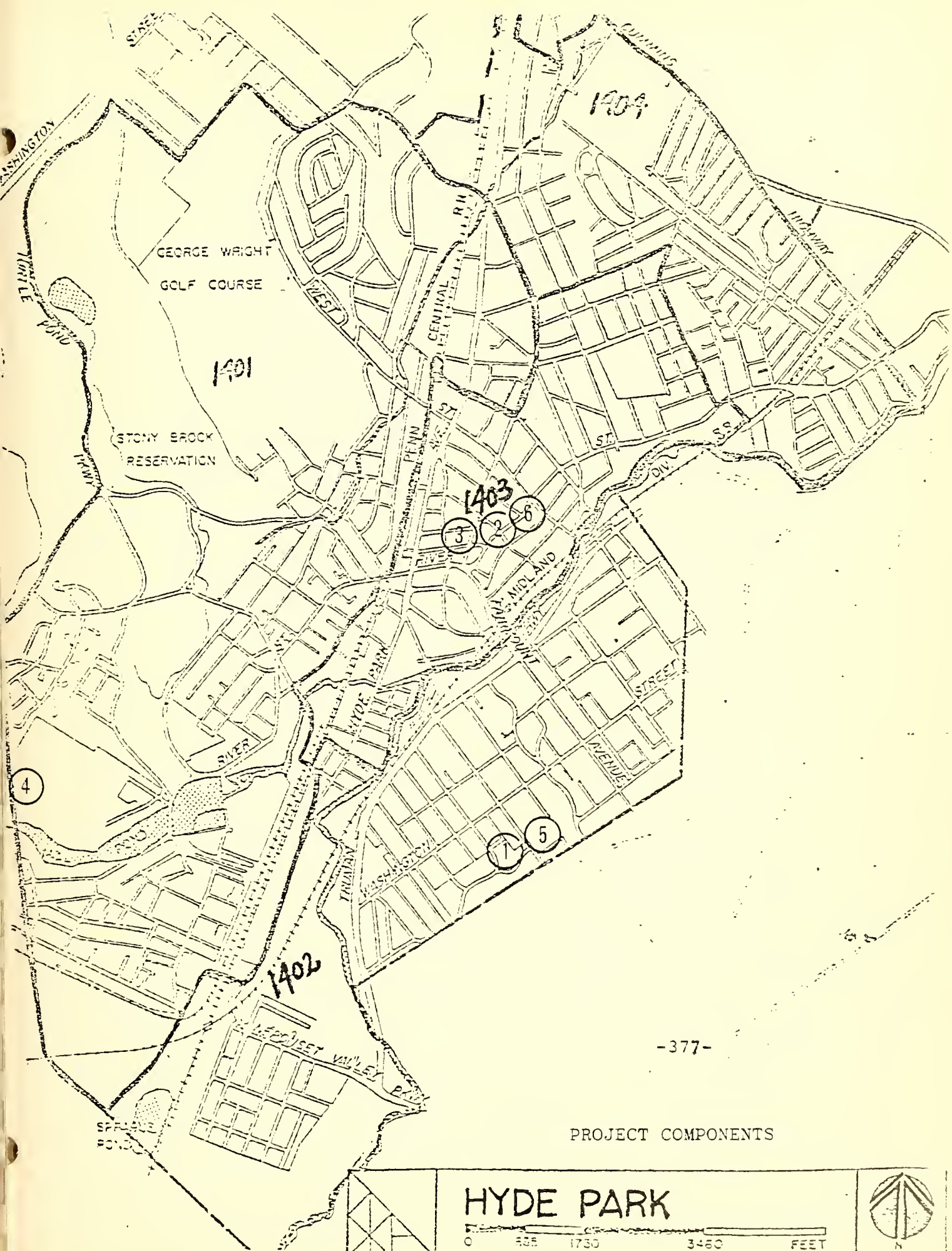
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Hyde Park Project Housing Revitalization Components		4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
6. PROJECT NUMBER HP - 17		7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Housing Revitalization consists of activities which have been designed to improve the quality of housing of low and moderate income residents of Hyde Park. Fairmount Housing Development will continue the rehabilitation apartment units with the installation of storm windows, and the Housing Improvement Program will encourage low and moderate income homeowners to make repairs to their homes.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 1401-1404			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIP: 300 low and moderate income homeowners will be encouraged to invest in the improvement of their homes through a rebate program. • Fairmount: With matching funds from State Modernization Money, storm windows will be installed at the Fairmount Public Housing Dept. 			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Housing Improvement Program (12c)	\$ 669,815		
Fairmount Housing Development:			
Window and Security Services (12b)	159,000		
Fairmount Peoples Task Force	SEE HUMAN SERVICES PROJECT SUMMARY		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER R-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Hyde Park Project Commercial Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER HP - 17	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Commercial Components are designed to further encourage the revitalization of Cleary Square which is the central business district of Hyde Park. The Restore Program will encourage merchants to upgrade their storefronts to create a more attractive and convenient business district and the George Robert White Building and the Y.M.C.A. which abut the central business district will make building renovations and repairs.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 1401-1404			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore - funds to provide 15-20 storefront rehabilitation rebates • YMCA renovations - Energy related repairs to building (roof, windows) • George Robert White Building - interior renovations 			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COBG	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Restore (13c)	\$	\$ 32,794	\$
YMCA (14)		45,000	
George Robert White Building (14)		25,000	
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Hyde Park Project Health and Social Services Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER HP - 17	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Health and Social Services will focus on the special needs of the youth, the elderly and the low and moderate income residents of the Fairmount Housing Development. One program will offer educational and social opportunities to seniors, the Youth Activities Development Corporation will again be funded to make neighborhood sports programs available to more youth, the Y.M.C.A. will offer an after school day care program and the People's Task Force will work in conjunction with other City agencies to provide a human services program to the residents of the Fairmount Public Housing Development.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 1401-1404			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ohrenberger Elderly Project - To expand current senior programming to include a senior tutoring program, college level courses and new recreational programs. • YADC - To provide supportive services for 2150 Hyde Park youth recreational programs (transportation and insurance). • PTF - Service program for and at the Fairmount Housing Development. • YMCA - After school day care program. <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG	
		OTHER	
	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Ohrenberger Elderly Project (14)	\$ 30,000	\$	\$
YADC (14)	15,000		
Fairmount People's Task Force (14)	50,000		
YMCA (14)	12,000		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
HYDE PARK PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	205,000		205,000	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	415,000		390,000	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	60,000		85,000	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	--		--	



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PROJECT COMPONENTS

HYDE PARK

0 525 1730 3460 FEET



HYDE PARK YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENTS - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

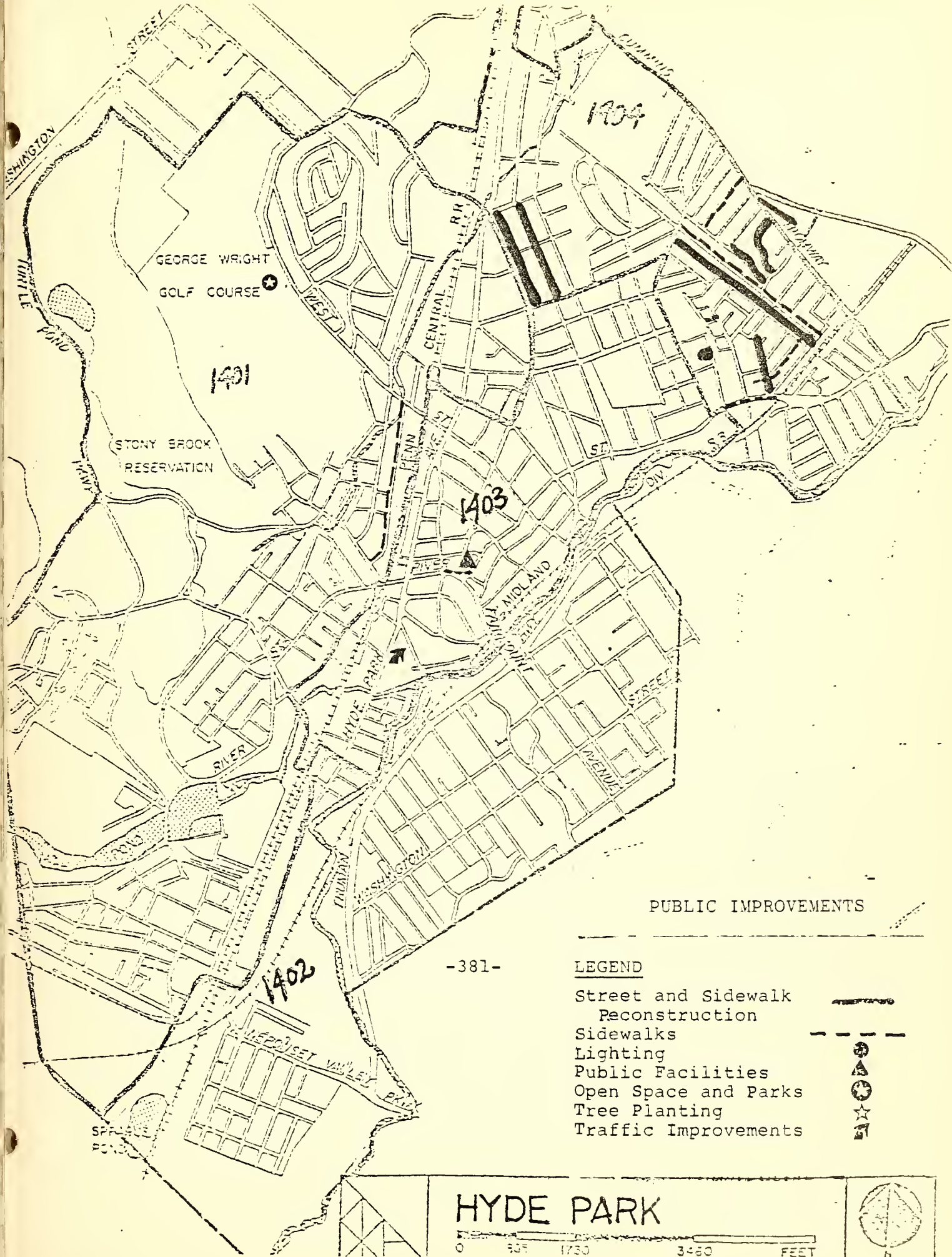
- 1 - Fairmount Housing Development - Improvements
Housing Improvement Program - Neighborhoodwide

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

Restore - Neighborhoodwide

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- 2 - Y.M.C.A. - Renovations
- 3 - George Robert White Building - Renovations
- 4 - Ohrenberger Elderly Program
- 5 - Fairmount Housing Development - People's Task Force/
Service Program
- 6 - Y.M.C.A. After School Day Care Program
Hyde Park Youth Activities Development Corporation -
Neighborhoodwide
Senior Shuttle - Neighborhoodwide



GEORGE WRIGHT
GOLF COURSE

STONY BROOK
RESERVATION

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

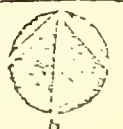
-381-

LEGEND

- Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
- Sidewalks
- Lighting
- Public Facilities
- Open Space and Parks
- Tree Planting
- Traffic Improvements

HYDE PARK

0 692 1384 3460 FEET



CITY OF BOSTON

1979-1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE JAMAICA PLAIN PROJECT

Introduction

First a farming community and later the site of the country estates of Boston's wealthy families, Jamaica Plain became one of the city's 19th century "street-car suburbs." Today, with a population of 45,000, Jamaica Plain is a heterogeneous neighborhood. It contains every typical Boston housing type from triple deckers to suburban-style ranches, one of the city's largest public housing developments, and elegant mansions and estates.

Jamaica Plain has become an integrated community of black, white, and Hispanic residents, without the wide-spread abandonment that often accompanies a change in neighborhood racial and economic structure. Growing numbers of home buyers are being attracted to Jamaica Plain and the completion of the new Orange Line rapid transit project in 1984 will only increase the area's desirability. With new economic forces beginning to operate, pressures are building for low-income and elderly residents who face increasing housing costs.

Attention to the needs of new and old residents must be balanced if both Jamaica Plain and Boston are to benefit from the area's new vitality. For example, the preservation and restoration of a strong middle-class population will ensure the survival of the business districts. But a vital neighborhood commercial area is also particularly important to the elderly and low-income groups who have less access to suburban shopping and service facilities. If there is a proper balance, the dynamic between differing neighborhood residents can be an asset in attempting to deal with other areas of concern such as crime, recreation and housing maintenance.

Problems do exist in Jamaica Plain and a consensus on solutions is often difficult to obtain from different population groups, particularly the long-term residents and new home buyers. But issues of concern to most Jamaica Plain citizens include housing maintenance, a declining business district, recreational opportunities, transportation, institutional uses, industrial blight and the relocation of the Orange Line to the Southwest Corridor and its associated impacts.

GENERAL STRATEGY

The Jamaica Plain Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy (NRS) is a three-year program of related projects, each designed to play a role in balancing the old and new, stabilization and revitalization. The NRS combines the use of targeted public investment and single projects which are matched with private efforts.

The Jamaica Plain NRS covers projects in four areas: Housing, Community Management, Family Services, and Commercial Development.

HOUSING

Jamaica Plain's Comprehensive Housing Project includes programs designed to increase and improve home ownership, provide incentive rebates for private investment and provide alternative housing opportunities for the elderly and handicapped.

Over the next three years the City will continue to fund programs which attempt to promote home ownership opportunities, promote private investment in the existing housing stock and encourage adaptive re-use of older buildings. This last objective will be of increasing importance over the next three years. To assure a balance of opportunities for renters and buyers and to combat the blighting influence of abandoned buildings, funds will be allocated to stimulate the conversion of vacant institutional and commercial buildings to residential use.

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

The Commercial Revitalization Strategy will stimulate private investment in Jamaica Plain's business districts. The primary focus of the Commercial Strategy is to use a small public investment to build a strong partnership between the City's local lending institutions, and to stimulate retail spending by local residents. The City will support this partnership with low-interest loan funds, financial services, aggressive marketing, advertising, physical design amenities and promotional materials.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Jamaica Plain is a neighborhood for families as shown in in both the Hart and Plessner polls. Also, Jamaica Plain is one of Boston's few neighborhoods with an increasing number of families with young children as well as a high proportion of elderly residents -- both groups demanding special health and social services. This year's NRS includes a program of

such services. Although supporting a mix of activities, the emphasis of the Health and Social Services Strategy is on the increased use of public facilities. All activities are in direct support of the public and private investment being made in the neighborhood.

Over the next two years, the NRS calls for health and social services to be funded at approximately the same level. Each year a balanced program will be designed to respond to the needs of Jamaica Plain's residents. The program is anticipated to be matched by approximately three times the block grant contribution in additional state, federal and private grants. Each year the Office of Program Development will complete a service-needs assessment and an inventory of existing services. The block grant will be used to fill any gaps which would seriously affect the quality of life in the neighborhood.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

Over the next three years, the Public Improvements Strategy will be to upgrade Jamaica Plain's infrastructure (streets, sidewalks and water system) with special emphasis on improved lighting. Public improvements will support the overall goals of the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy.

COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT

The purpose of the Community-based Development project is to involve residents actively in the revitalization of their neighborhood. This project will target funds into small community-based activities and, in the first year, will address the problems of vacant land, vandalism and safety.

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

The Egleston Square-Green Street area is of special concern to the Jamaica Plain community. It is the area most heavily affected by the blighting influences of the abandoned railroad and the Orange Line El tracks along Washington Street. It is primarily residential in character but also contains the majority of Jamaica Plain's industry. With approximately 7,100 residents, it is a racially integrated neighborhood, with a growing black and Hispanic population.

The housing stock is mainly two and three-family dwellings. Nearly two-thirds of the housing stock is owner-occupied, but the area has the second highest vacancy and abandonment rate in Jamaica Plain. There is a small business district along Washington Street. The disinvestment and subsequent problems of vacancy and crime in this commercial

area are of significant concern to the neighborhood.

But the completion of the Southwest Corridor Transportation Project in 1984 will bring improved rapid transit service and accessibility to the neighborhood. New stations to be constructed at Boylston Street and Green Street will increase the desirability of both residential and commercial property.

This area has been selected for concentrated investments in anticipation of the transit project's completion. The Neighborhood Strategy Project will provide mechanisms to plan for, design, and implement activities which will maximize the positive effects of the Southwest Corridor Project.

The Neighborhood Strategy Area strategy will include the following components:

- A three-year concentrated capital improvement program to upgrade city-owned streets, sidewalks, lighting, water and sewer lines, and recreational facilities.
- Development of re-use programs for such vacant commercial and institutional properties as the Haffenreffer Brewery, American Cellophane, a vacant hotel site on Green Street and commercial sites along Washington Street.
- Open-space management emphasizing development of parcels along the new transportation corridor.
- A housing development strategy.
- A commercial revitalization strategy.
- Traffic and signal improvements throughout Egleston Square.

A number of neighborhood organizations will play an active role in the strategy's implementation. Three neighborhood civic associations are involved in building re-use, zoning changes and code enforcement. Urban Edge has been active with vacant house rehabilitation in this area. The Neighborhood Development Corporation of Jamaica Plain (NDC) is involved in the development of the Haffenreffer Brewery. The NDC also operates a youth training program, "Tradewinds," through which low-income home owners in the City can get home improvements at low cost. The Jamaica Plain Area Planning Action Council operates a carpentry program in the Egleston Square-Green Street area and has developed a demonstration weatherization project for homeowners.

The Ecumenical Social Action Committee facilitates community implementation of projects and services. The Southwest Corridor Coalition, Station Area Task forces are involved in planning, land re-use and station area design. The Brookside Park Family Life Center is an active community-based health facility and provides space for NICE day care. Other service agencies active in this area include the Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House, the Jamaica Plain Senior Team, the Jamaica Plain Mental Health Outreach and the Club Hispano. Other local boards involved in the NSA strategy include the Jamaica Plain Banking and Mortgage Committee and the Jamaica Plain Youth Advocacy Board.

The Egleston-Green program supports the City's Housing Assistance Plan by using local public resources to stimulate private investment. At this time, the housing market in the Egleston-Green area is generally declining, as characterized by owner disinvestment, some abandonment and decreasing housing values. Property owners, tenants, developers and lending institutions, supported by the NSA Project, will be encouraged to play constructive roles in reversing this decline.

Over the next three years, the City of Boston will concentrate public investments to upgrade the streets, sidewalks and lighting in the Egleston-Green Concentrated Investment Area. Approximately 30% of the neighborhood's capital budget allocation will be targeted in the NSA.

Year V activities include playground renovations adjacent to the Brookside Park/NICE day care facility; a study by the City's Traffic and Parking Division of traffic improvement needs; the Washington Street business district RESTORE storefront improvement program; an Oficina Hispana employment training program for young Hispanics; and improvements to Club Hispano's recreational facility on Washington Street.

Special targeting of funds will continue in this area over the next three years. Each year, approximately one-third of the neighborhood's projects will be carried out in the NSA and each year the program will show a balance of physical improvements, supportive public services, and commercial and economic development.

1979-1980

THE JAMAICA PLAIN PROJECT

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

Project Components

HOUSING

- Housing Improvement Program: cash rebates (20-50% of cost) available to low-moderate income home owners for home improvement repairs \$ 250,000
- Boarding and Demolition: for the boarding of potentially sound buildings and the demolition of unsalvageable structures 70,000
- Urban Edge Vacant Housing Renovation Program: for purchasing, renovating and selling ten presently vacant, 1-3 family structures to low-moderate income people 138,000
- Bromley-Heath Housing Development: site improvements 20,000
- Neighborhood Development Corporation of Jamaica Plain: congregate elderly housing 25,000

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- Restore: cash rebates (20% of cost) available to store owners in neighborhood commercial districts for store-front improvements; focused primarily along Washington Street, in Egleston Square 10,000
- Commercial Revitalization Capital Program: combines the resources of a local development company, local lending institutions, the Small Business Administration, and the City of Boston to facilitate commercial development. The program includes: setting up an LDC, provision of technical assistance and loan packaging services, a design component, marketing, education and promotion. 68,900

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Parks and Recreation
- 1 Brookside Avenue, Tot Lot Construction (Playground) 30,000

● Total Reconstruction		
	Anson Street, South Street to St. Mark Street	\$ 34,681
1	Boylston Street, Amory Street - Washington Street	57,381
1	Glen Road, Forest Hills Street - Washington Street	57,021
	Hall Street, South Street to Call Street	74,221
	Mark Street, Day Street to end	16,071
1	Marmion Street, Cornwall Street to Germania Street	97,121
1	Minton Street, Amory Street to Brookside Street	61,361
	Westchester Road, Lila Road to end	19,931
● Lighting		
	Heath Street, Walden to Lamartine Street	109,000
1	Olmstead Street, Forest Hills-Peter Parley Road	50,000
1	Park Lane Footway, Park Lane-Olmstead Street	9,000
	Rosemary Street, South Street to railroad	60,000
	Walden Street, Heath Street to Centre Street	100,000
	Wenham Street, Walk Hill to Weld Hill	100,000
	Beecher Street, Boylston Street-Paul Gore Street	8,650
1	Cornwall Street Lighting (Poles only)	7,700
	Forbes Street Lighting (Poles only)	14,850
	Glade Avenue Lights (Poles only)	6,400
	Heath Street Lights (Poles only)	80,000
	Kenney Street Lighting (Poles only)	5,850
1	Olmstead Street Lights (Poles)	13,000
1	Peter Parley Road Lighting (Poles)	14,850
	Rosemary Street Lights (Poles)	10,000
1	School Street Lighting (Poles)	13,550
	Walden Street, Heath Street to Centre Street	26,000
	Wenham Street Lights (Poles only)	30,000
● Sidewalk Reconstruction		
	Goldsmith Street, Custer Street to Center Street	10,051

	Hyde Park Avenue, Northbourne-Southbourne Street	\$ 32,000
1	Ophir Street, Washington Street to Brookside Avenue	28,881
	Southbourne Street, Hyde Park Avenue-225'	12,750
•	Traffic and Parking	
1	Egleston Square Improvements	280,000

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

•	Jamaica Plain Senior Team: comprehensive elderly services program	45,000
•	Agassiz Community School After-school Reading Program: a reading/language arts program	20,000
•	Club Hispano: recreation program for Hispanic children	20,000
•	After-school Day Care-Hennigan School: after-school day care program for 7-12 year olds	10,000
•	NICE Day Care: full day care facility for Title 20 eligible pre-school age children	50,000
•	Brookside Park Family Life School Dental Program	45,000
•	Curtis Hall Pool Program: provides year-round educational and recreational swimming activities (Agassiz School)	35,000
•	Jamaica Plain High Community School: start-up funds for community programming and staffing	26,500
•	Senior Shuttle	22,000
•	Nazareth Day Care	25,000

COMMUNITY SELF HELP

•	Open Space Management: for clearing, fencing and developing vacant lots for community use	50,000
•	Mozart Playground Community Program: a pilot program to involve local residents in the maintenance of a playground	25,000
•	Southwest Corridor Community Farm: a community organization to develop vacant land in Southwest Corridor for urban agriculture	15,000

- Bromley-Heath Community Patrol: a community-based patrol for the Bromley-Heath Housing Development \$ 80,000
- Roberto Clemente Youth Training Program: classroom and on-site training for 20 youths in plumbing and electrical services 45,000
- Jamaica Plain Community Development Foundation: community-based development program 24,600

IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES

- Jamaica Plain Day Care Center: renovations to the facility 15,000
- Central Improvement Association -- Fortune House: to renovate the building which provides residential and programming facilities for 7-9 mentally handicapped individuals 24,000
- Club Hispano: exterior renovations 8,000

EGLESTON-GREEN NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

- NSA Specific Activities
 - Restore (5,000)
 - Club Hispano (28,000)
 - Brookside Park Family Life (45,000)
 - NICE Day Care (50,000)
 - Roberto Clemente Youth Training Program (45,000)
- Neighborhood-wide activities which directly support the NSA strategy
 - Housing Improvement Program
 - Urban Edge Vacant House Rehabilitation
 - Boarding and Demolition
 - Commercial Revitalization Capital Program
 - Jamaica Plain Senior Team
 - Open Space Management Program
 - Southwest Corridor Community Farm

TOTAL JAMAICA PLAIN NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

2,687,320

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

EGLESTON/GREEN

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$=(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

CODEG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
HOUSING							
Housing Improvement Program	\$195,000	15-25	65,000	15-25	65,000	15-25	65,000
-other available resources	\$600,000 private funds		200,000		200,000		200,000
Urban Homesteading		50% 6-8	69,000	50% 6-8	70,000	50% 6-8	70,000
-other available resources			225,000		225,000		225,000
Private foundations- B.U. & Boston Banks							
Open Space Management	\$90,000	40-50 lots	30,000	40-50	30,000	40-50	30,000
-other available resources							
Demolition & Boarding	\$105,000	15-25	35,000	15-25	300,000	15-25	33,000
-other available resources							
NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT							
Restore	\$30,000	10-15	10,000	10-15	10,000	10-15	10,000
-other available resources							
Private money	\$120,000		40,000		40,000		40,000
Capitalization Programs/Pool	\$10,000	10-15	10,000		(?)		(?)
-other available resources							
SBA/private	\$100,000						
HUMAN SERVICES							
Elderly							
-other available resources							
Youth	\$160,000	30+	50,000	30+	50,000	30+	50,000
-other available resources							

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

Egleston/Green

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

CDBG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
HUMAN SERVICES (continued)							
Day Care							
	\$150,000	60+	50,000	60+	50,000	60+	50,000
-other available resources							
			146,000				
Health							
	135,000	900+	45,000	900+	45,000	900+	45,000
-other available resources							
	630,000		210,000		210,000		210,000
Neighborhood Services							
-other available resources							
IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES	28,000		8,000		10,000		10,000
CAPITAL AND OTHER CITY-FUNDED ACTIVITIES							
Total Street Reconstruction							
	622,884	4	272,384	3-5	275,000	3-5	275,000
-other available resources							
Skimcoating							
-other available resources							
Lighting-Underground							
	179,000	2-4	59,000	2-4	60,000	2-4	60,000
-other available resources							
Lighting-Poles Only							
	149,100		49,100	4-6	50,000	4-6	50,000
-other available resources							
Sidewalk Reconstruction							
	108,881	1	28,881	1-2	40,000	1-2	40,000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u>		
		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <u>B-79-MC-25-0002</u>		
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY				
FROM <u>July 1, 1979</u>	TO <u>June 30, 1980</u>	4. <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____		
5. NAME OF PROJECT <u>Jamaica Plain Project</u> <u>Commercial Components</u>		6. PROJECT NUMBER <u>JP - 18</u>	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS <u>Under Review</u>	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT <u>City of Boston</u>		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER <u>617/725-3440</u>		
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p>The commercial component is focused on the revitalization of the Jamaica Plain commercial areas in Hyde Square and Centre Street. This will be accomplished through the establishment of a Commercial Revitalization Capital Pool which will be used to leverage \$666,000 in private funds. Thus CRCP will act as the initial capital for a local development corporation. The CRCP will be funded from three neighborhood allocations -- Jamaica Plain, Mission Hill, and the Fenway. The program will include loan package, marketing and public relations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>				
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) <u>813, 1203, 1101, 812, 1205, 1207, 1204, 811, 1103, 1202</u>				
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Commercial Revitalization Capital Pool will act as a catalyst for the commercial revitalization of several stores in Jamaica Plain commercial areas by 6/80. <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>				
13. COSG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)		
		CDBG		
		OTHER		
	LOW/MCO BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Commercial Revitalization Capital Pool (13c)	\$ 68,900	\$	\$	
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$	
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$				

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY 3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston 2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
FROM	TO	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
July 1, 1979		June 30, 1980	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Jamaica Plain Project Housing Revitalization Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER JP - 18	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Housing Revitalization focuses on the preservation and restoration of the housing stock of Jamaica Plain. It consists of four components: (1) a housing improvements program which grants 20%-50% rebates for work done depending upon the individual classification; (2) a boarding and demolition program which boards vacant structures in an attempt to save them from further deterioration and demolishes unsafe structures; (3) a vacant housing renovations program which restores houses and then sells them to low and moderate income families; and (4) renovations such as plastering, retiling, etc., to a home for the mentally ill. <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 813, 1203, 1101, 812, 1205, 1207, 1204, 811, 1103, 1202			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIP will grant 280-320 rebates between 7/79 and 6/80. • Boarding and demolition of 20-25 structures by 6/80. • Rehabilitation of 16-20 vacant houses by 6/80. • Renovations to Fortune House by 6/80. <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COBG	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
HIP (12c)	\$ 448,380	\$	\$ 400,000
Boarding & Demolition (4)	83,095		
Vacant House Rehabilitation (12c)	153,539		450,400
			Other foundations, B.U. and Boston Banks
Renovations Fortune House (14)	24,000		
Bromley-Heath Housing Development -- Site Improvements (12b)	20,000		
Neighborhood Development Corp. of Jamaica Plain (14)	25,000		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston		
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM: July 1, 1979 TO: June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002		
5. NAME OF PROJECT Jamaica Plain Project Health and Social Services Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER JP - 18	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440		
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Health and Social Services are aimed at providing much needed family services for the residents of Jamaica Plain. The services provided will benefit every segment of the lower income population. For the children there will be an after school day care at the Hennigan Community School and an after school reading program for children who need special assistance at the Agassiz Community School. The adolescent and adult members of the community will benefit from the educational and recreational programs run at the SW II Community High School and the elderly will receive home care services to be provided by the Jamaica Plain Senior Team. There will also be a year round swimming program at Curtis Hall which will benefit all age groups. In addition to these services are substantial renovations for the Jamaica Plain day care center located in the Bromley Heath Projects.				
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.				
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 813, 1203, 1101, 812, 1205, 1207, 811, 1103, 1202				
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hennigan ASDC will provide for 35 children between 7/79 and 6/80. • Agassiz after school reading will provide for 100 children between 9/79 and 6/80. • Jamaica Plain Day Care will be renovated between 7/79 and 6/80. • SW II Community High School will provide programs for 1000 people between 7/79-6/80 • Jamaica Plain Senior Team will serve 600 homebound elderly between 7/79 and 6/80. • Curtis Hall Pool program will run between 7/79 and 6/80. 				
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.				
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)		
		CDBG OTHER		
		LOW/MCD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
(e)				
Hennigan Community After School Day Care (14)	\$ 10,000	\$	\$ 8,137	Boston Community Schools
Agassiz After School Reading (14)	20,000		1,300	R. I. F.
Jamaica Plain Day Care Renovations (14)	15,000			
SW II Jamaica Plain Community High School (14)	26,500		85,366	Boston Community Schools Community Education
Jamaica Plain Senior Team (14)	45,000		164,896	Title XX Bacon Trust Grants, JPOP, SWBSS
Curtis Hall Pool Program (14)	35,000		25,650	Boston Community Schools
Nazareth Day Care (14)	25,000			
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$	
15. Total Cost To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$				

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Jamaica Plain Project Community Based Development Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER JP - 18	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Community-Based Development is aimed at getting the community involved with the management and development of the neighborhood and thereby creating a stronger environment in which to live. There are 5 activities in this component: (1) Open Space Management which entails clearing and reusing vacant lots, (2) Mozart Community Project which will give the community responsibility for a soon to be renovated playground (3) Southwest Corridor Community Farm which will give community residents an opportunity to create and manage community gardens, (4) Bromley Heath Community Patrol which enables BHA residents to manage their own security system and (5) Jamaica Plain Community Development Foundation will involve residents in community based development.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 813, 1203, 1101, 812, 1205, 1207, 1204, 811, 1103, 1202			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space Management program will clean and reuse lots in Jamaica Plain between July 1979 and June 1980. • The Mozart Community Maintenance Project will give the community responsibility for maintaining the Mozart Playground between July 1979 and June 1980. • Southwest Corridor Community Farm will hire a staff person to help community residents with their gardening between July 1979 and June 1980. 			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Open Space Management (4)	\$50,000	\$	\$
Mozart Community Maintenance (14)	25,000		
Southwest Corridor Community Farm (14)	15,000		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u>		
		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <u>B-79-MC-25-0002</u>		
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY				
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____		
5. NAME OF PROJECT <u>Egleston-Green Neighborhood Strategy Area</u>		6. PROJECT NUMBER <u>EG/NSA - 19</u>	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS <u>Under Review</u>	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT <u>City of Boston</u>		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER <u>617/725-3440</u>		
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p style="margin-left: 40px;">This NSA is aimed at eliminating urban blight and providing benefits to lower income residents over the next 3 to 5 years. The components of this program span an array of economic, commercial, and physical development as well as public services. This program offers a youth training program which trains young people in electrical and plumbing services, a commercial revitalization program to restore the shopping area, family health services, youth services and an improved traffic circulation plan. In addition to these CD activities the city will be spending large sums of money to physically upgrade the area by reconstructing streets and sidewalks and installing new street lights. Also UMTA will be spending \$163 million to tear down the old Orange Line and relocate along the railroad tracks.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>				
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) <u>1203</u>				
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roberto Clemente Training Program will train 20 youths between 9/79 and 9/80. • Restore program will grant 10-15 rebates to store owners for facade work between 7/79 and 6/80. • Brookside School Dental Program will serve 900 children in 4 local schools - Mendell, Fuller, Bowditch and Our Lady of Lourdes. • Nice Day Care will serve 60 children between 7/79 and 6/80. <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>				
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)		
		COBG OTHER		
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT AMOUNT SOURCE	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) (e)	
Roberto Clemente Youth Training (5)	\$ 45,000	\$	\$166,759	CETA, United Way, BHA, Hvams
Restore (13c)	22,984			
Brookside School Dental Program (5)	45,000		207,081	Third party payments and Insurance
Nice Day Care (5)	50,000		146,685	Title XX
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$	
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$				

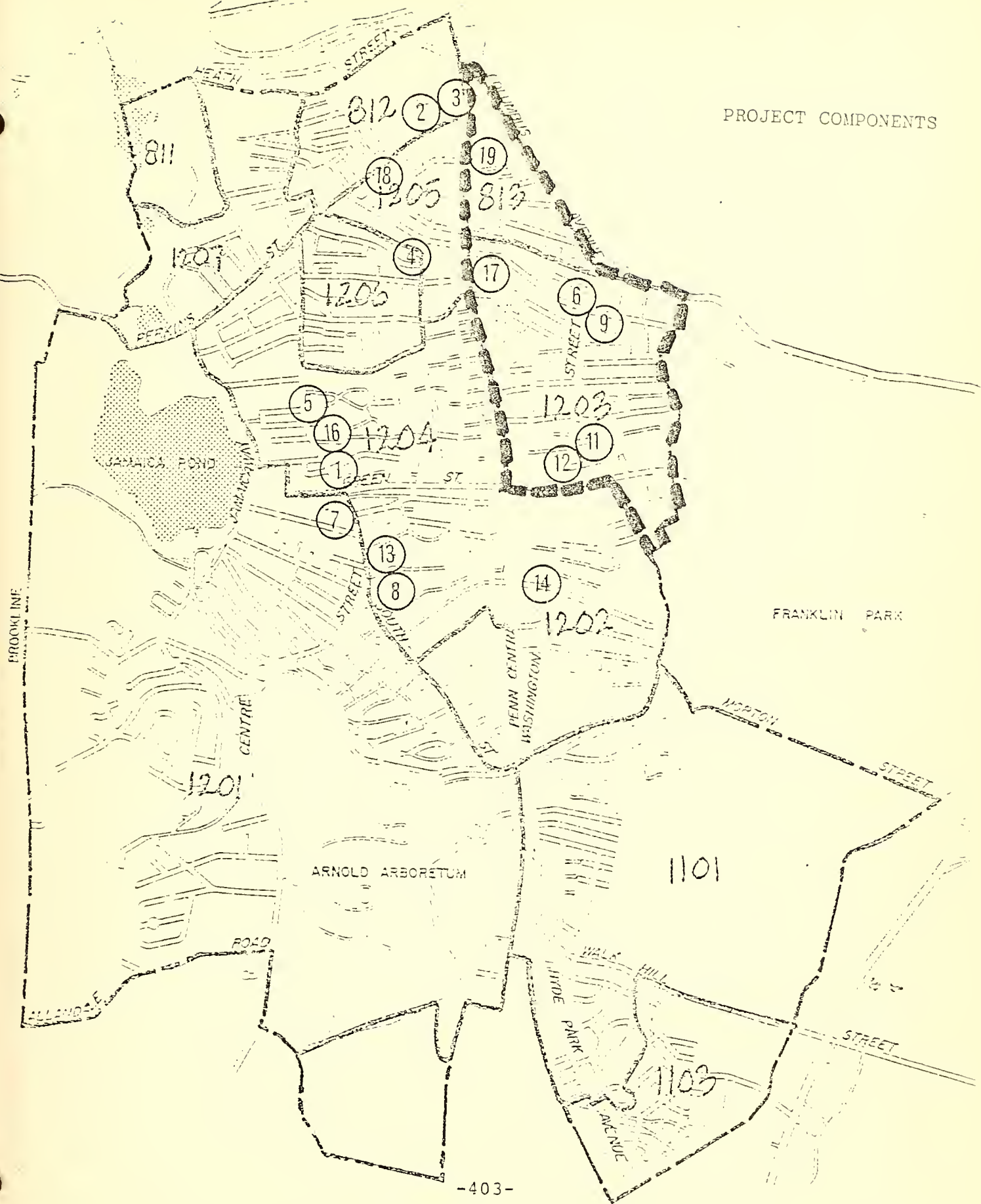
1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
JAMAICA PLAIN PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	250,000		230,000	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	595,000		530,000	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	120,000		120,000	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	100,000		100,000	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	--		--	

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
EGLESTON/GREEN NSA

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	--		--	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	168,000		168,000	

PROJECT COMPONENTS



JAMAICA PLAIN YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENTS - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

- 1 - Urban Edge Vacant House Rehabilitation
- 2 - BHA - Bromley Heath Site Improvements
- 3 - BHA - Bromley Heath Community Patrol
- 4 - Fortune House Renovations
- Housing Improvement Program - Neighborhoodwide
- Boarding and Demolition - Neighborhoodwide

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- 5 - Commercial Revitalization Capital Pool Program
- 6 - Restore

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- 7 - Jamaica Plain Senior Team
- 8 - Agassiz Community School - After School Reading Program
- 9 - Club Hispano
- 10 - Hennigan Community School - After School Daycare
- 11 - N.I.C.E. Daycare
- 12 - Brookside Park Family Life School Dental Program
- 13 - Curtis Hall Pool Program - Agassiz School
- 14 - Jamaica Plain High/Community Schools
- 15 - Jamaica Plain Daycare - Renovations
- Senior Shuttle - Neighborhoodwide

Jamaica Plain Year V Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy
Project Components - Map Index - page two

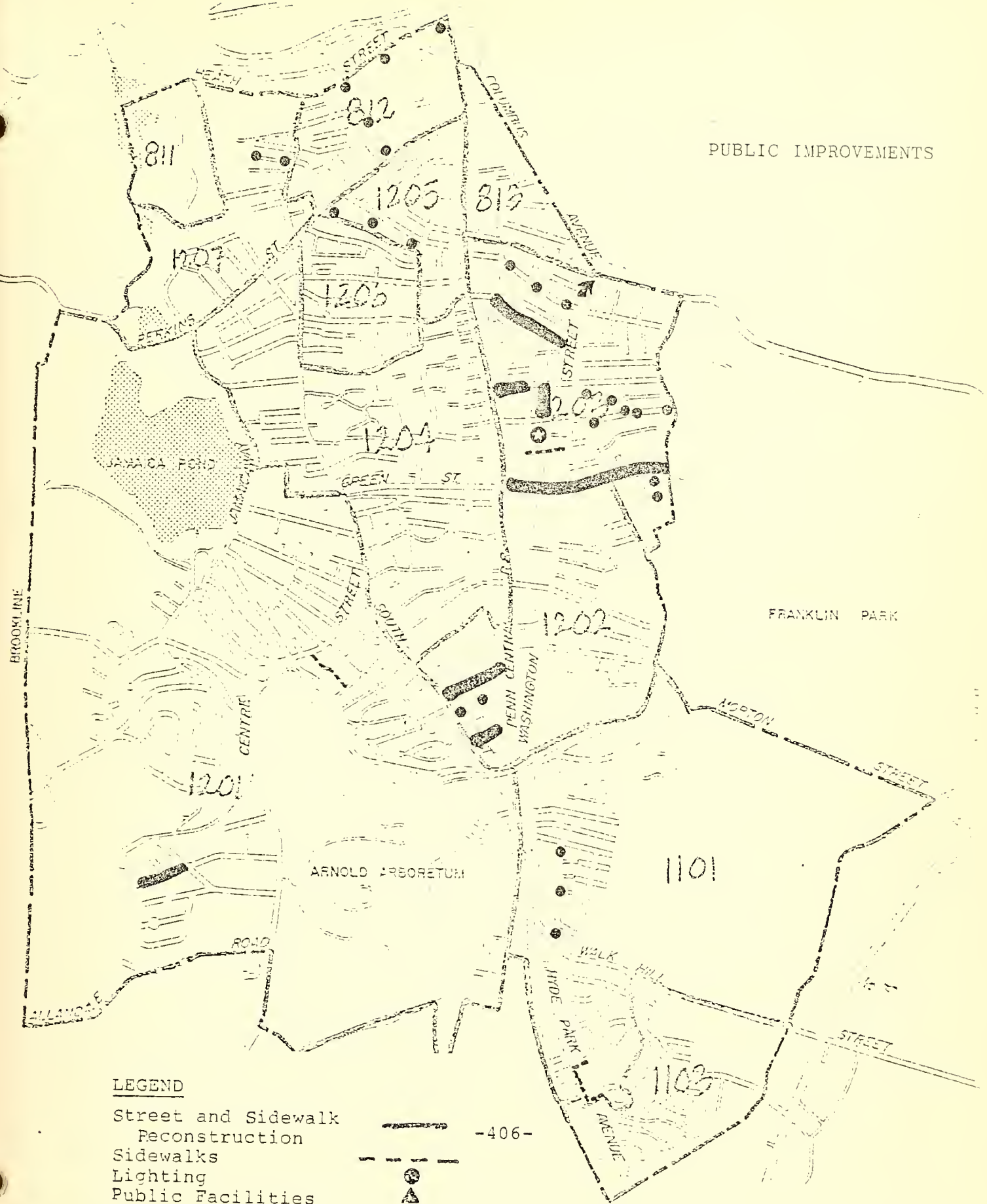
COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT

- 16 - Jamaica Plain Community Development Foundation
 - 17 - Roberto Clemente Youth Training
 - 18 - Mozart Park Community Program
 - 19 - Southwest Corridor Community Farm
- Open Space Management - Neighborhoodwide

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA



PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS



LEGEND

- Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
- Sidewalks
- Lighting
- Public Facilities
- Open Space and Parks
- Tree Planting
- Traffic Improvements



-406-

JAMAICA PLAIN

0 500 1000 3200 FEET





CITY OF BOSTON

1979-1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE MATTAPAN PROJECT

Introduction

Mattapan offers the successful combination of a suburban environment, a racially integrated community, a large and convenient shopping area and good rapid transit service to downtown Boston.

Originally part of neighboring Dorchester, Mattapan for many years marked an important Neponset River crossing and trading center for travelers heading south from Boston on Blue Hill Avenue, the major thoroughfare. Earlier in this century, Mattapan was the center of Boston's Jewish community. Today, continuing evolution has brought Haitians, Cape Verdeans and native Black American families into the area, creating a diverse mix of races and cultures. The variety in this community of 26,000 is reflected in the shops of Mattapan Square, the large and thriving shopping district.

While some portions of Mattapan, primarily along Blue Hill Avenue, experienced deterioration in the late 1960's and early 1970's, the majority of the district offers well-maintained homes on pleasant streets. Substantial single- and two-family homes, both brick and frame, are found in quantity. Modern split-levels and ranch style houses stand on lots as large as half an acre. And the district has its share of conventional two- and three-family homes, including a number of triple-deckers in the Wellington Hill area.

General Strategy

Over the next three years the major emphasis of the Mattapan Revitalization Strategy will be to address the decline of some of the neighborhood's housing--particularly two and three family structures--as well as the area's underutilized commercial districts.

Based on the success of neighborhood marketing in Dorchester, a similar campaign will be initiated in the Mattapan area. This program is particularly critical, as Mattapan has been characterized more by its past negative image than its present reality. It is important for both new residents and natives of the city to understand that Mattapan is a vital and active community. The impression to date has been of a neighborhood in decline and, while this does describe some sections, Mattapan generally reflects renewed stability.

Thus Mattapan's revitalization strategy for the next three years is designed to further develop the neighborhood's strengths and to support programs which will correct its weaknesses.

This demonstration of public investment and commitment should provide the necessary incentives for private investment and should promote Mattapan's residents' confidence in the future of their neighborhood.

Housing

Housing revitalization will be dealt with through the Urban Homesteading Program targeted in the triple decker areas of Wellington Hill and Wellington Hill East. This effort will continue to be accompanied by concentrated capital improvements and by a corresponding 312 low interest loan program to make available to homeowners a means for undertaking needed home improvements. The comparatively sound public housing in the area will receive complete system and siding repair where appropriate. In addition, the City's Housing Improvement Program will be continued.

Through an effective blending of the above programs the Mattapan Housing Revitalization Project will provide opportunities for home-ownership, encourage rehabilitation of existing housing and promote new investment in the area..

Commercial Revitalization

Mattapan Square in the past has received substantial City commitments which represent the seeds for revitalization. Mattapan Square is well on its way to being a healthy, lively business district, and, perhaps more significantly, it has become a prototype for development of Boston's other neighborhood business districts.

Over the next three years the City will continue to provide those incentives and physical improvements necessary to maintain a healthy business climate in Mattapan.

In Year V this three year strategy will begin by bringing a major institutional facility into Mattapan Square. The Mattapan Neighborhood Health Center will be relocated to a more central location in Mattapan Square. The benefits of this move to the local community and to the businesses located in the Square will be substantial.

Amenities and promotional materials to improve the Square's appearance and desirability and police foot patrol to insure an atmosphere of safety will be continued.

Public Improvements

This year's program will continue to target capital investment to the eastern side of the Wellington Hill neighborhood. An intensive street resurfacing, lighting and sidewalk reconstruction program will continue. An important consequence of these public improvement efforts will be to inspire public confidence in the potential of the area. The Mattapan three-year strategy calls for a continuation of concentrated public improvements.

This strategy, in tandem with housing rehabilitation programs, should effectively demonstrate the seriousness of the City's commitment to this area and its support for low to moderate income family home ownership.

Health and Social Services

The Mattahunt Community School's after-school day care program and the locally sponsored volunteer Mattapan Youth Athletic Club Program will be continued to meet the needs of working parents in the area. In addition, the After-School Reading Project will be refunded and the Youth Activities Commission will be supported to address the problems of Mattapan's adolescents.

Senior Shuttle services and neighborhood volunteer security patrols will continue as well, rounding out a series of interlocking and supportive human services for the Mattapan neighborhood.

Wellington Hill Neighborhood Strategy Area

In order to prevent the advancement of further deterioration and blight down the Blue Hill Avenue Corridor, a concentrated investment program for capital improvements and home repairs will be undertaken in the Blue Hill-Norfolk section of Mattapan's Wellington Hill area. This strategy will encourage present and potential homeowners to participate and invest in programs that offer financial incentives, and thereby increase the percentage of owner-occupants. Residential disinvestment and abandonment has become a serious problem in this area, which will be addressed primarily through the Homesteading Program. This program has been successful in Wellington Hill west of Blue Hill Avenue and this year the program will concentrate on developing properties east of Blue Hill Avenue, supplementing the 312 Low Interest Loan Program already operating in the strategy area. Other aspects of housing revitalization include the Housing Improvement Program and the Boarding and Demolition Program.

In order to develop an infrastructure of needed supporting services, the Mattapan Youth Athletic Club, Mattapan Health Center, CB Security Patrol, and the Youth Activities Commission will be funded.

1979-1980

THE MATTAPAN PROJECT

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

Project Components

HOUSING

•	Housing Improvement Program: cash rebates (20-50% of cost) available to low-moderate income home owners for home improvement repairs	\$ 200,000
•	Wellington Hill Urban Homesteading Program: promotes home ownership for individuals who meet "sweat equity" and financing requirements; involves properties in need of serious rehabilitation	90,000
•	Morton/Gallivan Housing Development: replace and repair wood siding	30,000
•	Groveland Elderly Housing Development: roofing repairs	50,000
•	Demolition and Boarding: for the boarding of potentially sound buildings and the demolition of unsalvageable structures	65,500
•	Mattapan Neighborhood Marketing Program: neighborhood confidence, marketing and image-improvement project	50,000

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

•	Mattapan Square Amenities: street furniture, marketing aids and signs for the Mattapan Square business district	10,000
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CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

•	Parks and Recreation	
	Trees, various locations	8,400
•	Skimcoating	
	Astoria Street, Flint Street to end	9,000
	Colorado Street, Mattapan Street to Monterey Street	18,000

Colorado Street, Monterey Street to Cummins Highway	\$ 18,000
Mattapan Street, Fottler Road to Blue Hill Avenue	8,000
Woolson Street, Blue Hill Avenue to Norfolk Street	12,000
Astoria Street, Elizabeth Street to Walter Playground	4,500
● Lighting	
Woolson Street Lighting (Poles only)	24,000
Hosmer Street Lights (Poles only)	20,000
● Sidewalk Reconstruction	
Astoria Street, Flint Street to end	45,000
Astoria Street, Elizabeth Street to Walker Playground	22,500
Hillsboro Street, Hazelton Street to Ormond Street	50,000
Hillsboro Street, Ormond-Wellington Hill W. only	16,250
Hosmer Street, Blue Hill Avenue-Norfolk St.	85,000
Idaho Street, River Street to Manchester Street	65,000
Leston Street, Woolson Street to Morton Street	72,250
Woolson Street, Blue Hill Avenue-Norfolk St.	102,000
● Public Facilities	
Renovations to Elderly Center, Mattapan Chronic Disease Hospital	50,000
Foley Building electrical system, Mattapan Chronic Disease Hospital	350,000
● Traffic and Parking	
Itasca Street Speed Bump/Sign	10,000

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

● Mattapan Youth Athletic Club: youth athletic program in Almont Park	9,000
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- Youth Activities Commission: provides neighborhood youth workers in the evenings (5:00 p.m. to midnight) \$ 12,000
- Mattapan Health Center: pediatric, obstetrical, gynecological, and dental services 50,000
- Mattahunt Community School After-school Reading Program: reading, counselling and skill development for elementary school children 18,000
- Mattahunt Community School After-school Day Care Program 15,500
- CB Security Patrol: neighborhood security patrol operated by the District 3 Community Council, in coordination with the Boston Police Department 15,000
- Senior Shuttle 22,000

IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT FACILITIES

- Mattapan Health Center: site acquisition and rehabilitation 100,000

WELLINGTON HILL NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

- NSA Specific Activities
 - Urban Homesteading Program (90,000)
 - Demolition and Boarding (65,500)
- Neighborhood-wide activities which directly support the NSA strategy
 - Housing Improvement Program
 - Mattapan Neighborhood Marketing Program
 - Mattapan Health Center
 - CB Security Patrol

TOTAL MATTAPAN NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM 1,726,900

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

WELLINGTON HILL NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA
(BLUE HILL-NORFOLK SECTION)

CODE: \$=(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

CDBG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
HOUSING							
Housing Improvement Program	\$310,000	100	110,000	100	100,000	100	100,000
-other available resources							
Urban Homesteading	240,000	9	90,000	8	75,000	7	75,000
-other available resources							
Demolition & Boarding	125,000	5	45,000	4	40,000	4	40,000
-other available resources							
Other Housing-Neighborhood Marketing Program	100,000		25,000		25,000		50,000
-other available resources							
HUMAN SERVICES							
Elderly	30,000		10,000		10,000		10,000
-other available resources							
Youth	61,000		21,000		20,000		20,000
-other available resources							
Health	145,000		50,000		50,000		45,000
-other available resources							
Neighborhood Services	45,000		15,000		15,000		15,000
-other available resources							
IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES	Mattapan Health Center		100,000		100,000		

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

WELLINGTON HILL NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA
(BLUE HILL-NORFOLK SECTION)

CODE: \$(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
<u>CAPITAL AND OTHER CITY-FUNDED ACTIVITIES</u>							
Total Street Reconstruction	150,000	1	50,000	1	50,000	1	50,000
-other available resources							
Skimcoating	45,000	1	10,000	2	15,000	2	20,000
-other available resources							
Lighting-Underground	90,000	2	30,000	2	30,000	2	30,000
-other available resources							
Lighting-Poles Only	54,000	1	14,000	1	20,000	1	20,000
-other available resources							
Sidewalk Reconstruction	495,000	5	160,000	5	160,000	5	175,000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Mattapan Project Housing Revitalization Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER MAT - 20	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Housing Revitalization will encourage home repairs and attempt to make financing more available. Also, it will help to arrest residential disinvestment and housing abandonment by having present and potential homeowners participate and invest in housing assistance programs offered by the City in Mattapan, and increase the percentage of owner-occupants. <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 1010-1011			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Improvement Program - 285 cases. • Public Housing - siding and roofs. • Homesteading - 10 structures. • Demo and Boarding - 13 structures • Neighborhood marketing - 20-50 new homeowners <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Housing Improvement Program (12c)	\$ 357,051	\$	\$ 350,000
Wellington Hill: Homesteading (12c)	165,753		
Demolition & Boarding (4)	77,801		
Neighborhood Marketing Project (14)	50,000		500,000
Morton Gallivan Housing Project: Replace Siding (12b)	30,000		
Groveland Elderly Housing: Roofing (12b)	50,000		
Mattapan Health Center Site Acquisition (14)	100,000		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u>	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <u>R-79-MD-25-0000</u>	
FROM	TO	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
July 1, 1979	June 30, 1980		
5. NAME OF PROJECT <u>Mattapan Project</u> <u>Commercial Component</u>		6. PROJECT NUMBER <u>MAT - 20</u>	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS <u>Under Review</u>
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT <u>City of Boston</u>			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER <u>617/725-3440</u>
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT The Commercial component will provide targeted capital improvements to Mattapan Square and a program of shoppers surveys and marketing projects. <div style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</div>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) <u>1010, 1011</u>			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will include the following specific accomplishments: 7 trees 2 surveys 3 internal security systems 5 pieces of street furniture <div style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</div>			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES (List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COBG	OTHER
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Mattapan Square Amenities (13c)	\$ 21,084	\$	\$ 50,000 Commercial Cash Flow
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u>	
		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <u>B-79-MC-25-0002</u>	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM <u>July 1, 1979</u>	TO <u>June 30, 1980</u>	4. <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT <u>Mattapan Project</u> <u>Health and Social Services Components</u>		6. PROJECT NUMBER <u>MAT - 20</u>	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS <u>Under Review</u>
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT <u>City of Boston</u>			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER <u>617/725-3440</u>
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p style="text-align: center;">Health and Social Services include 5 neighborhood specific activities including recreation and athletics, after school day care and reading programs and neighborhood security patrol.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) <p style="text-align: center;">1010, 1011</p>			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 youth programs • 7000 participating patients in health care center • 50-100 reading students <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Mattapan Youth Athletic Club (14)	\$ 9,000	\$	\$
Youth Activities Commission (14)	12,000		
Mattapan Health Center (14)	50,000		
Mattapan Comm. School: Day Care/ (2 programs) Reading (14)	15,500 18,000		
CB Security Patrol (14)	15,000		
14. Totals	\$972,089		\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER R-79-MC-25-0002	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Mattapan-Neighborhood Strategy Area - Wellington Hill		6. PROJECT NUMBER WH/NSA - 21	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Residential disinvestment and abandonment in the Blue Hill/Norfolk area of Mattapan must be arrested to prevent further neighborhood decline and deterioration. A concentrated investment program for capital improvements and home repairs will be undertaken as a strategy to encourage present and potential homeowners to participate and invest in programs that offer financial incentives, and thereby increase the percentage of owner-occupants. <div style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</div>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 1010, 1011			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50-75 housing units rehabilitated. • 4,000-5,000 social service recipients <div style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</div>			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COBG OTHER	
		LOW/MCO BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Homesteading	\$ See Housing Revitalization	200,000	private investment
Housing Improvement Program	See Housing Revitalization		
Boarding and Demolition	See Housing Revitalization		
Mattapan Youth Athletic Club	See Health and Social Services		
Mattapan Health Center	See Health and Social Services		
CB Security Patrol	See Health and Social Services		
Youth Activities Commission	See Health and Social Services		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

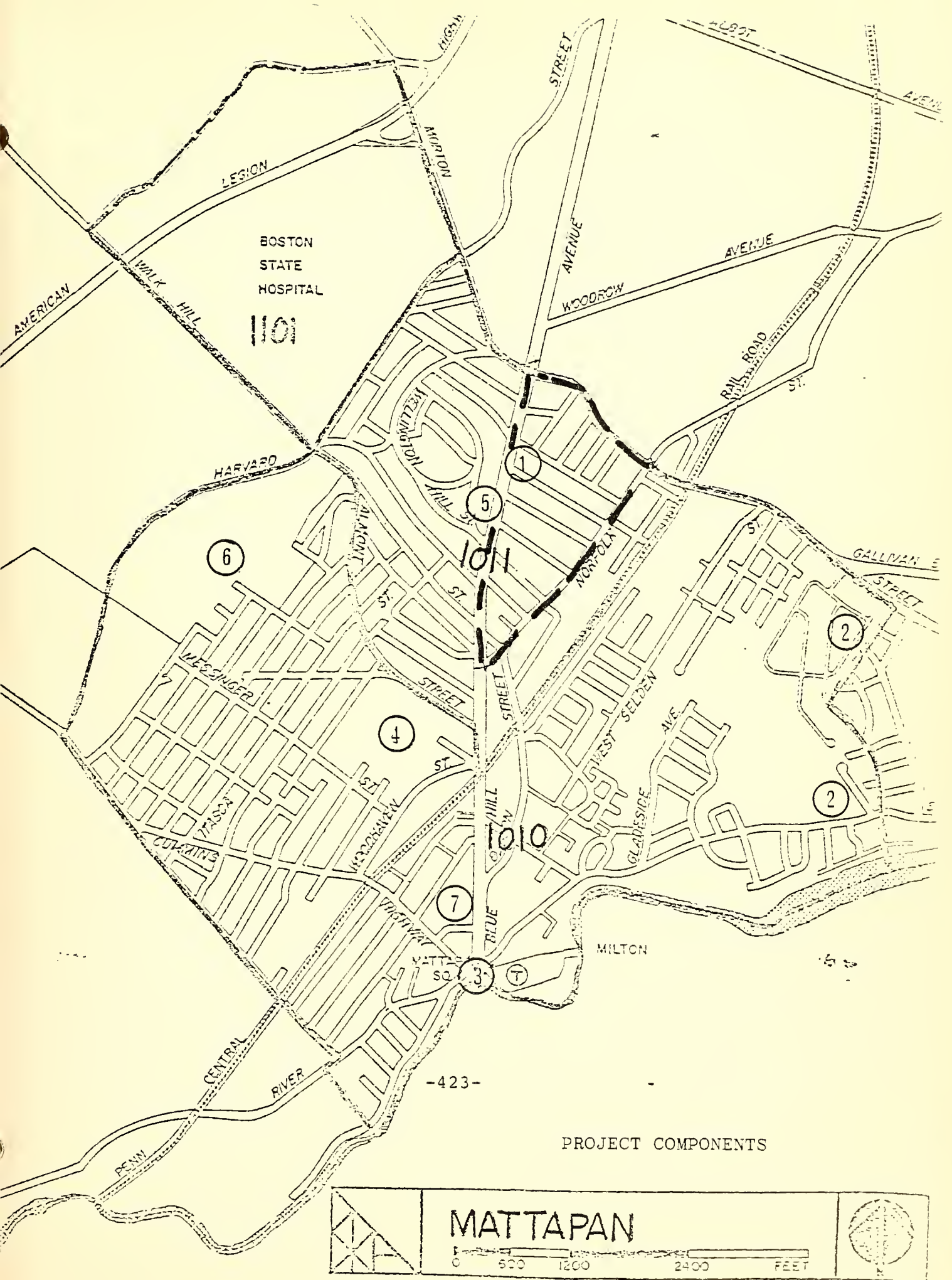
1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET

MATTAPAN PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	277,000		211,000	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	490,000		465,000	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	55,000		42,000	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	15,000		10,000	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	--		--	

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
WELLINGTON HILL NSA

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	--		--	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	156,000		156,000	



BOSTON
STATE
HOSPITAL

1101

HARVARD

6

MESSINGER

CUTTINGS

CENTRAL
RIVER

PENN

-423-

WOODROW
AVENUE

AVENUE

RAIL ROAD
ST.

GALLIVAN
STREET

2

2

MILTON

PROJECT COMPONENTS

MATTAPAN

0 500 1200 2400 FEET

MATTAPAN YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENTS - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

- 1 - Wellington Hill Homesteading
- 2 - Public Housing Development Improvements
Groveland Elderly Development - Roofs
Morton Gallivan Housing Development - Siding
Housing Improvement Program - Neighborhoodwide
Neighborhood Marketing - Neighborhoodwide
Boarding and Demolition - Neighborhoodwide

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

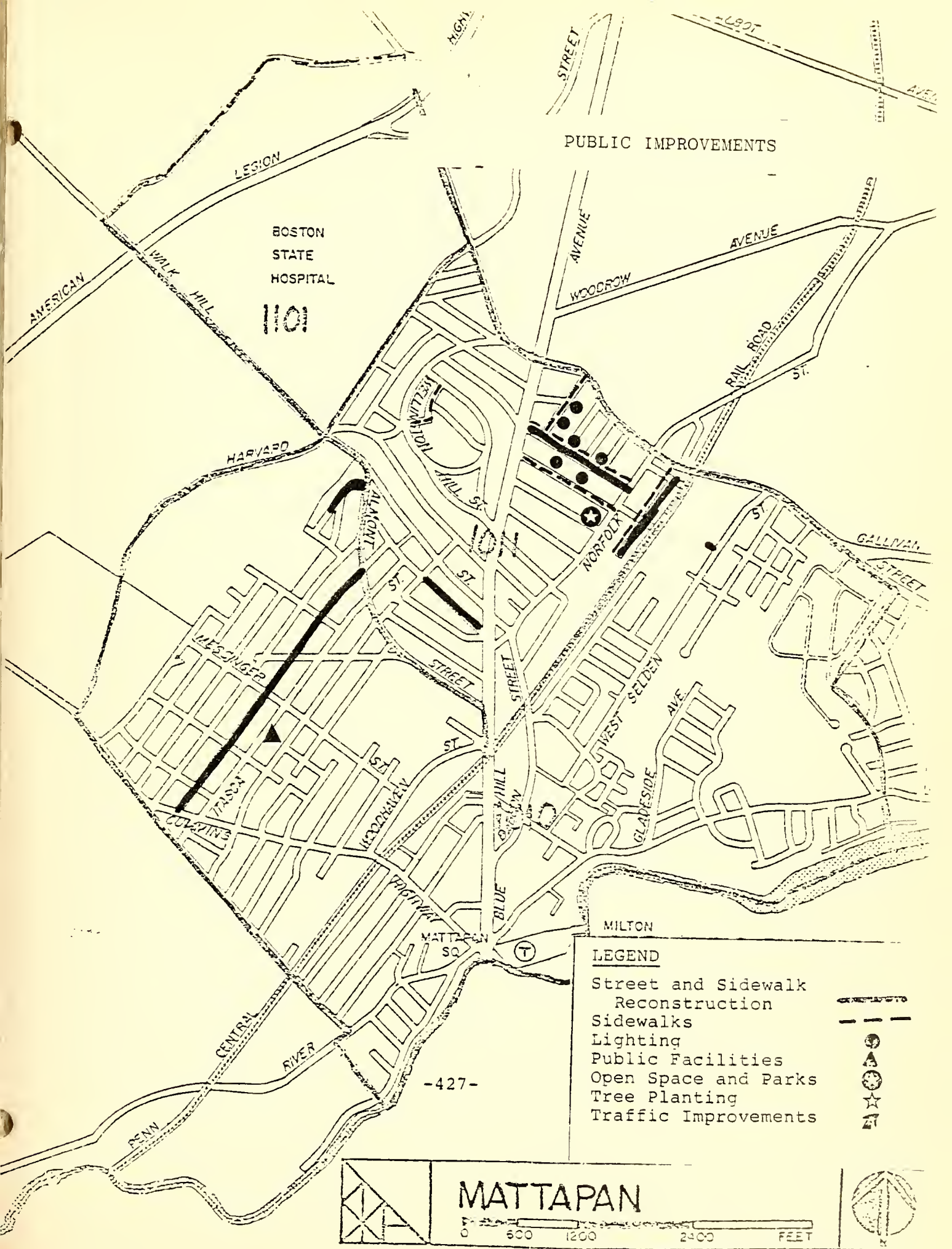
- 3 - Mattapan Square Business District Amenities

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- 4 - Mattapan Youth Athletic Club
- 5 - Mattapan Health Center
- 6 - Mattahunt Community School Day Care and Reading
- 7 - Mattapan Health Center Relocation
Youth Activities Commission - Neighborhoodwide
CB Security Patrol - Neighborhoodwide
Senior Shuttle - Neighborhoodwide

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA





PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

BOSTON
STATE
HOSPITAL

1101

LEGEND

- Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
- Sidewalks
- Lighting
- Public Facilities
- Open Space and Parks
- Tree Planting
- Traffic Improvements

MATTAPAN

0 600 1200 2400 FEET

CITY OF BOSTON

1979-1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE MISSION HILL PROJECT

Introduction

The Mission Hill Neighborhood has some of the most spectacular views in the City with Parker Hill claiming the second highest vantage point of Boston. Triple deckers, and two family frame structures share views of the downtown skyline with the largest medical complex in New England. Harvard Medical School, the Peter Bent Brigham and Robert Breck Brigham Hospitals, Children's Hospital Medical Center, the Boston Hospital for Women, and the New England Baptist, Beth Israel and New England Deaconess Hospitals are all located in Mission Hill.

Because of its proximity to the City and medical complex, and its housing stock, Mission Hill continues to attract new residents. However, parking, traffic, planned expansion of the hospital center, and related pollution are some major concerns held by residents of the area.

In 1970, Mission Hill's residential structures were only 42% owner-occupied. Contributing to this figure are the large public housing developments which have served to give Mission Hill the second highest level of subsidized units in the City--over 2,400 units. This includes 1,600 units located in two of Boston's oldest and most troubled public housing developments.

The character of Mission Hill has shifted in the last 20 years from being a closely-knit Irish Catholic residential neighborhood to a heterogeneous community of 21,000. It is now multi-ethnic, with a 1970 mix of 76% White, 17% Black, and 7% Hispanic. However, 70% of the Black population and 52% of the Hispanic population are in the Mission Hill housing developments which contain only 25% of the total population. In addition, since the 1970 census, the new Mission Park development with 775 subsidized units has been completed and this has altered Mission Hill's composition further.

The economic life of Mission Hill is dominated by medical and educational institutions. While these institutions represent important employment opportunities and resources to the neighborhood and the City, the congestion, parking and pollution problems caused by their density are detrimental to the neighborhood.

The neighborhood commercial area is located at Brigham Circle and along Tremont Street. This area serves employees and users of the medical institutions as well as area residents.

Public transportation for Mission Hill has always been a problem. The majority of residents on the Hill and in the public

housing developments are not adequately served by the existing service provided by the MBTA Green Line. This deficiency should be corrected, however, with the 1984 completion of the new Orange Line, with stations at Tremont Street (Roxbury Crossing) and Ruggles Street.

Other significant issues in Mission Hill include the potential development of the Back of the Hill/Lahey Clinic property, renovation and reuse of vacant buildings along Huntington Avenue, and re-use of a vacant school building.

General Strategy

The neighborhood revitalization strategy for Mission Hill is a comprehensive three year plan of projects. This plan will address four major objectives:

- Reinforce investments made in existing public and private housing while continuing to leverage funds for new housing improvements.
- Preserve residential integrity against the encroachment of medical institutions.
- Reduce the gap between public and private housing communities.
- Promote neighborhood confidence and image.

City investment in Mission Hill during the next three years will strengthen neighborhood confidence by reinforcing stable areas and improving conditions in declining areas. The neighborhood revitalization strategy will address the issues of residential disinvestment, institutional expansion and the decline of Brigham Circle. Conditions at the public housing projects must also be addressed by the Boston Housing Authority and the federal government in cooperation with the City.

The City will continue to promote pride and confidence on the part of current residents and to encourage new families to seek housing in the neighborhoods. Mission Hill businessmen, institutions and other organizations will also be encouraged to undertake positive promotional efforts.

Housing

Lending institutions must be encouraged to provide mortgages and home improvement loans to families throughout Mission Hill. The City and community groups should work in concert to ensure this. The requirement by the State Banking Commissioner for disclosure by banks of sources of deposits and mortgage lending patterns, and the establishment of the Mortgage Review Board, provide opportunities to increase the general availability of credit throughout Mission Hill. The City will, in addition, continue its public relations efforts and work with bankers, realtors and appraisers.

To address the issue of residential disinvestment, the strategy includes continued funding of the City's Housing Improvement Program over the next three years. The funding level will decrease as eligible structures are completed. The Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS) will also continue to operate its Revolving Loan Program. In addition, this year a pilot Interest Reduction Program will be initiated by the NHS. The success of this program will be evaluated as a basis for continued funding.

Boarding and Demolition will be funded over the next three years at \$40,000 annually. This will board approximately 24 buildings and demolish at least 30 hazardous structures.

The housing strategy also addresses problems in the two public housing developments. The BHA and the Tenants Task Force in each development work with staff from the Mayor's Office to determine priorities. Funds will be allocated over three years to Building 19 in the Main. In addition, two-year funding will improve the sites around recently rehabilitated buildings in the Extension.

The Open Space Management program will be funded to improve and develop approximately 30 vacant lots each year.

Commercial Revitalization

The Brigham Circle business district will receive intensive efforts from the City to prevent further decline and improve existing conditions. These efforts will provide organizational, marketing and financial assistance to the business community, to create a partnership between local merchants and lending institutions and to promote local spending in the neighborhood.

In Year V, Brigham Circle will participate in a new city program, the Commercial Revitalization Capital Pool. This program establishes a pool of loan funds to leverage SBA guaranteed loans to neighborhood businesses. The project also provides for technical assistance in loan packaging, storefront design and promotion. Continuation of the program will depend on participation levels in the first year.

A major issue in Brigham Circle's revitalization is the reuse of the Ledge site. The City will assist in reuse studies and closely review all proposals for development. Plans for major traffic improvements at Brigham Circle will also be prepared.

Health and Social Services

Although the neighborhood revitalization strategy primarily addresses needs in housing and physical development, health and social services are a crucial component in meeting the strategy's goals. Services are selected for funding where there is a direct relation to neighborhood revitalization strategy goals, significant community support and a compelling need within the limits of the strategy.

In Year V the emphasis will be on better utilizing existing community resources and facilities. Funding will be given to the Mission Link, which provides needed public transportation services, reduces isolation of Hill and public housing residents and supports the Brigham Circle business district. Additional funding will allow Hispanic services to operate out of Building 19 in Mission Hill Main, youth programming for the Tobin Municipal Building and renovations to provide a day care facility at Mission Park.

Public Improvements

Reconstruction of streets and sidewalks; repair and replacement of sewer and water systems; improvement of street lighting, and capital investment in parks, schools and other public facilities demonstrate continued commitment by the City. And, when coupled with other preservation and revitalization programs, they can have a rejuvenating effect on a neighborhood.

An inventory of existing conditions on Mission Hill streets will be completed and a phasing plan for improvements developed and implemented over the next three years. Approximately \$1,000,000 will be allocated over the next three years for systematic construction and repair of public works.

Mission Hill currently enjoys only two sites for active recreation. As a result, these facilities are heavily used and require regular maintenance and repair. Their maintenance will continue to be a priority over the next three years, along with development of additional facilities and re-use of vacant land. A study has been prepared indentifying target locations and a three-year implementation schedule has been developed. In the initial year the Parker Hill playground will be improved, and \$40,000 will be allocated to build seating for McLaughlin Field. Also, \$40,000 will go into Open Space Management. The following two years, two additional small sites will be developed for active recreation.

Finally, the City's planning staff will work closely with community residents to develop a proposal for re-use of the vacant Bullfinch school facility at the top of the Hill.

1979-1980

THE MISSION HILL PROJECT
NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

Project Components

HOUSING

- Housing Improvement Program: cash rebates (20-50% of cost) available to low-moderate income home owners for home improvement repairs \$ 40,000
- Neighborhood Housing Services Revolving Loan Program: provides loans to home owners who are not considered eligible for loans by traditional lending institutions 50,000
- Neighborhood Housing Services Interest Reduction Program: pairs a Title I Home Improvement Loan with a Community Development Block Grant funded subsidy to create an effective 3% interest rate 25,000
- Mission Hill Main, Building 19: vacancy rehabilitation 65,000
- Mission Hill Extension: site improvements 100,000
- Horadan Way: sidewalks and lighting (including poles) 36,750
- Demolition and Boarding: for the boarding of potentially sound buildings and the demolition of unsalvageable structures 40,000
- Open Space Management: for clearing, improving and fencing vacant lots 50,000

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- Commercial Revitalization Capital Program: combines the resources of a local development company, local lending institutions, the Small Business Administration and the City to facilitate commercial development. The program includes: setting up an LDC, provision of technical assistance and loan packaging services, a design component, marketing, education and promotion. 34,450

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Parks and Recreation
 - MaLaughlin Playground, new bleachers \$ 40,000
- Total Reconstruction
 - Hillside Street, Parker Street to Parker Hill 338,000
 - Wait Street, Huntington Avenue to end 81,000
- Lighting
 - Sewall Street (Poles only) 5,750
 - Wait Street Stairs Lighting (Poles only) 3,500
- Sidewalk Reconstruction
 - Parker Hill Avenue, Huntington Avenue-Parker Street 198,000

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- Mission Link: operates a community shuttle bus service 25,000
- Youth Activities and Resource Center: provides counselling and recreational activities 30,000
- Sociedad Latina Baseball League 3,800
- Hispanic Services: provides language instruction and high school equivalency programs 25,000
- Senior Shuttle 22,000
- Swish Dental Program : comprehensive preventative dental care plan 15,000

IMPROVEMENT TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION' FACILITIES

- Roxbury Tenants of Harvard: for renovations
to an area within Mission Park to create
space for a day-care program 40,000

TOTAL MISSION HILL NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION
PROGRAM \$1,268,250

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002 4. <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Mission Hill Project Housing Revitalization Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER MH - 22	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Housing Revitalization is focused on the preservation and restoration of the housing stock in Mission Hill. It consists of seven components: (1) a housing improvements program which grants 20% to 50% rebates for work done depending upon individual classification; (2) a boarding and demolition program which boards vacant buildings in an attempt to save them from further damage and demolishes unsafe structures; (3) an Open Space Management program which clears and reuses vacant lots on a sliding scale to individuals who are unable to obtain conventional loans; (5) an interest reduction program which helps people who are able to obtain loans but cannot afford to pay the prime rate; (6) vacancy rehabilitation services facilities at Building 19 in Mission Hill Main. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 808-811, 814, 103			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIP will grant 35-50 rebates between July 1979 and June 1980. • Boarding and Demolition of 10-15 structures. • Open Space Management will clean and develop vacant lots between 7/79 and 6/80 • NHS Revolving loan will grant 15-20 loans between 7/79 and 6/80. • NHS Interest Reduction program will provide 10-15 grants between 7/79 and 6/80. • Vacancy Rehab will take place in Building 19 between 7/79 and 6/80. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES (List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Housing Improvement Program (12c)	\$ 73,056	\$	\$
Boarding & Demolition (4)	47,540		
Open Space Management (4)	50,000		
NHS Revolving Loan (12c)	55,611		
NHS Interest Reduction (12c)	43,560		
Mission Hill Main Vacancy Rehab (12b)	65,000		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Mission Hill Project Housing Revitalization Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER MH - 22	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

- (7) Site improvements to parking lots and new street lighting on Annunciation Road for the residents of the Mission Hill Extension.

☐ Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.

11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S)

12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Site improvements will take place between 7/79 and 6/80.

☐ Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.

13. COST COMPONENT ACTIVITIES (List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)	PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)			
	CD8G		OTHER	
	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Mission Hill Extension -- Site Improvements (12b)	\$ 100,000	\$	\$	
Höradan Way (12b)	36,750			
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$	

15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URSAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER R-79-MC-25-0002	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Mission Hill Project Commercial Component		6. PROJECT NUMBER MH - 22	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT The Commercial Component focuses on the commercial and economic revitalization of Mission Hill's shopping center at Brigham Circle. This will be accomplished through the establishment of a Commercial Revitalization Capital Pool which will be used to leverage over \$333,000 in private funds. In essence, this CRCP will act as initial capital for a local development corporation. The CRCP will be funded from three neighborhood allocations -- Jamaica Plain, Mission Hill and the Fenway. The program will include local packaging, marketing and public relations. <div style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</div>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 808-811, 814, 103			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS • The Commercial Revitalization Capital Pool will act as a catalyst for commercial revitalization of several stores in the Brigham Circle vicinity between July 1979 and June 1980. <div style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</div>			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Commercial Revitalization Capital Pool (13c)	\$ 34,450	\$	\$
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
MISSION HILL PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	110,000		75,000	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	365,000		365,000	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	35,000		135,000	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	--		--	

MISSION HILL YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENTS - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

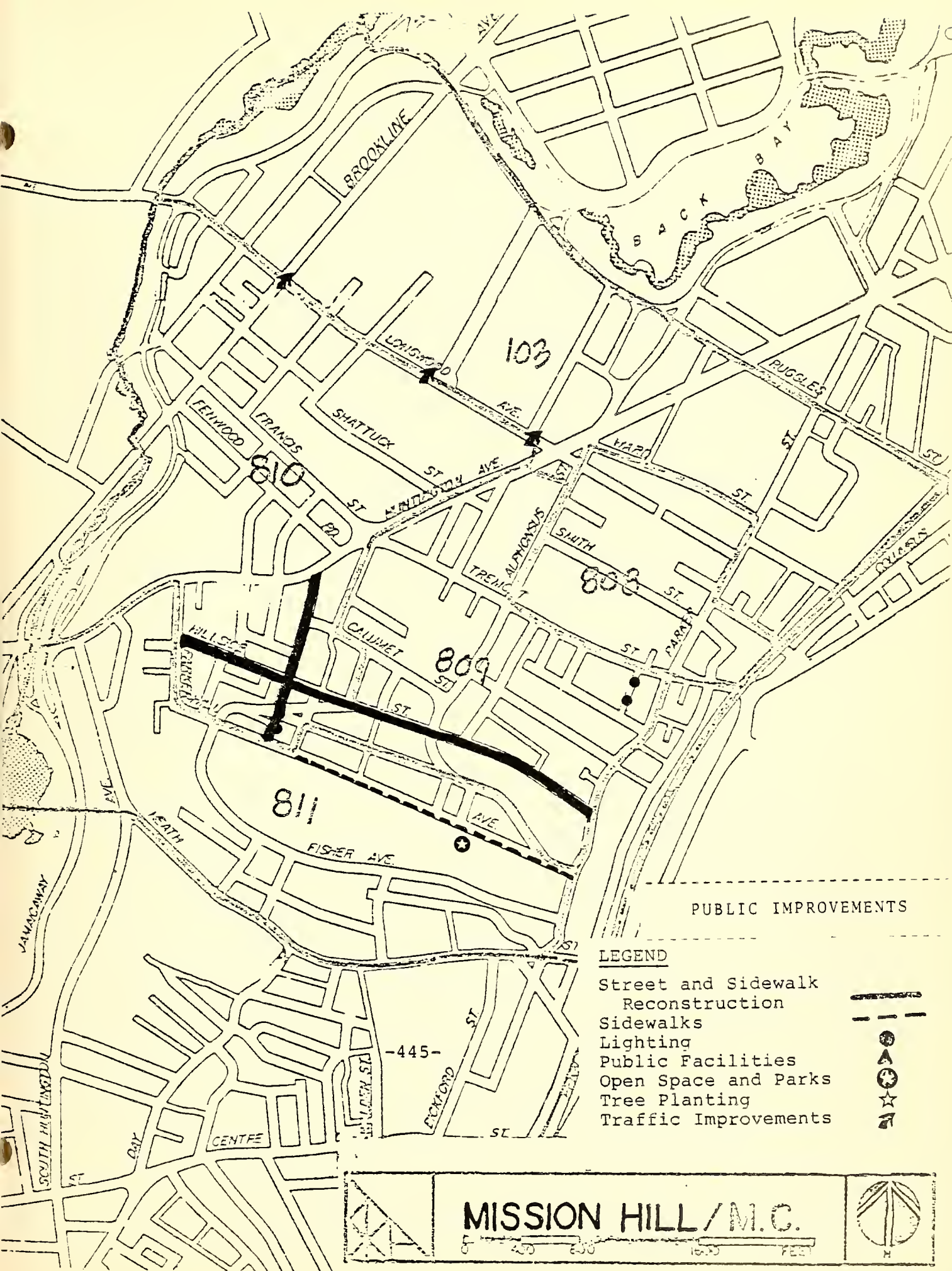
- 1 - Neighborhood Housing Services: Revolving Loan
- 2 - Neighborhood Housing Services: Interest Reduction
- 3 - BHA - Mission Hill Main Building 19 - Vacancy Rehabilitation
- 4 - BHA - Mission Hill Extension - Site Improvements
- 5 - BHA - Horadan Way sidewalks and lighting
- Housing Improvement Program - Neighborhoodwide
- Boarding and Demolition - Neighborhoodwide
- Open Space Management - Neighborhoodwide

COMMERCIAL

- 6 - Commercial Revitalization Capital Pool

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

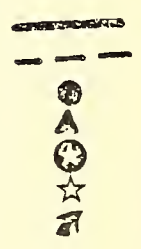
- 7 - Youth Activities and Resource Center
- 8 - Sociadad Latina Baseball League
- 9 - Mission Hill Bus Link
- 10 - Y Hispanic Services
- 11 - Roxbury Tenants of Harvard/Daycare
- Senior Shuttle - Neighborhoodwide



PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

LEGEND

- Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
- Sidewalks
- Lighting
- Public Facilities
- Open Space and Parks
- Tree Planting
- Traffic Improvements



MISSION HILL / N.C.

0 250 500 750 1000 1250 1500 FEET



CITY OF BOSTON

1979-1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE NORTH END/WATERFRONT PROJECT

Introduction

Boston's North End is a unique urban neighborhood. It is in the heart of downtown; contains several sites on the Freedom Trail; has one of the oldest housing stocks in the city, and has many buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The North End is also a densely settled neighborhood where streets, alleys and playgrounds are the primary focus of activity for its largely Italian population.

Due to the North End's appeal, however, newcomers are beginning to compete with long-term residents for housing and services.

The newcomers tend to be younger, upwardly mobile and whether married or unmarried are often without children. Because of their financial resources they are undertaking extensive renovation work on newly purchased homes, thereby increasing both the attractiveness and the cost of the area's housing.

At the same time, the North End has many families with relatively low incomes, who cannot afford the rent increases which result from this renewed investment. These long term residents are finding themselves squeezed out of a neighborhood which has historically been "theirs". In addition, North End families require special services for their elderly and their youth. Both of these groups have special needs.

In the past, the adjacent Waterfront has received special attention to assure its success as a revitalized community. The Waterfront has achieved its success and will continue to grow in popularity. Now it is especially important to focus attention on the North End to insure that it maintains its own unique identity.

General Strategy

The future of the North End is dependent upon the resolution of the above issues.

The North End/Waterfront Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy represents a commitment to the goal of neighborhood stabilization, so that old and new residents can live in harmony without destroying the area's special ethnic quality.

The components of this strategy are interrelated and include: housing programs geared to the age and character of the North End's housing stock, commercial revitalization programs designed to aid the small businesses in the area, human service programs for the

large elderly and youth population and physical improvements to insure the safety and comfort of all residents.

Housing

The age and deteriorated condition of the housing stock in the North End could be the key to the future of this community and its ethnic orientation. The Housing Improvement Program will continue to play an important role over the next three years in helping existing residents to maintain their homes. Although this program with its 20%, 40% and 50% rehabilitation rebates addresses a particular need it is not suited to the entire housing stock. According to the 1970 Census only 14% of the units in the neighborhood are owner-occupied. As a result the development of a low-interest loan program for absentee landlords over the next two years could help improve the remaining 86% of dwellings that are not eligible for the H.I.P. Program.

In order to insure the safety of all residents in such a congested area with narrow streets and alleyways, a smoke detector program will begin this year and continue for the next three years. This program coupled with the possibility of matching private funds could reach virtually all dwellings in a three year time span.

On the Waterfront, two elderly housing projects have been completed. In addition, the San Marco Condominiums for low and moderate income families is in the first stages of rehabilitation.

Commercial Revitalization

The small neighborhood stores (usually situated on the first floor of the two and three family units) will be upgraded through the continuation of the Restore Program over the next three years.

A more concentrated investment program will be applied to the commercial areas just outside the neighborhood--the Canal Street commercial area in Year V and the remaining Commercial Street area in Year VI.

Health and Social Services

The North End's limited open space and lack of good indoor recreation facilities poses a problem for the youth of the community. Thus, an all-purpose indoor recreation facility is a top priority in the North End. The possible acquisition of a federally owned building by the third year of the three year strategy could satisfy this need for the North End/Waterfront area.

Upgrading and reconstruction of existing indoor and outdoor recreation facilities will continue to be a priority in the North End revitalization strategy. In addition, in Year V four major non-profit organization buildings in need of repair will be renovated. These facilities serve as major service centers for the elderly and youth of the North End. Once the renovations are

completed, the organizations' administrative programs can be strengthened in Year VI and Year VII to complement the physical improvements.

The elderly of the North End--representing approximately 26% of the population--are in constant need of services. Their needs for a drop-in center and a nutrition center are particularly great and will be addressed.

Public Improvements

The final element in the three-year strategy is a comprehensive three-year infrastructure improvement program which will upgrade the North End's streets, sidewalks and lighting.

1979-1980

THE NORTH END PROJECT

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

Project Components

HOUSING

- Housing Improvement Program: cash rebates (20-50% of cost) available to low-moderate income homeowners for home improvement repairs \$ 60,000
- Smoke Guard Program: to install smoke detectors in the houses of eligible low-moderate income homeowners to reduce the danger of fire in the highly congested North End area 10,000

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- Restore: cash rebates (20% of cost) available to storeowners in neighborhood commercial districts for storefront improvements 5,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Parks and Recreation
 - De Fillipo Playground, General Repairs 75,000
- Public Facilities
 - North End Bath House, Alteration and Repairs 100,000
 - N. Bennet St. Bath House Phase III Design 125,000
- Total Reconstruction
 - Charter St., Commercial St. to Hanover St. 80,000
 - Cleveland Pl., Snow Hill St. to Margaret 17,000
 - * Hull St., Commercial St. to Salem St. 84,000
 - Milk St., Washington St. to Pearl St. 93,500
 - * Salem St., Cross St. to Charter St. 140,000
 - * Sheafe St., Snow Hill St. to Salem St. 46,000
 - Snow Hill St., Prince St. to Charter St. 78,000

Tileston St., Salem St. to Hanover St.	\$ 51,500
* Unity St., Tileston St. to Charter St.	29,000
Water St., Washington St. to Congress St.	44,000
Wiggen St., North St. to Tileston St.	9,200
● Skimcoating	
Commercial St., Causeway to Hanover St.	24,000
Prince St., Causeway to North Square	20,000
● Lighting	
Cleveland Place (Poles only)	4,000
Hull St. (Poles only)	16,000
Sheafe St., Snow Hill St. to Salem St.	7,000
Snow Hill St. (Poles only)	14,000
Tileston St. (Poles only)	10,000
Unity St. (Poles only)	6,000
Wiggen St., North St. to Tileston St.	2,000
● Special Mall Project	
Canal St.	100,000

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

● Senior Shuttle	22,000
● North End Community Resoponse to Alcoholism : treatment, counselling and referral service available to alcoholics and their families	10,000
● North End Bilingual Adult Education Center : provides educational and social counselling to adult Italian imigrants	14,000
● North End Independent Hockey League	5,000
● North End Athletic Association	5,000
● North End Swimming Pool Study	25,000 (in kind)

IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES

- North End Union Building: repairs to this neighborhood service center will insure continued program delivery 42,000
- Christopher Columbus Youth Center: for repairs and rehabilitation 43,000
- North Bennett Street Industrial School: complete roof and window repairs 90,000
- North End Golden Age Center: rehabilitation to establish a nutrition center which will service the elderly 40,000

TOTAL NORTH END NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM 1,521,200

* Public Works projects to be combined with or preceded by Water/Sewer Repairs

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston					
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">FROM</td> <td style="width: 50%;">TO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>July 1, 1979</td> <td>June 30, 1980</td> </tr> </table>		FROM	TO	July 1, 1979	June 30, 1980	2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER R-79-MC-25-0002	
FROM	TO						
July 1, 1979	June 30, 1980						
5. NAME OF PROJECT North End Project Housing Revitalization Component		6. PROJECT NUMBER NF - 23	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review				
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440				
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Housing Revitalization consists of two neighborhood specific activities, an area wide rebate for low and moderate income home owners to stimulate re-investment and a special smoke guard program designed to meet the special needs of this older and extremely congested neighborhood.							
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.							
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 301, 302, 304							
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.I.P. substantial improvements to 100-150 structures • Smoke Guard - installation of 1,000 smoke detectors in eligible homes 							
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.							
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>	PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)						
	CDBG		OTHER				
	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)				
(e)							
Housing Improvement Program (12c)	\$ 106,840	\$	\$				
Smoke Guard Program (12c)	11,151						
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$				
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$							

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
5. NAME OF PROJECT North End Project Commercial Component		6. PROJECT NUMBER NE - 23	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p style="text-align: center;">The Commercial Component addresses the problems of disinvestment by providing rebates to store owners for storefront improvements. This will increase neighborhood confidence and local spending.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 501 - 512			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storefront improvements to at least 10 commercial businesses <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. COSG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COSG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Restore (13c)	\$10,810	\$	\$
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

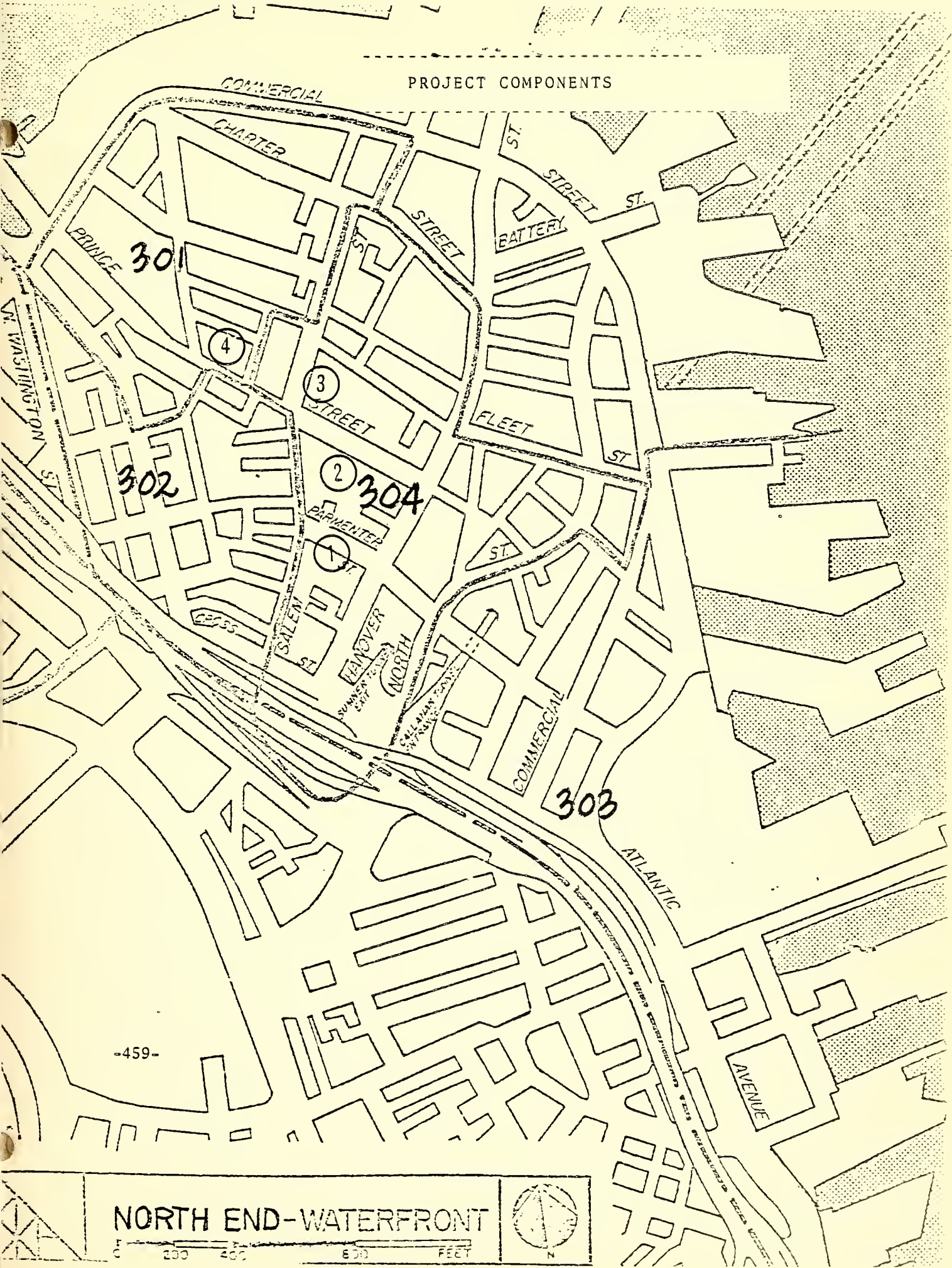
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM TO July 1, 1979 June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT North End Project Health and Social Services Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER NE - 23	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Health and Social Services consist of four specific activities designed to substantially improve and upgrade neighborhood facilities including the North End Golden Age Center, the North Bennet Street Industrial School, the Christophe Columbus Youth Center and the North End Union.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p> </div>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) <div style="text-align: center;">301, 302, 304</div>			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North End Golden Age Center - renovations to establish a nutritional center to serve 100-150 senior citizens • Renovations to the roof and windows of the NBIS which serves 1000 youth and residents each month. • Christopher Columbus Youth Center - repairs to interior and exterior • North End Union - Repairs to heating, installation and interior of community building which serves <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. 4,400 residents/year. 			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
North End Golden Age Center (14)	\$ 40,000	\$	\$
NBIS Repairs (14)	90,000		
Christopher Columbus Youth Center -- Repair (14)	43,000		
North End Union Building (14)	42,000		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT North End Project Health and Social Services Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER NE-23	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S)			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North End Alcohol Program- treatment, counselling, and referral service available to alcoholics and their families. North End Bilingual - provides educational and social counseling to adult Italian immigrants. 			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES (List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
	CDBG	OTHER	
	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
North End Community Response to Alcoholism (14)	\$ 10,000	\$	\$
North End Bilingual Adult Educ Ctr. (14)	14,000		
North End Independant Hockey (14)	5,000		
North End Athletic Association (14)	5,000		
14. Totals	\$ 377801	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
NORTH END PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	175,000		170,000	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	95,000		105,000	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	15,000		15,000	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	--		--	

PROJECT COMPONENTS



-459-

NORTH END-WATERFRONT

0 200 400 600 FEET



NORTH END YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENTS - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

Housing Improvement Program - Neighborhoodwide

Smoke Guard Program - Neighborhoodwide

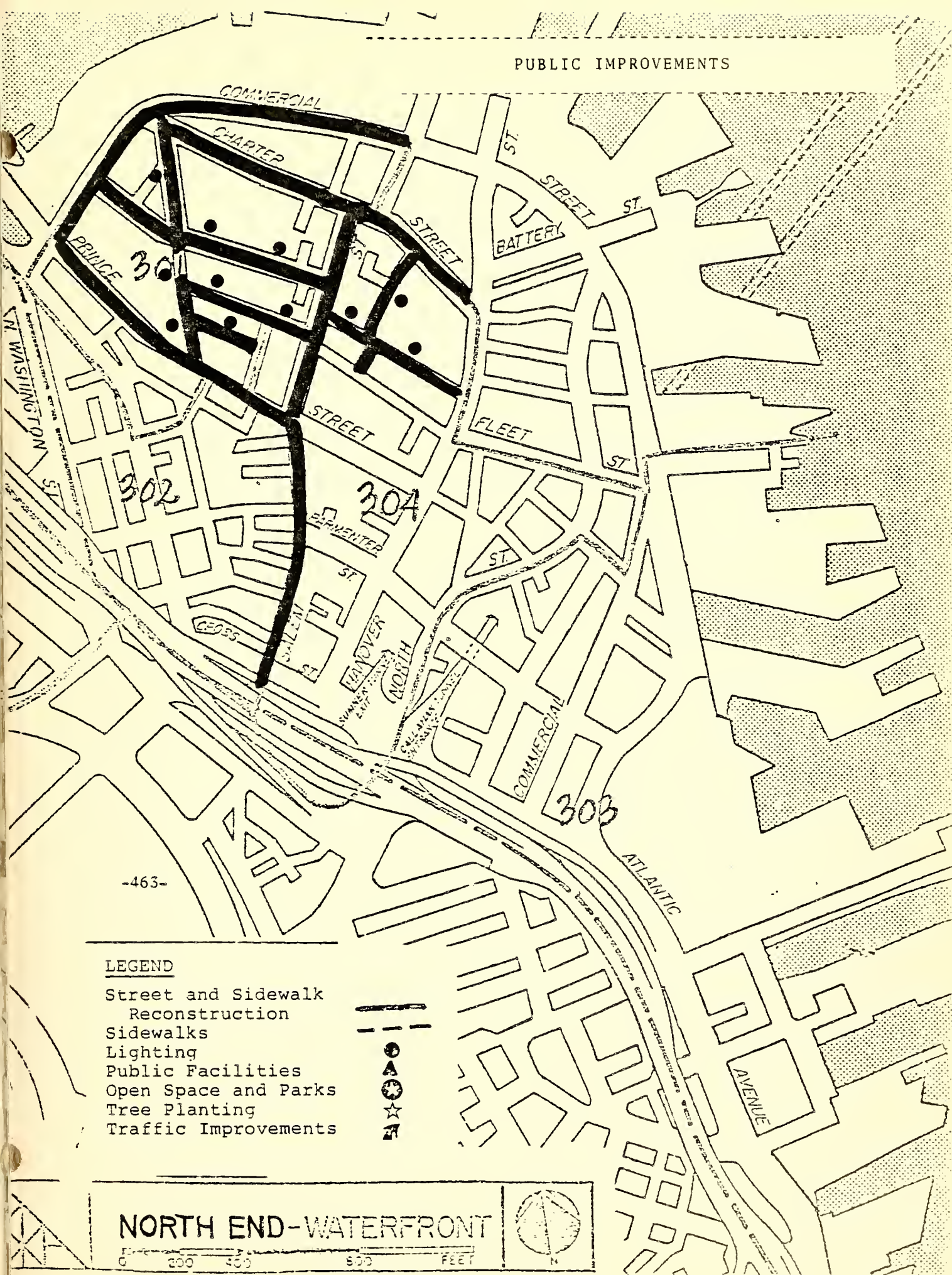
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

Restore - Neighborhoodwide

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- 1 - North End Union Building - Renovations
 - 2 - Christopher Columbus Youth Center - Repairs
 - 3 - North Bennett Street Industrial School - Repairs
 - 4^s - North End Golden Age Center - Rehabilitation
- Senior Shuttle - Neighborhoodwide

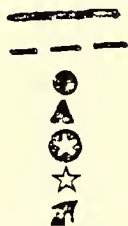
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS



-463-

LEGEND

- Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
- Sidewalks
- Lighting
- Public Facilities
- Open Space and Parks
- Tree Planting
- Traffic Improvements



NORTH END-WATERFRONT

0 100 200 300 400 FEET



CITY OF BOSTON

1979-1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE ROSLINDALE PROJECT

Introduction

Roslindale enjoys a special location within Boston's geography with the Arnold Arboreteum forming its northern edge and the George Wright Municipal Golf Course and the Stony Brook Reservation its southern edge.

The community is predominantly residential in character and has a preponderance of owner occupied housing. In addition to the numerous one, two and three family homes in Roslindale there are also two major public housing developments, Archdale and Washington-Beech.

Roslindale is a diverse community, with numerous ethnic groups well represented among its 33,000 residents. Roslindale also possesses many of the attractive features of a suburban neighborhood while remaining accessible to downtown Boston.

General Strategy

Over the next three years, the Roslindale Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy will continue to focus on the issues of human services, housing, commercial development and public improvements. Specific programs which will stimulate private investment in Roslindale Square--the neighborhood's commercial district--and in the area's housing will be priorities. Public improvements to strengthen the residential areas, and human service programs to reach the large elderly, youth and low and moderate income populations will also be continued. Because Roslindale's population has shown a recent increase in low and moderate income residents, a special emphasis in the areas of housing and human services is included in the strategy.

Housing

Roslindale requires a flexible Housing Revitalization Strategy to address the needs of its diverse public and private housing types.

The majority of the community's private housing is in good condition. However, along major arteries such as Hyde Park Avenue and Washington Street a number of three family houses are in poor condition and in need of substantial renovations. The Housing Improvement Program will therefore be continued with participation targeted on the major arterial streets through leafleting, mailings and extensive outreach by the Housing Improvement Program staff.

The Archdale and Washington-Beech public housing developments have both received substantial rehabilitation funds over the past several years. Additional funding will be provided this year to undertake further exterior improvements.

Commercial Revitalization

Roslindale Square is the neighborhood's major commercial center. The Square is currently facing a number of problems that must be solved if it is to regain its status as a vital full-service, business district. These problems include traffic congestion, storefronts in disrepair, and a need for aesthetic improvements. The Commercial Revitalization Strategy will include funding allocations to continue a traffic redesign study and Restore storefront improvement program. In addition, a mini-park will be constructed on South Street, and amenities to improve the area's appearance will be provided.

Health and Social Services

The percentage of both youths and elderly residents in Roslindale has gone up significantly in the past decade. Thus, the Health and Social Services Strategy will focus primarily upon the special needs of these groups.

The needs of the elderly will be met through continued funding of the Senior Shuttle and by continuing to provide staffing support for the operation of the Greater Roslindale Health Center. The community's teenagers will have access to an outreach program operated by the Parkway Boys' Club. Additional funds will be provided to Youth Activities Contributors, Inc., for its teen outreach program and to the Parkway Youth Activities Development Corporation for its youth recreation program.

Finally, Southwest Boston Community Services, Inc., a multi-service center, will receive funding to assist in renovating its facility.

Public Improvements

Capital improvements will be undertaken where they can provide support for previous public improvements or can help support housing, commercial and human service programs.

Funds will be allocated to upgrade the Municipal Building, located in Roslindale Square. Repairs are also planned for the stadium fencing and stairs of both Fallon and Healy Fields, and a tree planting program will be continued. In addition, street lighting and major sidewalk reconstruction will be undertaken in sections of the community.

1979-1980

THE ROSLINDALE PROJECT
NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

Project Components

HOUSING

- Housing Improvement Program: cash rebates (20-50% of cost) available to low-moderate income home owners for home improvement repairs \$ 338,000
- Archdale Housing Development: building rehabilitation and site improvements 80,000
- Washington-Beech Housing Development: site improvements 20,000
- Washington Hill Association: staff for neighborhood organization 22,000
- Washington Hill Association Security Patrol: security patrol in the housing development to be run by the Washington Hill Association 66,000
- Cliffmont Elderly Housing Development: purchase of kiln 500

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- Restore: cash rebates (20% of cost) available to store owners in neighborhood commercial districts for store-front improvements 15,000
- Amenities: benches and trees to enhance the business district in Roslindale Square 5,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Public Facilities
 - South Street Mini-park Original Construction 40,000
 - Roslindale Municipal Building, general renovations 375,000

● Parks and Recreation	
Tree Planting	\$ 5,000
Fallon Field, Minor Repairs to Stadium and Seats	80,000
Healy Field, Minor Repairs to Stadium and Seats	20,000
● Total Reconstruction	
South Street Redesign Study (completion of plans)	60,000
● Lighting	
Cummins Highway Lighting (Poles only)	1,000
Seymour Street Lighting (Poles only)	14,250
Walter Street and South Walter Street Intersection poles	10,000
● Sidewalk Reconstruction	
Hillock Street, Cornell Street to Beryl Street	38,921
Westbourne Street, Cornell Street to Beech Street	55,101
Johnswood Road, Prospect to Prospect	60,000
Brookdale, Florence to Sycamore	50,000
Prospect Avenue, entire length	40,000
Rowe Street, Brown Ave. to Seymour except 6-76	75,000
Washington Street, Healy Field to Grandfield, one side	20,000
Sherwood, 130 (Cummins High to Florence)	80,000
Ashfield Street, Franklin to Water	100,000
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	
● Parkway Boys' Club: an afternoon enrichment program for Roslindale youth	37,000
● Youth Activities Commission, Inc.: social and recreational program	16,500
● Parkway Youth Activities Development Corporation: youth sports program in the Parkway area	15,000

- Greater Roslindale Health Center:
staffing to increase primary health
care services \$ 40,000
- Senior Shuttle 22,000

IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES

- Southwest Boston Community Services: build-
ing rehabilitation 25,000

TOTAL ROSLINDALE NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM	\$1,826,272
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Roslindale Project Housing Revitalization Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER ROS - 24	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p>Housing Revitalization is made up of activities which have been designed to improve the quality of housing of low and moderate income residents of Roslindale. Programs have been focused to meet the needs of residents of the Roslindale public housing developments: Archdale and Washington/Beech, and the elderly residents of the Cliffmount Housing Development (BHA) thru installation of a kiln for a pottery program. The Housing Improvement Program will again encourage homeowners to make home improvements.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 1101, 1102, 1104-1105, 1401			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washington/Beech Housing Development Security. • Washington/Beech Housing Development Lights & Fencing. • Washington/Beech Housing Development Site Improvements. • HIP - 500 low and moderate income homeowners will be encouraged to invest in the improvement of their homes thru a rebate program. • Archdale - exterior site improvement, lighting, fencing, shrubs, playground equipment. <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Washington/ Hill Housing Development Security (12b)	\$ 66,000	\$	\$
Washington/ Hill Housing Development Staffing (12b)	22,000		
Washington/ Beech Housing Development Site Improvements (12b)	20,000		
Housing Improvement Program (12c)	605,262		
Archdale - Vacancy Rehab (12b)	80,000		
Cliffmont Elderly Development - Kiln (12b)	500		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM TO July 1, 1979 June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Roslindale Project Commercial Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER RNS - 24	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p>A healthy commercial district is vital to the future of the Roslindale neighborhood. With that in mind, the Roslindale Commercial Components have been designed to continue the revitalization of Roslindale Square and to provide funds for the Restore Program throughout Roslindale.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 1101, 1102, 1104-1106, 1401			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore - Funds to provide 15-20 storefront rehabilitation rebates. • Business District Amenities - Benches and trees for Roslindale Square. <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
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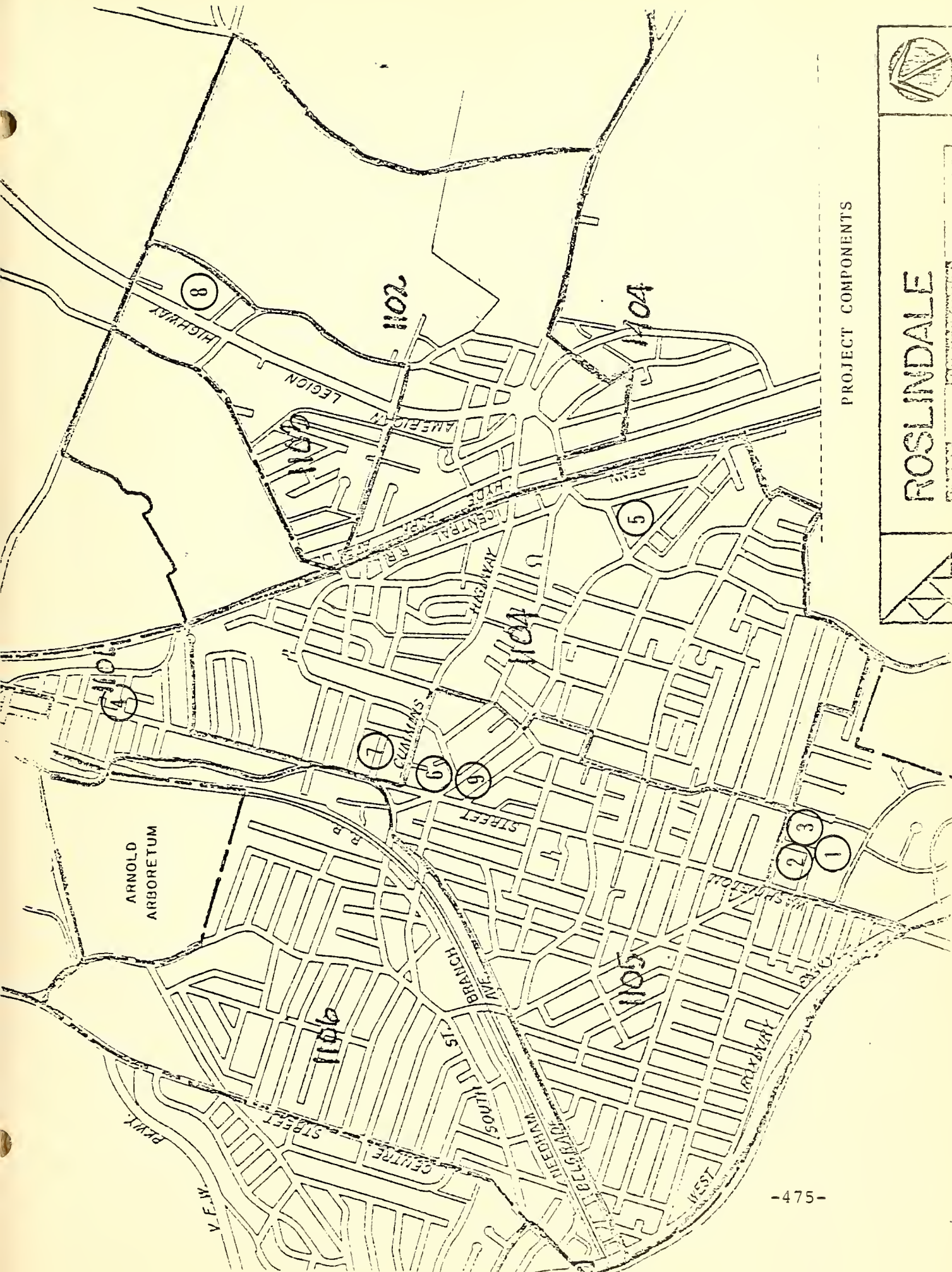
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY		4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	5. NAME OF PROJECT Roslindale Project Health and Social Services Components	
6. PROJECT NUMBER ROS - 24		7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT The following programs have been designed to meet the special needs of youth and the low and moderate income residents of Roslindale: Two community health programs which service low and moderate income residents of the area, and three youth programs, one of which is programmed for youth 7-17, another for boys 11-17 and the other for recreational programs. (team sports such as baseball, hockey, etc.). <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 1101, 1102, 1104-1106, 1401, 1301-1304			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Roslindale Health Center - primary case staffing • Southwest Boston Community Services Rehab - interior renovations for health clinic. • Youth Activities Comm. Inc. - Transportation for youth program which will service Roslindale youth 7-17. • Youth Activities Dev. Corp. - To provide supportive services for youth recreation program (transportation, insurance, etc.) • Parkway Boys Club - <input type="checkbox"/> youth enrichment program to service boys 11-17. <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES (List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Greater Roslindale Health Center -- Staff (14)	\$ 40,000	\$	\$
Southwest Boston Community Services Renovations (14)	25,000		
Youth Activities Commission Inc. (14)	16,500		
Parkway Youth Activities Dev. Corp. (14)	15,000		
Parkway Boys Club (14)	37,000		
Roslindale Street Hockey (14)	5,000		
14. Totals	\$975,866	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
ROSLINDALE PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	110,000		115,000	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	470,000		510,000	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	100,000		55,000	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	--		--	



PROJECT COMPONENTS



ROSLINDALE YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENTS - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

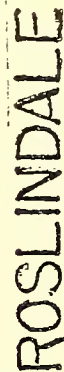
- 1 - Washington/Hill Housing Development - Exterior Improvements
- 2 - Washington/Hill Association - Staffing
- 3 - Washington/Hill Association - Security
- 4 - Archdale Housing Development - Exterior Improvements
- 5 - Cliffmount Elderly Housing Development - Kiln
Housing Improvement Program - Neighborhoodwide

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- 6 - Roslindale Square Business District Amenities
Restore - Neighborhoodwide

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- 7 - Greater Roslindale Health Center
- 8 - Southwest Boston Community Services - Renovations
- 9 - Youth Activities Commission, Inc.
Parkway Youth Activities Development Corporation -
Neighborhoodwide
Parkway Boys' Club - Neighborhoodwide
Senior Shuttle - Neighborhoodwide



CITY OF BOSTON

1979-1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE ROXBURY PROJECT

Introduction

Historically and culturally, Roxbury is among Boston's most interesting neighborhoods. Settled as a separate town in 1630, Roxbury flourished as an area of farms and country estates until it was annexed to Boston in 1868. Then, with the establishment of trolley service intown, the community developed rapidly as a street-car suburb, retaining a number of historic 18th-century structures as reminders of its past. Today, the MBTA Orange Line and connecting buses--successors to the trolley--still provide quick access to the downtown.

Roxbury also borders on 500-acre Franklin Park, the city's largest open space, with a zoo, golf course and extensive natural areas. The park was created by Frederick Law Olmstead in the late 19th century as part of Boston's "Emerald Necklace" of green space.

Like much of Boston, Roxbury has been home to succeeding populations over the years. Today, with 58,000 residents, it is the heart of the Black community and the home of the National Center of Afro-American Artists, Roxbury Community College and other institutions serving the city's Black residents. Contributing to Roxbury's ethnic diversity are Black families with local roots going back generations; households that have come from the South over the last 25 years; more recently arrived Cape Verdeans, West Indians and Hispanics, and a small, long-established Italian community.

Most major housing construction in Roxbury had been completed in 1920. By the 1950's housing deterioration became evident in large sections of the district although many areas, notably in Upper (southern) Roxbury, remained in good condition. By 1960 community leaders began work on a revitalization strategy for Washington Park and in 1963 that area became the first residential rehabilitation project undertaken by the Boston Redevelopment Authority.

There is still a dynamic middle class residing in Roxbury, although some sections are severely impacted by abandoned buildings, vacant lots and crime. The future of Roxbury can be portrayed as promising with a multiplicity of public and private groups and individuals working hard to preserve and maintain one of Boston's most diversified and exciting neighborhoods.

General Strategy

The primary goal of the neighborhood revitalization strategy for 1979-1982 in Roxbury will be to restore neighborhood confidence and improve the quality of life throughout the community. In order to accomplish this goal, the City will work with residents and businessmen to reverse the trends of disinvestment and abandonment which have plagued Roxbury in the past. It is hoped that a careful allocation of public funds will create an atmosphere of economic activity and will leverage private investment and commitment.

During the next three years, monies will be allocated in the areas of housing revitalization and preservation; business and industrial district improvements; infrastructure repairs and parks and public facilities construction and maintenance. Funds will also be allocated to support human services needed by community residents.

Housing

Adequate, safe and affordable housing is a top priority in the Roxbury neighborhood. Because of low incomes, and banks' reluctance to invest in the neighborhood, housing demand exceeds supply. The Roxbury Housing Strategy is designed to increase the total number of dwelling units and ease crowded conditions. All renovations undertaken will be within a range affordable by both landlord and prospective tenant.

The strategy is a combination of programs which will accomplish housing revitalization goals and initiate a more positive attitude in the minds of those who live in the neighborhood. These programs include the Housing Improvement Program, historic preservation, public housing repairs and modernization, open space management, demolition and boarding and homeownership counseling.

Besides private housing, public housing is also an important area of concern in Roxbury. The appearance and quality of public housing is a high priority. Roxbury contains several of these developments; Orchard Park and Whittier Street are the largest of them.

Other housing-related programs concern neighborhood confidence and safety. Because many residents are interested in the history of their homes and community, the city will continue its efforts to have certain sections named historic preservation areas. Open space management and boarding/demolition will be used to maintain neighborhood appearance and to reduce potential fire hazards.

Commercial Revitalization

The Dudley Terminal and Grove Hall business districts within Roxbury have undergone disinvestment and deterioration in recent years. Despite this, new signs of public and private investment are evident, and a clear potential exists for these areas to once again thrive. An Urban Development Action Grant to Boston is specifically targeted to the Dudley Terminal and Grove Hall commercial areas and plans are already being drawn for a new shopping center.

Public improvements are being programmed to alleviate outdated transportation facilities, thereby providing improved access to commercial areas. Roxbury's commercial revitalization strategy will support these and other efforts to foster business development and increase job opportunities.

Health and Social Services

High unemployment, single parent families, a large youth population and a poor elderly population represent important social service needs in Roxbury. Human services programs will be tailored to deal specifically with these and other identified social problems of the Roxbury community.

Youth -- Approximately 43% of Roxbury's population is under the age of 18. High unemployment levels in this age group, coupled with both parents working, require programs which will foster creative use of free time. Provision for supervised recreation, employment training, educational activities and day care will be included as a part of Roxbury's strategy. Such programs have also proven to be essential in protecting public capital investment and accompanying private investment.

Elderly -- The elderly represent 11.9% of Roxbury's population, a majority of whom are low income. Services which provide nutritional counselling, transportation and recreation are needed to upgrade the quality of their lives and to allow them to become active members of the community again.

Health Care -- There are also a number of health related concerns which will be addressed for Roxbury's low income families. These include subsidized medical and dental care, mental health and family counseling.

Public Improvements

Public Improvements strengthen neighborhood confidence and provide proof that government has a long term commitment to the neighborhood. Visible, physical improvements are vital to the success of planning and economic development efforts underway for Roxbury.

Streets, sidewalks and sewer and water line improvements will be programmed to support private and public investments in housing and business. Improved lighting will serve to alleviate the fear of crime expressed by many of Roxbury's residents.

Community-Based Development

The City will support efforts of community-based development organizations in the areas of housing, business and industrial development. Because of these groups' efforts to bring jobs into the community, the City will also support job-training programs which will train unemployed and under-employed residents for future opportunities.

Neighborhood Strategy Area (NSA)

Highland Park -- Highland Park is a historic section of the city, typified by a unique housing stock and beautiful views of downtown Boston. Yet, streets and sidewalks are in disrepair and abandoned housing is scattered throughout the neighborhood. The contradiction is further complicated by the area's being "rediscovered." Young, professional families are moving into previously vacant buildings and making substantial financial investments.

It is critical for the future of Highland Park that measures be taken now to avoid displacement of existing residents. They must be given both psychological and financial incentives to remain in their neighborhood. Rehabilitation loans and rebates will provide the necessary assistance for existing residents to take part in their neighborhood's revitalization.

In addition to housing, chief areas of concern in Highland Park include crime, historic preservation, strengthening the Dudley Terminal business district, repairs to streets and sidewalks, upgrading water and sewer lines, health and recreation services for elderly and youth, and the maintenance of open space. As part of the NSA program, the City will address these needs over the next three to five years.

Recently, because of outreach attempts by City departments, Highland Park residents have developed a new interest in planning for their neighborhood. By designating Highland Park a NSA and undertaking improvement activities the City can encourage a constructive attitude and support broad community participation.

Sav-Mor -- The Sav-Mor/Quincy-Geneva area of Roxbury has been chosen as a Neighborhood Strategy Area to advance efforts started under urban renewal and the Section 8 NSA. It is generally a stable neighborhood; however, disinvestment is becoming apparent in the Quincy-Geneva section.

Designation as a NSA will promote revitalization in this area and further stabilize the Sav-Mor section.

Strengthening the Sav-Mor/Quincy-Geneva area is of particular concern due to its location. It is bounded on the west by Washington Park, which received millions of dollars in public investment under urban renewal and on the east by Uphams Corner which has undergone some abandonment and disinvestment. Targeting investment at this time should provide a revitalization impetus for Sav-Mor/Quincy-Geneva.

The area is occupied by a population of 14,251, 90% of whom are Black, 4.8% Spanish and Cape Verdean and 4.3% White. Incomes are low and the median housing value is \$9,500.

The concentrated investment approach to this area is intended to accomplish a number of goals, developed in response to concerns expressed by community residents. These include:

- Improving the area's housing stock by providing incentives for rehabilitation and low and moderate income homeownership.
- Alleviating a fear of crime through better street lighting.
- Reducing the unemployment rate through economic development strategies.
- Improving the delivery of human services through upgraded recreation programs and facilities, and expanded alcoholic and drug rehabilitation programs.
- Improving the area's infrastructure through improvements to streets and sidewalks.
- Complementing the UDAG for the Grove Hall commercial district through concentrated public improvements.

1979-1980

THE ROXBURY PROJECT

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

Project Components

HOUSING

- Housing Improvement Program: cash rebates (20-50% of cost) available to low-moderate income homeowners for home improvement repairs \$ 50,000
- Interest Reduction: Pairs a Title 1 Home Improvement Loan with a CDBG-funded subsidy to create an effective 3% interest rate 100,000
- Kittredge Square Historic Preservation: exterior renovations to neighborhood historic landmarks 150,000
- Demolition and Boarding: for the boarding of potentially sound buildings and the demolition of unsalvageable structures 150,000
- Whittier Street Housing Development: security doors 28,000
- Orchard Park Housing Development: vacancy rehabilitation 125,000
- Franklin-Holgate Apartments: renovations 9,300
- Open Space Management: treatment of vacant lots resulting primarily from the demolition of abandoned buildings 300,000
- Low Income Homeownership Counseling 50,000

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- Marketing Services: production of graphic materials for promoting Dudley Terminal area 4,000
- Outreach Marketing: Dudley Terminal area public relations effort 5,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Public Facilities
 - Elderly Multi-Service Center, remaining funding 2,000,000
- 1 Whittier St. Health Center, Renovation - exterior roof repairs 60,000

Franklin Park Greenhouses, general repairs	\$ 50,000
● Parks and Recreation	
Washington Park, ball field reconstruction	135,000
Clifford Park, stadium repairs and lighting	70,000
1 Cedar Park, minor repairs	25,000
● Trees	
Tree Planting, various locations	22,000
● Traffic and Parking	
1 Traffic Signal, Centre, Cedar and Fort	60,000
● Total Reconstruction	
2 Brunswick Street, Warren Street to Blue Hill Avenue	118,221
1 Cedar Street, Washington Street to Centre Street	210,000
Clifton Street, Shirley to Magnolia Street	180,000
2 Creston Park, Creston to end	13,500
2 Creston Street, Blue Hill Avenue to Normandy Street	54,000
2 Devon Street, Blue Hill Avenue to Normandy Street	72,000
1* Fort Avenue, Highland Street to Centre Street	303,400
1* Highland Park Avenue, Fort Avenue-Highland Park	117,000
2 Intervale Street, Warren Street to Blue Hill Avenue	50,000
* Massachusetts Avenue, Chesterton Street to Pierson St.	56,000
2 Maybury Street, Quincy Street to Holborn Street	19,061
2* Moreland Street, Warren Street to Blue Hill Avenue	131,350
2 Normandy Street, Geneva Avenue to Devon Street	60,000
2 Waverly Street, Warren Street to Blue Hill Avenue	144,000
● Skimcoating	
1 Highland Street, Cedar Street to Marcella Street	22,000
Seaver Street, Egleston Square to Blue Hill Avenue	24,400
1 Thwing Street, Highland Street to Mulvey Terrace	4,500
● Lighting - Underground	
Half Moon Street, Lingard to Magnolia Street	34,000

	Robin Hood Street, Hartford-Magnolia Street	\$ 55,250
	Wayland Street, Dacia to Bird Street	131,750
●	Lighting - Poles Only	
2	Brunswick Street	16,000
	Clifton Street	30,000
2	Devon Street	12,000
	Folsom Street	11,200
2	Gaston Street	23,000
	Gayland Street	7,700
	Half Moon Street	8,000
2	Intervale Street	10,000
	Robin Hood Street	13,000
2	Sunderland Street	6,500
2	Otisfield Street	9,000
2	Waverly Street	24,000
	Woodward Park	5,000
●	Sidewalk Reconstruction	
	George (Magazine-Shirley)	68,000
	Shetland (Shirley-Norfolk Avenue)	35,000
2	Sunderland (Warren-Blue Hill Avenue)	25,000

BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

1 ●	Kittredge Square	
	Waterlines, Reconstruction, Lighting	
	Elliot Terrace, Fort Street, Highland, Linwood Street, Linwood Square (Contract II)	450,000

1 • Campus High

New Street for LRCC Phase IV Housing	\$170,000
Kenilworth Street Reconstruction	55,000
Dudley Street Reconstruction	140,300
Sewer Separation, Dudley Square	300,000

• Washington Park

Homestead Street	108,900
Hutchings Street	132,900
Townsend Street	230,000
Walnut Avenue	521,100
Cobden Street	206,900

NEIGHBORHOOD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Boston Community Development Corporation: capitalization for a local development company and CDC administration 60,000
- Boston Urban Gardeners: maintenance and operation of community gardens 30,000

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- Council of Elders: a wide variety of social, recreational and cultural activities 258,914
- Senior Shuttles (2) 44,000
- Roxbury Boys' Club: girls' recreation program 50,000
- Hawthorne Youth and Community Center: youth education and recreation program 25,000
- RAMA Day Care Program 27,776
- Whittier Street Health Center: orthodontic speciality program 50,000
- Dimock Community Health Center: mental health unit 30,000
- Alianza Hispana: comprehensive educational counseling and social programming 187,614
- St. Patrick's Summer Youth Program : educational and recreational program aimed at integrating the youth of the neighborhood 9,000

- Cape Verdean Community House: educational and cultural programming; support of a Learning Center \$ 100,000
- Women's Improvement League: recreational and educational programs for youth, teens and senior citizens 36,000
- WINNERS - educational program for displaced homemakers 25,000
- Madison Park Community School: recreational and vocational facilities for community use 51,109
- Roxbury Children's Service - Comprehensive Group Service: family counseling service 42,000
- FIRST, Inc.: drug rehabilitation program and necessary building renovations for operation of program 46,975

IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES

- Ionic Hall: exterior rehabilitation 25,500
- Roxbury Alcohol Detoxification Center: for repairs to the top floor to create space for a women's program 24,400
- Eliot Congregational Church: for renovations to create a gym for community use 8,000

HIGHLAND PARK NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

- NSA specific activities
 - Kittredge Square Historic Preservation (150,000)
 - Ionic Hall renovations (25,500)
 - Whittier Street Housing Development (28,000)
 - Hawthorne Youth and Community Center (25,000)
 - Madison Park Community School (26,109)
 - Whittier Street Health Center (50,000)
 - Marketing Services (4,000)
 - Outreach Marketing - Dudley Terminal (5,000)
- Neighborhood wide activities in support of the NSA
 - Housing Improvement Program

- Open Space Management
- Boarding and Demolition
- Council of Elders

SAV-MOR/QUINCY-GENEVA NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

- NSA specific activities
 - Alianza Hispana (\$176,000)
 - Cape Verdean Community House (100,000)
 - WINNERS (25,000)
 - FIRST, Inc. (46,975)
 - Roxbury Detoxification Center (25,500)
- Neighborhood wide activities in support of the NSA
 - Housing Improvement Program
 - Open Space Management
 - Boarding and Demolition
 - Interest Reduction
 - Housing Counseling
 - Council of Elders

TOTAL ROXBURY NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM \$8,943,520

* Public Works projects to be combined with or preceded by
Water/Sewer repairs

- 1 located within the Highland Park NSA
- 2 located within the Sav-Mor/Quincy-Geneva NSA

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

HIGHLAND PARK

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

<u>CDSC-FUNDED ACTIVITIES</u>	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
HOUSING							
Housing Improvement Program	60,000	10	20,000	10	20,000	10	20,000
-other available resources							
Public Housing Improvements	28,000		28,000				
-other available resources							
Interest Reduction Programs	400,000			20	200,000	20	200,000
-other available resources							
Open Space Management	60,000	5 lots	25,000	4 lots	20,000	3 lots	15,000
-other available resources							
Demolition & Boarding	52,500	5	17,500	5	17,500	5	17,500
-other available resources							
NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT							
Restore							
-other available resources							
UDAG							
Marketing	9,000		9,000				
-other available resources							
Amenities Water & Sewer							
-other available resources							
	300,000		300,000				
Loans							
-other available resources UDAG							

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

HIGHLAND PARK

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$=(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

<u>CDEC-FUNDED ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>TOTAL NEED</u>	<u>YEAR V</u>		<u>YEAR VI</u>		<u>YEAR VII</u>	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
Capitalization Programs/ Pools							
-other available resources							
UDAG							
Other Services							
Footpatrol (City operating budget)	120,000	1	40,000	1	40,000	1	40,000
-other available resources							
HUMAN SERVICES							
Elderly							
	150,000		50,000		50,000		50,000
-other available resources							
Youth							
	151,000		51,000		50,000		50,000
-other available resources							
Health							
	100,000		50,000		25,000		25,000
-other available resources							
Neighborhood Services							
	78,109		26,109		26,000		26,000
-other available resources							
IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES	25,000		25,000				
NEIGHBORHOOD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	40,000				20,000		20,000
CAPITAL AND OTHER CITY-FUNDED ACTIVITIES							
Public Facilities-specify Whittier St. Health Center roof	60,000		60,000				
-other available resources							
Parks and Recreation							
	100,000	1	25,000	2	75,000		
-other available resources							

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

<u>HIGHLAND PARK</u>		NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA					
		CODE: \$=(expected) allocation #=(anticipated) goals					
<u>CDBG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES</u>	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
Traffic & Parking-specify Cedar/Fort/Centre	60,000		60,000				
-other available resources							
<u>BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY</u>							
Specify See Housing - Whittier Street							
-other available resources							

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

SAV-MOR/QUINCY/GENEVA

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

CDAC-FUNDED ACTIVITIES	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
HOUSING							
Housing Improvement Program	150,000	25 reh.	25,000	25	50,000	25	50,000
-other available resources							
CD IV Carry-forward			25,000				
Interest Reduction Programs	500,000	10 case	100,000	10	100,000	10	100,000
-other available resources							
Section 512							
Open Space Management	180,000	50 lots	30,000	40	60,000	25	40,000
-other available resources							
Demolition & Boarding	28,000	3 bldgs	10,500	3	10,500	2	7,000
-other available resources							
Other Housing Counseling	10,000	50 people	10,000	50 people	10,000	50	10,000
-other available resources							
NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT							
Restore							
-other available resources							
UDAG	900,000						
Amenities							
-other available resources							
UDAG							
Loans							
-other available resources							
UDAG							
Capitalization Programs/Pools							
-other available resources							
UDAG							

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

SAV-MOR/QUINCY/GENEVA NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$=(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

CDBG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
HUMAN SERVICES							
Elderly	150,000		50,000		50,000		50,000
-other available resources							
Youth	146,000		56,000		45,000		45,000
-other available resources							
Neighborhood Services	\$1,028,000		342,000		340,000		340,000
-other available resources							
Title XX State Funding							
IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES	30,000	2 fac.	30,000				
CAPITAL AND OTHER CITY-FUNDED ACTIVITIES							
Public Facilities-specify Police-Horsepatrol/footpatrol	270,000	(City operating budget)	90,000		90,000		90,000
-other available resources							
Parks and Recreation Scobie Park	80,000			1 pk.	80,000		
-other available resources							
Trees	15,000	16 trees	5,000	16	5,000	16	5,000
-other available resources							

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC -25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY		4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980		
5. NAME OF PROJECT Roxbury Project Housing Revitalization Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER ROX - 25	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	

10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Housing Revitalization is designed to create and maintain stable neighborhoods by increasing the available housing stock and the quality thereof, by eliminating safety and health hazards and by building neighborhood confidence. Components include boarding and demolition, vacant lot clean-up, historic preservation, public housing rehabilitations, housing revitalization, urban gardening and home-ownership counseling.

☐ Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.

11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S)

801-807; 813-821; 902-906; 913-914.

12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Boarding and Demolition -- secure 50 structures.
- Vacant lot clean-up -- clean up 250 vacant lots.
- Historic Preservation -- restore facades and roofs of 9 structures.
- Public Housing Rehabilitation -- restore 20 units, repair 1 roof and install security doors and gates.
- Housing Revitalization -- rehabilitation of 75 structures.

☒ Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.

13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES (List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)	PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)			
	CDBG		OTHER	
	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Boarding and Demolition (4)	\$142,539	\$35,635	\$	
Open Space Management (4)	280,000	20,000		
Orchard Park Vacancy Rehabilitation (12c)	125,000			
Roof repairs and security gates: Franklin Holgate Apartments (12b)	9,300			
Housing Improvement Program (12c)	88,574			
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$	

15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u>	
		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <u>B-79-MC-25-0002</u>	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM <u>July 1, 1979</u>	TO <u>June 30, 1980</u>	4. <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT <u>Roxbury Project</u> <u>Commercial Component</u>		6. PROJECT NUMBER <u>ROX - 25</u>	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS <u>Under Review</u>
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT <u>City of Boston</u>			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER <u>617/725-3440</u>
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Commercial Component addresses the need to make Dudley Terminal a more visible area in terms of neighborhood shopping. The means by which this will be undertaken is marketing.</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) <u>804, 805, 807</u>			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing - reaching 5,000 people with public relations materials focusing on Dudley Terminal. <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	\$	\$	\$
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY			1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
			2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER R-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY				
FROM July 1, 1979,		TO June 30, 1980		
4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENOMENT, DATED _____				
5. NAME OF PROJECT Roxbury Project Commercial Component		6. PROJECT NUMBER ROX-25	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <div style="padding: 10px;"> Blue Hill Avenue Commission: Coordination of commercial developemnt activities along Blue Hill Avenue and implementation of Urban Development Action Grant. </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>				
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) :				
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>				
13. COSBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)		
		COSBG		OTHER
		LOW/MCO BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT
		SOURCE		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Blue Hill Avenue Commission (16c)	\$ 70,610	\$	\$	
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$	
15. Total Cost To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$				

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u>	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM <u>July 1, 1979</u> TO <u>June 30, 1980</u>		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <u>B-79-MC-25-0002</u>	
5. NAME OF PROJECT <u>Roxbury Project</u> <u>Health and Social Services Components</u>		6. PROJECT NUMBER <u>ROX - 25</u>	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS <u>Under Review</u>
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT <u>City of Boston</u>		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER <u>617/725-3440</u>	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Health and Social Services are designed to increase the quality of life in the neighborhood by providing health services, youth services, elderly services, day care, educational services and other services to community residents.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) <u>801-807; 813-821; 902-906; 913, 914</u>			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health - provide dental, mental health care and drug and alcohol counseling to 400 people • Youth - provide opportunities for recreation and education for 500 youth. • Elderly - provide services to 4000 users. • Day Care - provide placement for 30 children. • Education - job training for 50 residents. • Neighborhood - recreation, education and neighborhood confidence building for 4,000 residents. 			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>	PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)		
	COBG		OTHER
	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Dimock Community Health Center (14)	\$ 30,000	\$	\$
Roxbury Boys' Club (14)	50,000		
Council of Elders (14)	258,914		
RAMA Day Care (14)	27,776		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
6. NAME OF PROJECT Roxbury Project Health and Social Services Components		8. PROJECT NUMBER ROX - 25	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT			

☐ Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.

11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) :

12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- St. Patrick's - educational and recreational program aimed at integrating the youth of the neighborhood.

☐ Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.

13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <small>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</small>	PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)			
	CDBG		OTHER	
	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Roxbury Children's Service (14)	\$ 42,000	\$ (See NSA)		
Eliot Congregational Church -- Community Gym (14)	8,000	(See NSA)		
St. Patrick's Summer Youth Program(14)	9,000			
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$	

15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Roxbury Project Community Based Development Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER ROX - 25	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Community Based Development will include funding for the CDC of Boston to complete a planning study for preparation of parcels for industrial development through CDC of Boston.		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 801			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS • Complete planning study of industrial parcels.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston													
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER R-79-MC-25-0002													
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY															
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____													
5. NAME OF PROJECT Highland Park Neighborhood Strategy Area		6. PROJECT NUMBER HP/NSA - 26	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review												
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440												
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT The following programs are planned to the end of leveraging new private investments in housing and to encourage present residents to remain in the neighborhood: housing revitalization, historic preservation, public housing renovations, human services, and business district marketing.															
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.															
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 805-807, 813-816															
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Revitalization - rehabilitation of 20 structures. • Historic Preservation - exterior renovations of ten structures. • Human Services - provision of all services to youth and health services and recreational facilities to all residents. • Business District Marketing - improve the visibility of the Dudley Terminal area by marketing techniques. 															
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.															
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)													
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">CDBG</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">OTHER</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">LOW/MOD BENEFIT</th> <th style="text-align: center;">OTHER BENEFIT</th> <th style="text-align: center;">AMOUNT</th> <th style="text-align: center;">SOURCE</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">(a)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">(b)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">(c)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">(d)</th> </tr> </table>		CDBG		OTHER		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT	SOURCE	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
CDBG		OTHER													
LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT	SOURCE												
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)												
Housing Improvement Program		\$ *	\$ (See Housing Revitalization)												
Interest Reduction		\$ *	\$ (See Housing Revitalization)												
Open Space Management		\$ *	\$ (See Housing Revitalization)												
Boarding and Demolition		\$ *	\$ (See Housing Revitalization)												
Historic Preservation Grants (12e)	128,504	38,384													
Ionic Hall Restoration (12e)	25,500														
Hawthorne Youth & Community Center (5)	25,000														
Whittier Street Health Center (5)	50,000														
Whittier Street Housing Project (12b)	28,000														
Madison Park Community School (5)	51,109														
Outreach Marketing-Dudley Terminal (13c)	10,937														
Marketing Services (13c)	8,594														
14. Totals		\$327,644	\$38,384												
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c)		\$													

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u>	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM <u>July 1, 1979</u> TO <u>June 30, 1980</u>		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <u>B-79-MC-25-0002</u>	
5. NAME OF PROJECT <u>Sav-Mor / Quincy-Geneva</u> <u>Neighborhood Strategy Area</u>		6. PROJECT NUMBER <u>SMQG/NSA - 27</u>	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS <u>Under Review</u>
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT <u>City of Boston</u>		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER <u>617/725-3440</u>	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT The programs in the NSA are designed to stop the spread of blight and to strengthen the Grove Hall business district. Components include housing revitalization, NPO interior renovations, and human services.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) <u>802-803, 818, 820, 902, 902</u>			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Revitalization - Rehabilitation of 30 structures. • NPO interior renovations - provision of more program space for two agencies. • Human Services - provision of counseling, recreation and educational opportunities for residents. 			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MCD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT AMOUNT SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) (e)
Interest Reduction	\$	\$	(See Housing Revitalization)
Housing Improvement Program			(See Housing Revitalization)
Open Space Management			(See Housing Revitalization)
Boarding and Demolition			(See Housing Revitalization)
Homeownership counseling			(See Housing Revitalization)
FIRST, Inc. (5)	46,975		
Alianza Hispana (5)	187,614		
Cape Verdean Community House (5)	100,000		
WINNERS, Inc. (5)	25,000		
Women's Improvement League (5)	36,000		
Roxbury Alcoholic Detoxification Center (5)	24,440		
14. Totals	\$420,029		
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
ROXBURY PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	878,000		855,000	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	1,025,000		1,100,000	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	5,000		5,000	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	55,000		55,000	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	--		--	

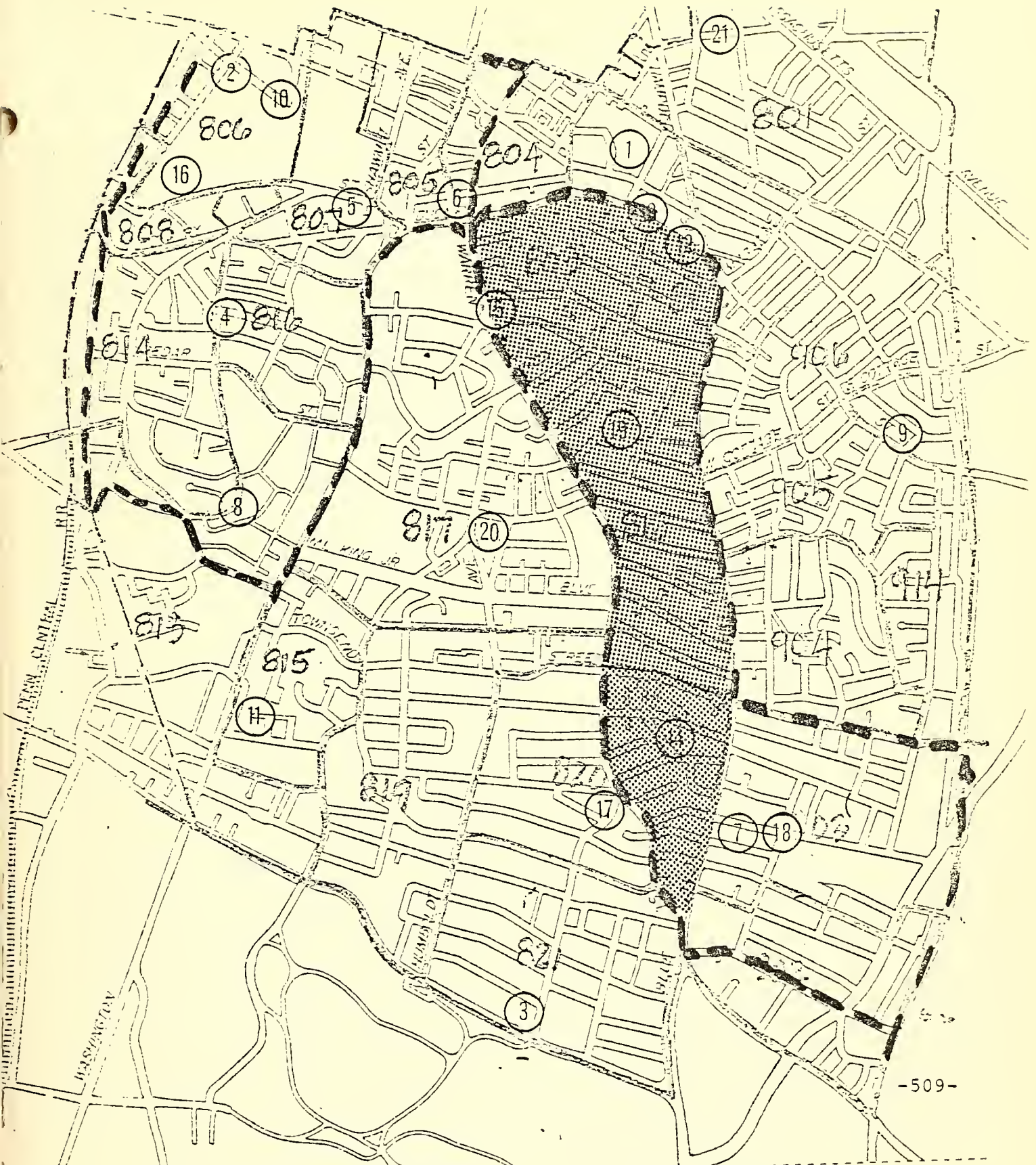
1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
HIGHLAND PARK NSA

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	--		--	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	314,000		314,000	

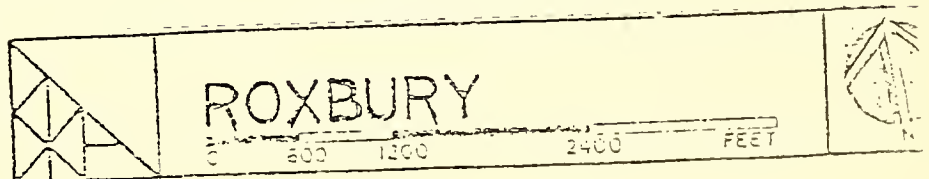
1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET

SAV/MOR - QUINCY GENEVA NSA

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
	--		--	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES				
	--		--	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION				
	--		--	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION				
	--		--	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT				
	372,000		372,000	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA				



PROJECT COMPONENTS



ROXBURY YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENTS - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

- 1 - Orchard Park - Vacancy Rehabilitation
- 2 - Whittier Street - Housing Security Doors
- 3 - Franklin Holgate Apartments - Elderly Apartments
Boarding and Demolition - Neighborhoodwide
Housing Improvement Program - Neighborhoodwide
Open Space Management - Neighborhoodwide

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

- 4 - Historic Preservation Grants - Kittredge Square
- 5 - Ionic Hall restoration

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- 6 - Dudley Terminal Merchants - Marketing and Outreach

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- 7 - FIRST, Inc. - drug rehabilitation
- 8 - Hawthorne Youth and Community Center
- 9 - R.A.M.A. Daycare
- 10 - Whittier Street Health Center - Orthodontic Specialty
Program
- 11 - Dimock Community Health Center - Mental Health Unit
- 12 - Alianza Hispana
- 13 - Cape Verdean Community House
- 14 - Women's Improvement League
- 15 - WINNERS - Displaced Homemakers' Program

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- 16 - Madison Park Community School
- 17 - Roxbury Children's Service - Group Services
- 18 - FIRST, Inc. - renovations
- 19 - Roxbury Alcoholic Detoxification Center
- 20 - Eliot Congregational Church - Community Gym
- Council of Elders - Neighborhoodwide
- Senior Shuttle - Neighborhoodwide

COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT

- 21 - CDC of Boston
- Boston Urban Gardeners - Neighborhoodwide

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA



PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS



LEGEND

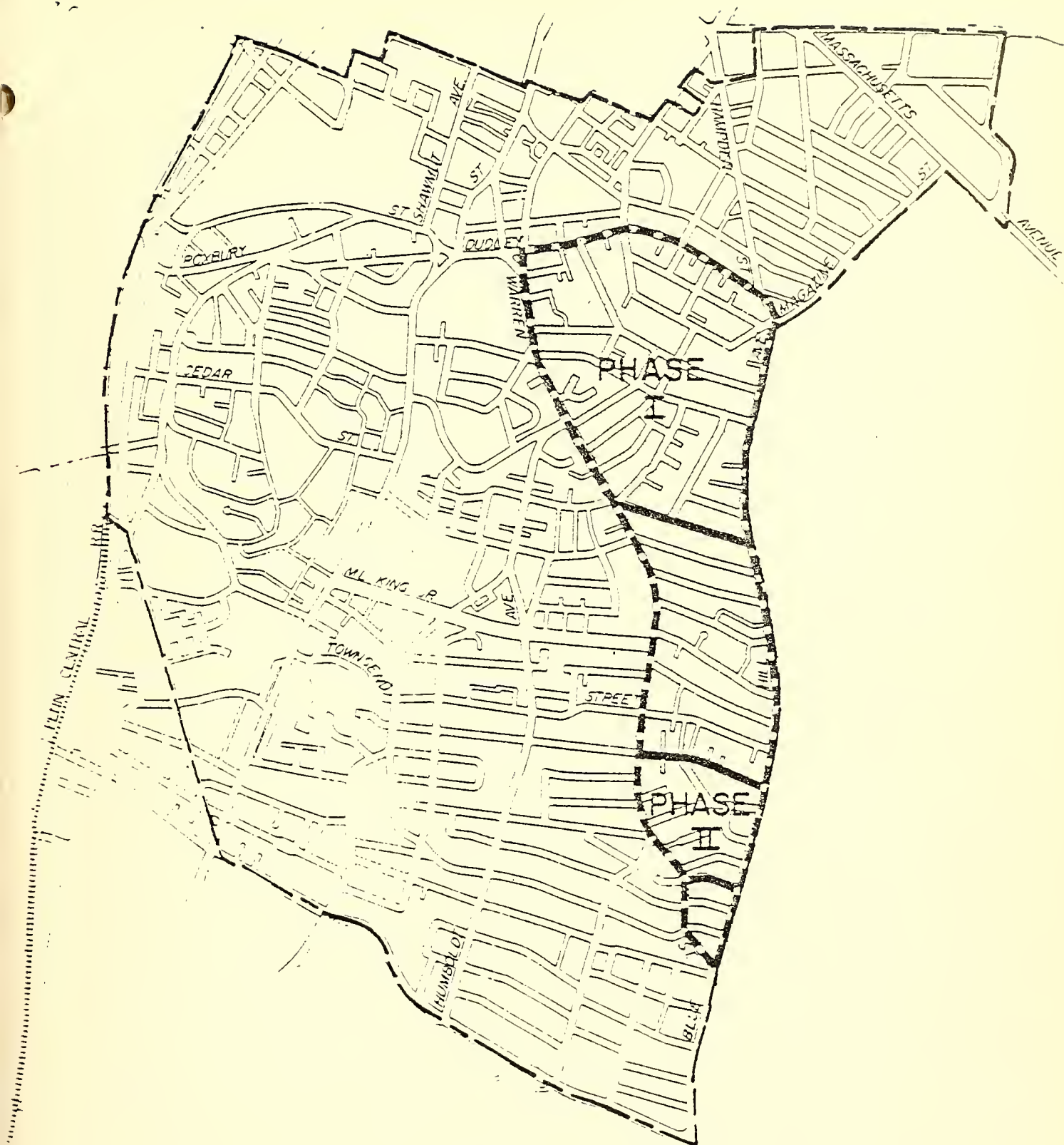
- Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
- Sidewalks
- Lighting
- Public Facilities
- Open Space and Parks
- Tree Planting
- Traffic Improvements



ROXBURY



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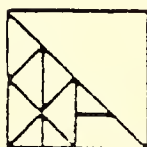




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SECTION 8
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

-  PROJECT AREA
-  PROJECT BOUNDARY



ROXBURY/SAV-MORE

0 500 1000 2000 FEET



CITY OF BOSTON

1979-1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE SOUTH BOSTON PROJECT

Introduction

Since 1950, South Boston has experienced a loss of almost one-third of its population with the greatest losses occurring in the Lower End and Northern residential section. Consequently, abandonment, vacant lots, fires and deterioration and disinvestment have threatened this once stable community.

But despite those problems, South Boston has maintained its traditional, predominantly middle income character.

General Strategy

The next three years' Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy for South Boston aims to build upon this strong character and to continue to revitalize the Lower End and Northern residential sections by targeting available resources in these areas.

Success of the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy depends on comprehensiveness and targeting to achieve the greatest physical and visual impact.

Housing

South Boston's Housing Revitalization Project, contains two basic components, the Housing Improvement Program and CDBG Public Housing Assistance. The Housing Improvement Program is designed to assist the owner-occupied housing market as it offers rebate rehabilitation incentives to participating homeowners.

The City will continue to include public housing in any housing revitalization strategy designated for South Boston.

Commercial Revitalization

The Commercial Revitalization Strategy will stimulate private investment in South Boston's business district by providing rehabilitation assistance to participating owners.

For maximum impact, this assistance will be targeted to specific blocks within the business areas. It is the City's belief that this target approach is the most effective and visible way to inspire investor and resident confidence.

City efforts will also include marketing, advertising and promotional materials to complement the public/private physical investment in the area.

Health and Social Services

An integral part of any urban revitalization strategy is its human services programs which complement physical improvements and the South Boston revitalization strategy is no exception. Programs to upgrade the educational, vocational and recreational skills of South Boston's 14,000 young people have been stressed in the past and will continue to be supported over the next three years.

Neighborhood Strategy Area

A concentration of investment in South Boston's Lower End will include the following components.

A three year concentrated capital improvement program consisting of street lighting, sidewalk and street repair, water and sewer work and improved recreational facilities will be initiated in Year V.

A housing strategy--consisting of the Housing Improvement Program and physical improvements to the D Street 9th public housing developments--will be applied to the Lower End.

Open Space Management will be targeted to open lots on the fringe of the Lower End industrial areas.

A concentrated boarding and demolition program will be employed to preserve as many housing units as possible while assuring residents that unsafe buildings can be dealt with expeditiously.

The South Boston Community Development Corporation will play an active role in this strategy for the Lower End. Though still young, the CDC has demonstrated it can positively influence physical conditions in the Lower End and that it should be supported in its efforts.

The West Broadway Business District, currently on an upward climb, will be targeted for Restore storefront rehabilitation rebates by the City's Neighborhood Business Program.

Social Service programs, to develop reading skills and to provide educational and vocational guidance, will be available to area youth. In addition, a youth outreach program will be operated by the Boys' Club.

1979-1980

THE SOUTH BOSTON PROJECT

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

Project Components

HOUSING

- Old Colony Housing Improvement : site improvements \$ 75,000
- Housing Improvement Program: cash rebates (20-50% of cost) available to low-moderate income home owners for home improvement repairs 250,000
- Foley Apartments: roof repairs 22,000
- West Ninth Street Apartments: repairs to exterior doors 6,000
- West Broadway Housing Development: physical improvements and repair to the interior streets and parking lots 325,000
- Demolition and Boarding: for the boarding of potentially sound buildings and the demolition of unsalvageable structures (approximately 40 structures in all) 60,000
- Open Space Management: provides crews and equipment for clearing, improving and fencing vacant lots 65,000

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- Restore: cash rebates (20% of cost) available to store owners in neighborhood commercial districts for store-front improvements 25,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Parks and Recreation
 - Columbus Park Street Hockey Rink 150,000
- Total Reconstruction
 - *1 Bolton Street, B Street to Dorchester Street 326,000
 - * East Fifth Street, G Street to M Street 252,000

*	East First Street, Summer Street to M Street	\$ 45,000
*	East Fourth Street, H Street to M Street	241,000
*	East Seventh Street, G Street to L Street	259,000
*	Emerson Street, H Street to M Street	255,200
*	I Street, East First Street to Marine Road	376,600
*	K Street, East Sixth Street to Columbia Road	128,000
*	M Street, East Third Street to Emerson Street	74,000
*1	Silver Street, D Street to G Street	259,000
*	Summer Street, East Third Street to Power House Street	108,000
*1	Tudor Street, D Street to Dorchester Street	163,000
*	Ward Street, Dorchester Street to Preble Street	52,000
*1	West Fifth Street, E Street to Dorchester Street	121,000
1	West Fourth Street, D Street to Dorchester Street	150,000
1	West Sixth Street, Dorchester Avenue-B and D Streets to Dorchester Street	135,000
•	Lighting	
	East Broadway, G Street to I Street	102,000
	East Broadway, I Street to L Street	145,000
	East Second Street, Dorchester Avenue-Farragut Road	365,000
	Mercer Street, Dorchester Street to East Eighth Street	93,500
1	West Eighth Street, D-Dorchester Street	180,000
	East Broadway, G-I Streets, Lighting (Poles only)	24,000

1	West Eighth Street Lighting (Poles only)	\$ 32,000
•	Public Facilities	
	L Street Bath House, Alteration and Repair	200,000
	Christopher Lee Playground, Field House Repair	60,000

NEIGHBORHOOD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

•	South Boston Community Development Corporation: start-up money to assist in soliciting other public and private funding	30,000
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HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

•	After-school Reading Program: provides reading assistance to 175 children	70,000
•	Educational/Vocational Program: provides educational and vocational counselling to approximately 160 people per week	35,000
•	Boys' Club Group Work Program: provides tutoring, counselling and recreational activities for 100 youth	25,000
•	Summer Collaborative: provides summer recreational activities for approximately 600 youths	45,690
•	South Boston Sailing Program: provides on- and off-shore sailing instruction for South Boston youth	30,000
•	South Boston Babe Ruth League: provides equipment to facilitate the start-up of additional teams	6,310
•	Citizen Information Bureau-Polish American Citizens' Club: provides a visitation program to the area's elderly shut-ins	10,000
•	Senior Shuttle (2)	44,000

IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES

•	Boys' Club: for emergency electrical lighting	20,000
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LOWER END NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

- NSA specific activities
 - West Ninth Street Apartments (6,000)
 - West Broadway Housing Development (325,000)
 - Restore (25,000)
 - South Boston Community Development Corporation (30,000)
 - Boy's Club - Group Work Program (25,000)
 - Boy's Club - Electrical Lighting (20,000)
- Neighborhood-wide activities which directly support the NSA strategy
 - Demolition and Boarding
 - Open Space Management
 - After-School Reading Program
 - Educational/Vocational Program

TOTAL SOUTH BOSTON NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION
PROGRAM

\$5,440,300

- * Public Works projects to be combined with or preceded by Water/Sewer repairs

1 located within the Lower End NSA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u> 2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <u>R-79-MC-25-0002</u>
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM <u>July 1, 1979</u> TO <u>June 30, 1980</u>		4. <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____
5. NAME OF PROJECT <u>South Boston Project</u> <u>Housing Revitalization Components</u>	6. PROJECT NUMBER <u>SB - 28</u>	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS <u>Under Review</u>
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT <u>City of Boston</u>		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER <u>617/725-3440</u>
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT		

Housing Revitalization consists of six neighborhood specific programs which respond to housing needs in South Boston. These include Housing Improvement Program, Boarding and Demolition, Open Space Management and improvements to the Boston Housing Authority public housing developments.

☐ Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.

11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S)

12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.I.P. - rebate assistance to 275-325 low and moderate income homeowners • Demolition or Boarding of 40-70 structures. • The cleaning and maintenance of 60 vacant lots. • The replacement of doors at the West 9th Street Development. • The replacement of roofs at the Foley Apartments. • Street/Sidewalk and parking lot improvements at the West Broadway Project.
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☐ Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.

13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>	PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)			
	COBG		OTHER	
	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Housing Improvement Program (12c)	\$ 448,530	\$	\$	
Demolition & Boarding (4)	71,243			
Open Space Management (4)	65,000			
Foley Apartments (12b)	22,000			
Old Colony Housing Improvements (12b)	75,000			
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$	

15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$

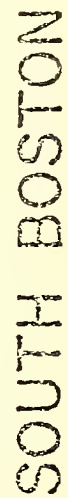
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER R-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT South Boston Health and Social Services Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER SB - 28	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Health & Social Services seek to address the needs of youth in the area. Programs to enrich reading skills, as well as to provide recreational and educational opportunities will be stressed. These programs will support capital improvements in the neighborhood. Youth crime and vandalism is of specific concern to this area. <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) :			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide reading instruction for 175 youths • to provide educational/vocational counselling to 160 youths. • the summer collaborative will allow 400 low and moderate income youth to participate in supervised recreational activities. • to provide emergency lighting and pool lighting to allow for maximum use of facility. <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>			
13. CSBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CSBG OTHER	
		LOW/MCO BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
After School Reading (14)	\$ 70,000	\$	\$
Educational/Vocational Programs (14)	35,000		
Summer Collaborative (14)	45,690		
South Boston Sailing (14)	30,000		
Citizen Information Bureau (14)	10,000		
Babe Ruth League (14)	6,310		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
SOUTH BOSTON PROJECT

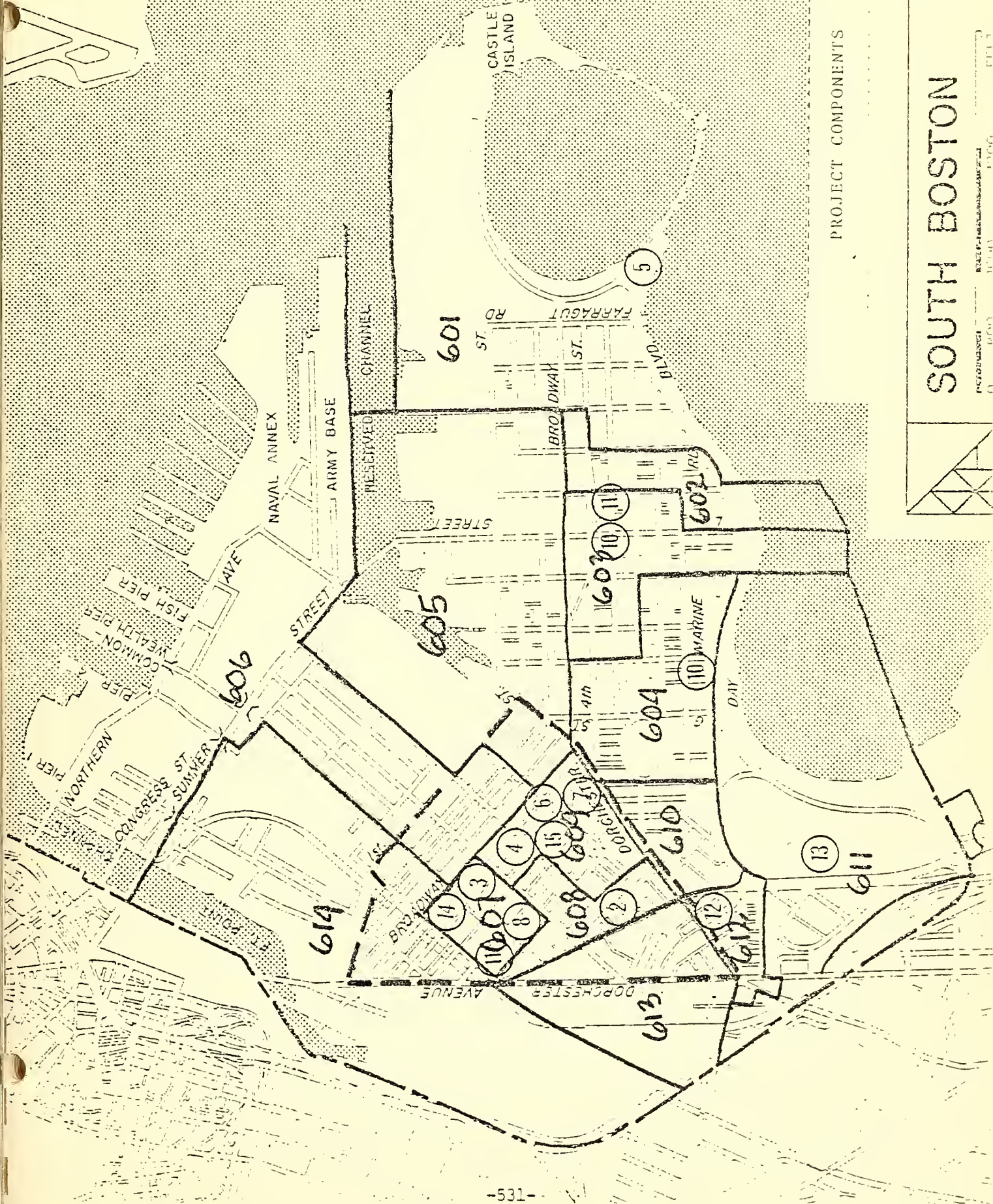
	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	259,000		259,000	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	528,000		528,000	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	15,000		15,000	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	10,000		10,000	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	--		--	

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
LOWER END NSA

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	--		--	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA				



PROJECT COMPONENTS



SOUTH BOSTON YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENT - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

- 1 - Foley Apartments
- 2 - West Ninth Street Apartments
- 3 - West Broadway Development
- Housing Improvement Program - Neighborhoodwide
- Boarding and Demolition - Neighborhoodwide
- Open Space Management - Neighborhoodwide

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- 4 - Restore

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- 5 - South Boston Sailing
- 6 - Boys' Club (Group Work)
- 7 - Boys' Club (Rehabilitation)
- 8 - After School Reading Program
- 9 - Educational/Vocational Program
- 10 - After School Reading Program
- 11 - Educational/Vocational Program
- 12 - Citizen Information Bureau; Polish American Citizens' Club
- 13 - South Boston Babe Ruth League
- 14 - Summer Collaborative
- Senior Shuttle Neighborhoodwide

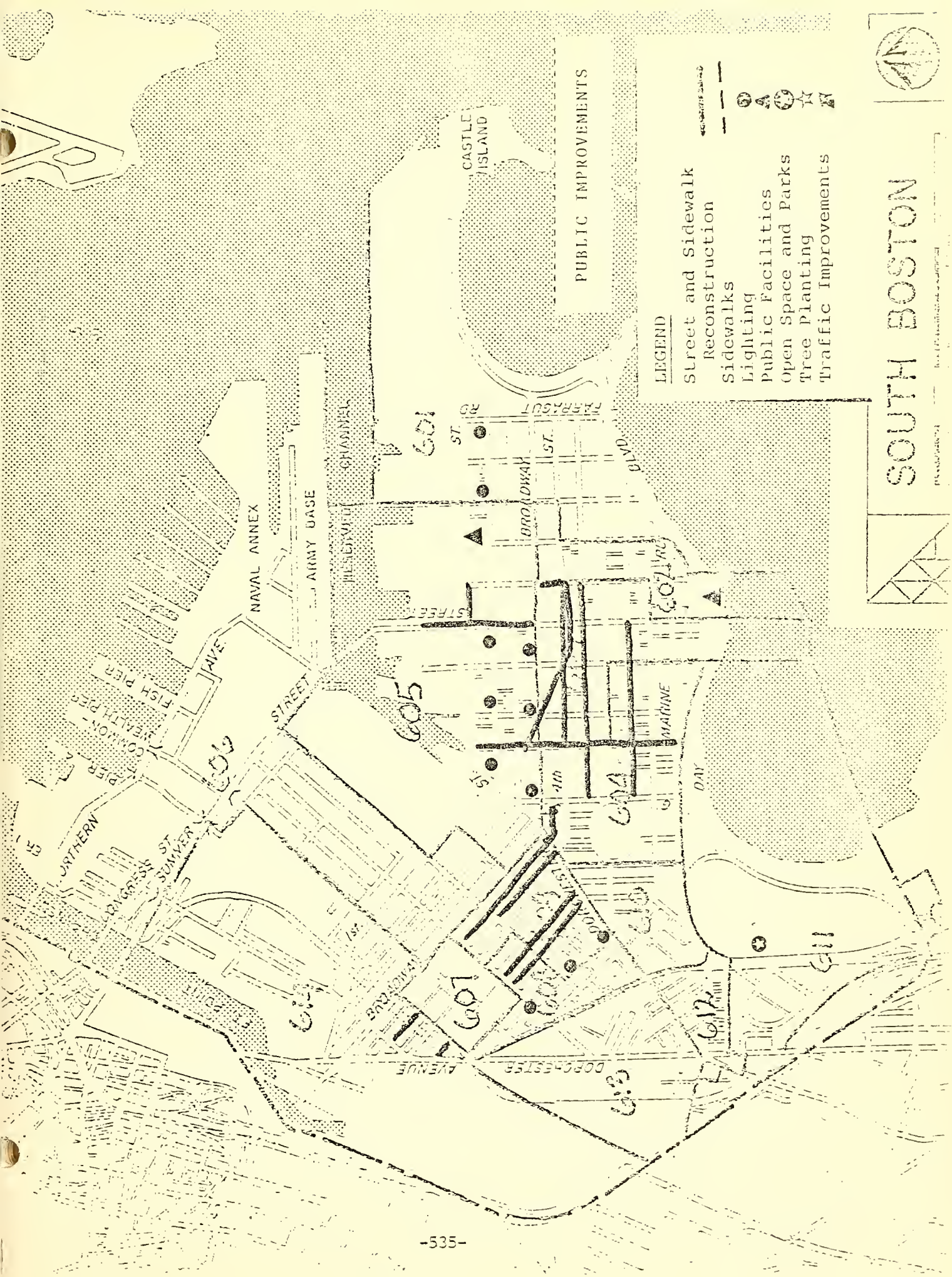
South Boston Year V Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy
Project Component - Map Index - page two

COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT

15 - South Boston CDC

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA





PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

LEGEND

- Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
- Sidewalks
- Lighting
- Public Facilities
- Open Space and Parks
- Tree Planting
- Traffic Improvements

SOUTH BOSTON

CITY OF BOSTON

1979-1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE SOUTH END PROJECT

Introduction

During this decade, the South End has played an important role in renewing Boston's vitality. The neighborhood was originally developed in the 1850's on landfill as a middle and upper income community of single family row houses. These individual row houses soon changed to multiple dwelling units and lodging houses as the affluent became attracted to the new, more fashionable Back Bay area. Simultaneously, Irish immigrants began to move in for access to industrial jobs along the South End's southern and eastern borders.

After the Irish, the South End continued its role as a port of entry for succeeding ethnic populations. Jews, Syrians, Greeks, Haitians, Portuguese, West Indians, Afro-Americans, and most recently, Chinese and Puerto Ricans have all emigrated to the South End. Some families, plus a part of each group's culture, remain, leaving the South End rich in ethnic traditions.

Since 1970, the South End has seen the arrival of a new affluent population, reversing a lengthy economic and housing decline. Spurred by homeownership opportunities and proximity to the South End's new jobs in the Prudential and downtown areas, this group came to the South End for many of the same reasons as the original Irish immigrants.

Yet, there remains in the South End a strong, stable low-income minority population, that still represents 50% of the neighborhood's total. To address the housing market pressure on these lower income Black, Hispanic and Oriental populations, the city has sponsored through Urban Renewal over 4,000 units of low and moderate income housing.

Many of the South End's Victorian townhouses have been privately rehabilitated. However, the remaining non-rehabilitated housing stock is deteriorated and is becoming too expensive for low or moderate income tenants or homeowners to rent or maintain. In response, a priority in the South End's Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy will be to provide continuing support to allow existing residents to partake in the area's revitalization.

General Strategy

A comprehensive strategy is required to deal effectively with the dynamics of a changing housing market in the South End. Stabilization will be a central theme in the revitalization

strategy over the next three years. Much of the neighborhood's public facilities -- streets, sidewalks, lighting, schools and libraries -- have been significantly improved under Urban Renewal. Over the next three years the emphasis will be to support this capital investment with housing assistance, business incentives, assistance to community based development groups, and public service programs, and special attention will be paid to protecting and improving the quality of life for the South End's low income residents.

Housing

The South End housing programs will be targeted to low and moderate income homeowners. Private investment will be leveraged through Housing Improvement Program rebates. Forty thousand dollars will be allocated to leverage approximately \$140,000 in repairs to over 60 structures. In order to open this program up to lower-income families, a flexible financing package is proposed whereby participants can use a letter of intent from the City as collateral on a loan to finance home repairs. This program will be funded at approximately the same level in each of the three years. Continued improvements will be funded over the next three years to upgrade the neighborhood's public housing developments.

Commercial Revitalization

The commercial revitalization strategy is a comprehensive three year plan designed to preserve existing employment opportunities, encourage new investment and stabilize marginal businesses through periods of street reconstruction and market change. Over the three year period a Local Development Company will be established through a community based development corporation to leverage SBA-guaranteed financing. This program will be expanded as the Southwest Corridor Transportation project is completed.

Health and Social Services

Services for low income residents represent a key to the success of stabilization and revitalization in the South End. To meet the needs of the neighborhood, the City will support a comprehensive program of services for the elderly, family counseling, youth programming, cultural enrichment and day care for low income families. These programs will also address specific neighborhood concerns such as high rates of youth crime and increased job opportunities for single parents.

Public Improvements

Major public improvements were completed in the South End during Urban Renewal. Additional public improvements are planned over the next three years. Year V capital investments will result in up-graded lighting in the Lower Roxbury concentrated investment area and repairs and renovations to up-grade active

recreation facilities at the Derby and Carter Playgrounds. The South End's three year plan calls for continued recreation improvements. At this time Franklin Square Park is planned for Year V and Blackstone Park for Year VI.

Community Based Development

The purpose of the Community-Based Development Project will be to actively involve residents in the revitalization of their neighborhood. Funding for community-based management programs -- including community management of urban garden sites -- will be a focus of the strategy in the coming three years.

Neighborhood Strategy Area (NSA)

As part of the South End neighborhood revitalization strategy, the Lower Roxbury area has been designated for concentrated investments. The major objectives in this project will be: to restore the local housing stock, to up-grade the physical environment, and to provide and maintain housing for low income residents, including rehabilitation of several hundred vacant units. In support of these projects, programs which increase employment opportunities and reduce crime will be targeted in the Lower Roxbury area.

The Lower Roxbury NSA is bounded by Mass. Avenue on the north, the planned crosstown highway on the east and south, Walpole Street on the southwest and the Penn Central railroad on the east. The CIA is served by businesses located on Washington Street, an area of rising vacancy and crime rates. Improvements for this commercial area will be planned in conjunction with the removal of the Washington Street elevated train tracks in 1984.

1979-1980

THE SOUTH END PROJECT

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

HOUSING		<u>Project Components</u>	
●	West Newton St. Housing Elderly Housing:	window repairs	\$ 32,950
●	Housing Improvement Program:	cash rebates (20-50% of cost) available to low-moderate income homeowners for home improvement repairs	40,000
●	Camden Street Housing Development:	window replacements	59,500
●	Lenox Street Housing Development:	site improvements	65,500
●	Cathedral Housing Development, rehabilita- tion, vacancy renovations		151,500
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS			
●	Parks and Recreation		
1	Carter Playground, Repairs to Stadium and Seats		20,000
●	Lighting		
1	East Lenox Street (Poles only)		7,500
1	Hammond Street Lighting (Poles only)		19,000
1	Kendall Street Lighting (Poles only)		12,000
1	Northampton Street Lighting (Poles only)		63,000
●	Sidewalk Reconstruction		
	Albany Street, next to Boston Flower Market		30,000
●	Public Facilities		
1	Carter School Site Improvements		145,000
BOSTON REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY			
●	Continued Fiscal Year 1979 Activity - Street Reconstruction		
	Dartmouth		671,500

Yarmouth	\$ 182,750
IBA Streets	541,450
Sewer and Drain (Local Share SD-3)	363,000
• New Activity - Street Reconstruction	
West Springfield	146,380
Worcester	125,000
East Newton	78,000
East Concord	166,400
Union Park	75,000
• Park Rehabilitation	
Franklin Park	200,000
Lincoln Place	320,000

NEIGHBORHOOD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

• Boston Urban Gardeners: demonstration program in two BHA housing projects to turn under-utilized public areas into vegetable gardens and landscaped areas	30,000
• South End Garden Project: maintenance of existing victory gardens abutting BHA and FHA properties	15,000
• Boston Community Development Corporation: capitalization for a local development company and CDC administration	40,000

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

• United South End Settlements: comprehensive services for the elderly	30,000
• Cooper Youth Program: youth recreation program serving Lower Roxbury	25,000
• Ellis Memorial: youth recreation program serving the Castle Square area of the South End	15,000
• BRIDGE Summer Youth Program: an educational and recreational summer day camp program for South End youth	26,000
• IBA Escuelita Day Care Program	23,000
• Boston Community Ambulance(Project Place): purchase a new ambulance	20,000

- Emmanuel House : plumbing and heating modifications and storm windows \$ 15,000
- Infants and Other People Day Care: extended hours program 14,000
- Infants and Other People Day Care Center 30,000
- Cardinal Cushing Day Care Center 7,000
- Cardinal Cushing Family Life Program: family counselling program in the Cathedral Housing Project 13,000
- Areyto Music Cultural Program: Hispanic cultural enrichment program 46,000
- Musicare Program: music training and concert program for 300 elderly residents of the South End 7,500
- Casa Myrna Vasquez: shelter and program for battered women and children 15,000

LOWER ROXBURY NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

- NSA specific activities
 - Lenox Street Housing Project (65,500)
 - Camden Street Housing Project (59,500)
 - Cooper Youth Program (25,000)
 - BRIDGE Summer Youth Camp (26,000)
- Neighborhood-wide activities which directly support the NSA
 - Boston Urban Gardeners
 - United South End Settlements
 - Musicare
 - Boston Community Development Corporation
 - South End Gardens Project

TOTAL SOUTH END NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

\$3,886,930

1 Located within the Lower Roxbury NSA

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

LOWER ROXBURY

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$=(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

CDSG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
HOUSING							
Housing Improvement Program		60	40,000		40,000		40,000
-other available resources							
Public Housing Improvements Lenox & Camden Hsg. Developments			125,000		100,000		100,000
-other available resources							
Modernization Program? (present status uncertain)			?		?		?
Open Space Management					15,000		20,000
-other available resources							
NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT							
Restore					20,000		25,000
-other available resources							
Amenities					10,000		15,000
-other available resources							
SWCC Parcel 18 Development New Carter School Development	(still in plan- ning stages)						
HUMAN SERVICES							
Elderly		1 program	30,000	1 prog.	25,000	1 prog.	20,000
-other available resources							
Youth		2 program	51,000	2 prog.	50,000		50,000
-other available resources							
Day Care					15,000		15,000
-other available resources							

Funding levels for Years VIII and IX
will roughly equal those of Years V, VI and VII

LOWER ROXBURY NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA

CODE: \$=(expected) allocation
#=(anticipated) goals

<u>CDBG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES</u>	TOTAL NEED	YEAR V		YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
		#	\$	#	\$	#	\$
NEIGHBORHOOD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		3 program	85,000		75,000		70,000
SWCC Mass. Ave. Station, Ruggles St. Station, Crosstown Industrial Park	in planning stages						
<u>CAPITAL AND OTHER CITY-FUNDED ACTIVITIES</u>							
Public Facilities-specify Carter School Site Improvements -other available resources			145,000				
Parks and Recreation Carter Playground -other available resources			20,000				
Trees -other available resources				50	15,000		
Total Street Reconstruction -other available resources				4	75,000	4	100000
Tremont & Columbus Urban Systems Crosstown St. Lighting-Poles Only -other available resources		5 sts.	111,500		100,000		100,000
Sidewalk Reconstruction				6	100,000	6	100,000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT South End Project Housing Revitalization Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER SE - 29	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT These components focus on providing rehabilitation monies for both public and private housing. The Cathedral Housing Rehab Program will improve the living environment of the developments and the Housing Improvement Program will provide an incentive for low/moderate income homeowners to make home repairs. <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S)			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.I.P. - will provide approximately 60 rebates. • Cathedral Housing Rehab - will rehab 23 units in the housing projects by 6/80. • West Newton St. Housing - window repairs. <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <small>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</small>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT AMOUNT SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) (e)
Housing Improvement Program (12c)	\$ 75,063	\$	\$ 60,000 Private
Cathedral Housing Rehab (12b)	151,500		
West Newton St. Housing -Elderly (12c)	32,950		
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
5. NAME OF PROJECT South End Project Community Based Development Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER SE - 29	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
5. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT Community Based Development has three components which are aimed at the economic development of the South End. The Boston Urban Gardens hopes to beautify the environment by establishing and maintaining gardens throughout the community. The South End Gardens is a community-run project. Boston CDC is a community-based organization which plans industrial development for low and moderate income individuals.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S)			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BUG - To establish 3 new gardens and maintain the present one between 7/79 and 6/80 • South End Gardens Project - to develop, maintain and preserve community garden. • Boston CDC - to promote and locate tenants for the Cross Town Industrial Park. 			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) (e)
Boston Urban Gardeners (14)	\$ 30,000	\$	\$ 4,000 Private
South End Gardens Project (14)	15,000		2,000 Private
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston		
		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002		
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY				
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____		
5. NAME OF PROJECT South End Project Health and Social Services Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER SE - 29	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT These components are focused on providing much needed human services to residents of the South End. It contains several components: three day care centers, one elderly program, two music programs, a youth and young adult recreational program, and a domestic counseling program. <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>				
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S)				
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide day care services to 140-160 children. • to provide elderly counseling to 550 elderly • to provide music training and concert tickets to elderly residents • to provide youth recreation for Castle Square area • to provide family counseling for 100 low income families • to provide domestic counseling services which will cut domestic violation. <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach. </div>				
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7057.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)		
		COBG OTHER		
		LOW MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
(e)				
IBA Escuelita Day Care (14)	\$ 23,000	\$	\$ 148,000	Welfare, nutrition, fees
Infant and Other People Day Care (14)	30,000		67,000	Welfare, nutrition, fees
Cardinal Cushing: Day Care (14)	7,000		21,700	Title XX, Archdiocese
" " Family Life (14)	13,000			
USES Elderly Program (14)	30,000		85,000	Title XX
Music Cultural Program (14)	46,000		47,000	FED-NEA/ILWMB
Musicare Program (14)	7,500			
Ellis Memorial (14)	15,000		4,500	Private
Casa Myrna Vasquez (14)	15,000		201,000	State/Private
14. Totals		\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$				

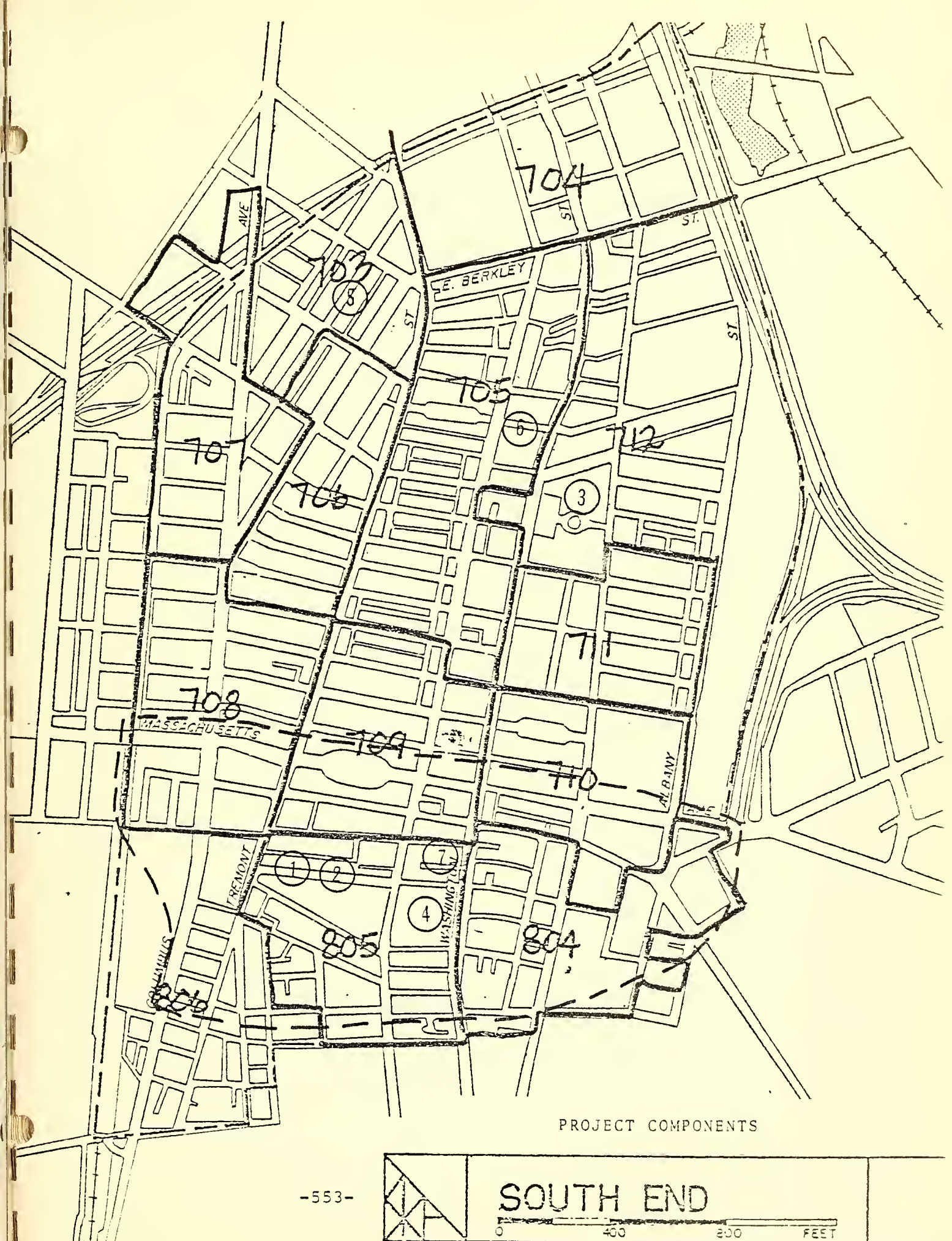
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY		4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
FROM	TO		
July 1, 1979	June 30, 1980		
5. NAME OF PROJECT Lower Roxbury Neighborhood Strategy Area		6. PROJECT NUMBER LR/NSA - 30	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT The NSA is intended to provide funds for the renovations to two public housing complexes, human services to low income youth and elderly and to build new and maintain existing urban gardens. <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S)			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To replace windows and screens at Camden Street Housing Projects. To build parking lots, renovate a tot lot, wading pools, and youth social hall at Lenox Public Housing. To provide recreational facilities for 200 youth. To provide counseling for 550 elderly. <input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. COSG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES (List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COSG	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Camden Street Housing Project (12b)	\$ 59,500	\$	\$
Lenox Street Housing Project (12b)	63,500		
Cooper Youth Program (5)	25,000		35,200
Bridge Summer Youth Program (5)	26,000		
USES		See Health and Social Services	
Bug		See Community Based Development	
S.E. Gardens Project		See Community Based Development	
Boston CDC (5)	40,000	See Community Based Development	
14. Totals		\$ 216,000	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
SOUTH END PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	110,000		45,000	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	--		--	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	20,000		20,000	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	55,000		30,000	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	--		--	

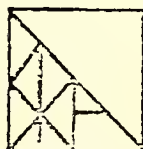
1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
LOWER ROXBURY NSA

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
	--		--	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES				
	--		--	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION				
	--		--	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION				
	--		--	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT				
	176,000		176,000	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA				



PROJECT COMPONENTS

-553-



SOUTH END

0 400 800 FEET

SOUTH END YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENTS - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

- 1 - Camden Street Housing Development - Window replacements
 - 2 - Lenox Street Housing Development - Site improvements
 - 3 - Cathedral Housing Rehabilitation - Vacancy renovations
- Housing Improvement Program - Neighborhoodwide

COMMERCIAL

Boston CDC - Neighborhoodwide

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- 4 - Cooper Youth Program
 - 5 - Ellis Memorial
 - 6 - Cardinal Cushing Family Life Program
 - 7 - BRIDGE Summer Youth Program
- Areyto Music Cultural Program - Neighborhoodwide
- Musicare Program - Neighborhoodwide
- Casa Myrna Vasquez - Neighborhoodwide
- United South End Settlements - Neighborhoodwide
- IBA Escuelita Day Care Program - Neighborhoodwide
- Infants and other People Day Care Center - Neighborhoodwide
- Cardinal Cushing Day Care Center - Neighborhoodwide

COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT

Boston Urban Gardeners - Neighborhoodwide

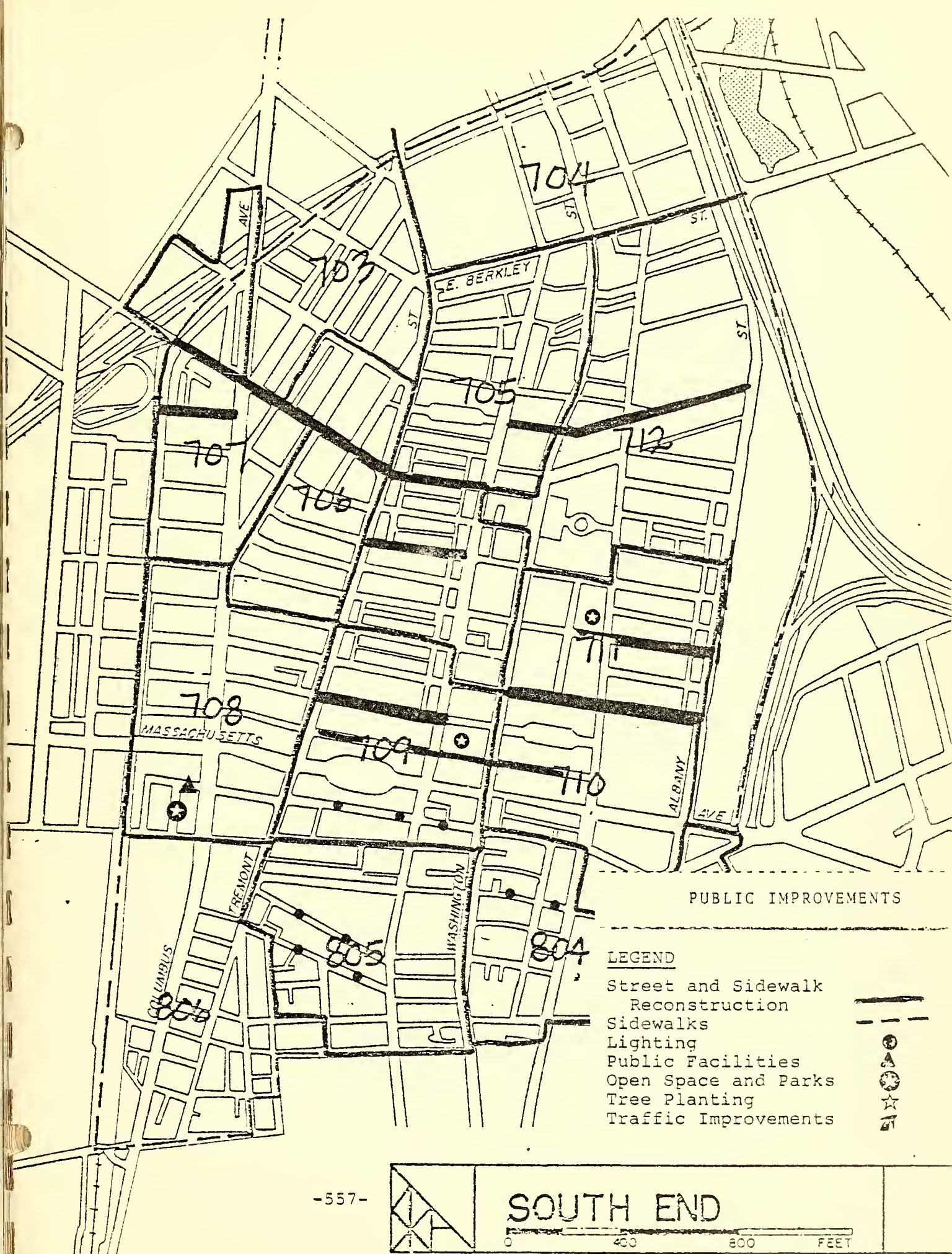
South End Gardens Project - Neighborhoodwide

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA (NSA)



~~405~~

405



CITY OF BOSTON

1979-1982

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

THE WEST ROXBURY PROJECT

Introduction

West Roxbury is one of Boston's strongest residential communities. The community is suburban in character with the great majority of the housing stock consisting of owner-occupied one and two family homes, most of which are in good to excellent condition. The homes that are in the most need of repair tend to be located in the Washington/Grove area, where the Housing Improvement Program will focus.

West Roxbury has a very large elderly population; in 1970, the community had the highest percentage of persons over 65 of any district in the city of Boston. The 1970 census showed a population of 35,410. Approximately one-third of these individuals were considered low and moderate income. These people tend to be elderly living on fixed incomes. The provision of services to this elderly population continues to be a major focus of the West Roxbury Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy.

General Strategy

In 1979-1980, the Revitalization Strategy will continue to focus on projects which address the issues of housing, commercial revitalization, capital development and human services. Major prior investments, especially along Centre Street, will continue to be supported. Also included will be programs to serve the recreational needs of the large youth and elderly populations and funds for building rehabilitation at three neighborhood service centers and an addition to the library.

Housing

The generally good conditions of West Roxbury's housing stock can, to a certain extent, be attributed to the community's extensive participation in the City of Boston's Housing Improvement Program (HIP). Because the number of elderly homeowners on fixed incomes is so high, it is essential that the HIP program be continued over the next three years. Without the availability of a substantial rebate many of these elderly homeowners would be forced to delay needed upkeep on their homes, with a resulting general decline in the area's housing conditions. The judicious use of HIP funds over the next three years will avoid any such decline.

The West Roxbury Housing Strategy will also make use of the HIP program to concentrate on improving housing in the Washington/Grove area and along Washington Street. These two areas have shown the greatest deterioration and will therefore be targeted for HIP participation. This targeting will include leafleting, meetings and extensive outreach by HIP staff to ensure that all potential participants are fully aware of the Housing Improvement Program.

Commercial Revitalization

Centre Street is West Roxbury's primary commercial area, with additional business centers at the intersections of Washington and Grove Streets, along Spring Street and on Veterans of Foreign Wars Parkway.

Extensive funds have been allocated in the past to improve Centre Street. In addition, the Restore storefront improvement program has operated throughout the community.

For the coming year, police patrols have again been assigned to the Centre Street and Washington/Grove commercial areas. The City will also construct a new police station on Centre Street.

The Restore Program will be continued, and renovation funds will be made available to improve several buildings in the Centre Street area which are owned by non-profit organizations and house human service programs.

Health and Social Services

Because West Roxbury has so many elderly residents, it is crucial that their special needs be addressed in the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy.

The City will continue to provide two senior shuttles for the elderly population of the community. Further, a new program will be developed to reach out to the elderly of the Parkway community who are either confined to their own homes or reside in one of the community's numerous nursing homes.

The strategy will also address the needs of West Roxbury's youth. In particular, a longstanding shortage of programs for teenage girls will be alleviated. Funds will also be made available to assist with the operations of the West Roxbury High Community School Councils Summer Day Camp, a program which is heavily utilized by the community's younger children. The strategy will, for the first time, directly support the Parkway community's youth recreation programs through an organization created solely for this purpose.

Finally, as noted above, local health and social service programs will receive support in the form of renovation grants.

Public Improvements

The Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy provides for capital improvements which will support the above mentioned housing, commercial and human service programs. To preserve the residential character of West Roxbury, there will be extensive tree planting, street reconstruction, skimcoating and sidewalk reconstruction. Additional repairs will be made to the West Roxbury branch library, and a library wing will be constructed.

1979-1980

THE WEST ROXBURY PROJECT

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

Project Components

HOUSING

- Housing Improvement Program: cash rebates (20-50% of cost) available to low-moderate income homeowners for home improvement repairs \$325,000

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

- Restore: cash rebates (20% of cost) available to store-owners in neighborhood commercial districts for storefront improvements 15,000

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

- Parks and Recreation
 - Trees, Various Locations 12,500
- Highway Reconstruction
 - Sunset Hill Road, Montclair Avenue to Sunset Hill Path 45,771
 - * Summer St., Powell St. to Autumn St. 70,400
- Street Skimcoating
 - Wren St., entire length 32,000
 - Bellevue St., Centre St. to Bellevue Hill 36,000
 - Park St., Woodard to Centre St. 32,000
 - Centre St., Weld St. to Hewlett St. 10,000
 - Corey St., VFW Parkway to Centre St. 40,000
- Complete Sidewalk Reconstruction
 - Caspar St., VFW Parkway to LaSalle St. 41,250
 - Church St., Centre St. to West Roxbury Parkway 40,000

Martin St. (both sides Park to Wren St., odd side Wren St. to Bellevue)	80,000
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Garth Road (entire length)	50,000
----------------------------	--------

● Public Facilities

Repairs to West Roxbury Branch Library	50,000
--	--------

Planning and Design for Library Expansion/ElderlyCenter	50,000
---	--------

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

● Parkway Elderly Outreach Program: provides for the social and recreational needs of elderly confined to the institutional setting	5,000
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● Parkway Youth Activities Development Corporation: youth sports program	15,000
--	--------

● Parkway Boys Club: girls program	26,000
------------------------------------	--------

● West Roxbury High Community School Summer Day Camp: provides recreational and cultural enrichment to children aged 6-12	5,000
---	-------

● Senior Shuttles (2)	44,000
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IMPROVEMENTS TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION FACILITIES

● Boston Aid to the Blind: renovations to the exterior of the building -- painting, roofing and stonework	15,000
---	--------

● West Roxbury/Roslindale YMCA: provides for energy-related building renovations	32,000
--	--------

TOTAL WEST ROXBURY NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PROGRAM	\$1,071,921
--	-------------

* Public Works projects to be combined with or preceded by Water/Sewer repairs.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT West Roxbury Project Housing Revitalization Component		6. PROJECT NUMBER WR - 31	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT In order to maintain and improve the housing stock in West Roxbury, the Housing Revitalization Component will allocate funds for the Housing Improvement Program. Thru the Housing Improvement Program, low and moderate income homeowners are encouraged to invest in the improvement and rehabilitation of their homes thru a rebate program. In order to further encourage home improvements in the Washington/Grove area, a site office will be opened at that location.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 1301-1304			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> H.I.P. - The rehabilitation of 380 homes. A Site Office will be located at Grove and Washington Streets to provide local access to the Housing Improvement Program throughout West Roxbury and to especially encourage the program in the Washington/Grove area. 			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES (List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG	OTHER
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Home Improvement Program (12c)	581,241	\$	\$
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total CDBG To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM July 1, 1979 TO June 30, 1980		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
5. NAME OF PROJECT West Roxbury Commercial Components		6. PROJECT NUMBER WR - 31	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston		9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p>The Commercial Components were developed to support the revitalization projects on Centre Street in the last few years with funds for rehabilitation of two buildings which abut the general business district and the YMCA and the Boston Aid to the Blind. Further funds will be available thru the Restore Program to encourage storefront rehabilitation not only along Centre Street but all of West Roxbury.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S), ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) 1301-1304			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore - Funds to provide 15-20 storefront rehabilitation rebates. • YMCA - rehabilitation - energy related interior renovations. • Boston Aid to the Blind - Painting of trim, new windows, replace roof and repair cast stone. <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. COBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Restore (13c)	\$ 32,794	\$	\$
YMCA (14)		32,000	
Boston Aid to the Blind (14)		15,000	
14. Totals	\$	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROJECT SUMMARY		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <u>City of Boston</u>	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM <u>July 1, 1979</u> TO <u>June 30, 1980</u>		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <u>B-79-MC-25-0002</u>	
5. NAME OF PROJECT <u>West Roxbury Project</u> <u>Health and Social Services Components</u>		6. PROJECT NUMBER <u>WR - 31</u>	
3. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT <u>City of Boston</u>		7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS <u>Under Review</u>	
8. TELEPHONE NUMBER <u>617/725-3440</u>		4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p>Health and Social Services are made up of four programs which will focus on the particular needs of the youth and elderly populations of West Roxbury. Three of the programs will work with youth; one with girls, one for general youth recreation (baseball, softball, hockey, etc.), and another for a summer day camp program. The final human services program will involve elderly who are confined to institutional settings in social and recreational programs.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">f -</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) <u>1301-1304, 1101-1102, 1104-1106 and 1401</u>			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parkway Boys Club - to expand programs to service girls (ages 7-17). • Parkway Youth Activities Dev. Corp. - To provide supportive services for youth recreation programs (transportation, insurance, etc.). • WRCS Summer Day Camp - Program to service 200 children (ages 7-12) per day. • Nursing Home Social & Recreational Program - Program to reach all residents of nursing homes in West Roxbury to enrich their lives. <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>			
13. COEG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		COEG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Parkway Boys Club (14)	\$ 26,000	\$	\$
Parkway Youth Activities Dev. Corp. (14)	15,000		
West Roxbury Community Services: Summer Day Camp (14)	5,000		
West Roxbury Nursing Home Social and Recreational Program (14)	5,000		
14. Totals	\$ 665,035	\$ 47,000	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

1980-1982
PROJECTED BUDGET
WEST ROXBURY PROJECT

	YEAR VI		YEAR VII	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	100,000		100,000	
HOUSING REVITALIZATION	300,000		300,000	
COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION	45,000		45,000	
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT	--		--	
NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREA	--		--	

WEST ROXBURY YEAR V NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY

PROJECT COMPONENTS - MAP INDEX

HOUSING

Housing Improvement Program - Neighborhoodwide

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION

Restore - Neighborhoodwide

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- 1 - Y.M.C.A. - Building Rehabilitation
- 2 - Boston Aid to the Blind - Building Renovations
- 3 - Parkway Boys Club/Girls Program
- 4 - West Roxbury High Community School Summer Day Camp
Parkway Youth Activities Development Corporation -
Neighborhoodwide
Senior Shuttle - Neighborhoodwide

LEGEND

- Street and Sidewalk Reconstruction
- Sidewalks
- Lighting
- Public Facilities
- Open Space and Parks
- Tree Planting
- Traffic Improvements



COMMUNITY HOUSING STRATEGY

Neighborhood stabilization and revitalization remain the primary goals of Boston's housing strategy. The strategy will continue to operate on the principle of utilizing available resources to upgrade the existing housing stock, both public and private, stabilize housing values, and meet needs for new construction and rental assistance. The City's housing efforts tailor different programmatic mechanisms which are needed to effectively respond to the varying needs of homeowners, tenants and neighborhood conditions. Essential to the strategy is the active involvement of residents in determining the future of their neighborhoods.

Boston monitors the impact of public actions and private housing market changes through both formal housing research and input from a broad range of people who are knowledgeable about specific neighborhoods. Programs are designed to meet the revitalization needs of each neighborhood without generating displacement of residents from the neighborhood, either through direct program actions or through excessive stimulation of the private housing market. Rent control procedures provide protection against displacement to residents of investor owned buildings. Subsidized housing funds are also targeted to provide low cost housing opportunities which will prevent displacement and maintain an economic mix within sharply upgrading neighborhoods.

Since funds are not unlimited and no "cookbook" solution exists to address all the problems and opportunities posed by Boston's housing stock, careful consideration must be given to targeting and coupling programs in neighborhoods where conditions indicate the impact will be greater. Attention must also be given to developing and selectively testing new and innovative approaches.

Housing rehabilitation in Boston is critical to neighborhood revitalization. Traditionally considered to be on the fringes of the housing industry, rehabilitation and preservation of the existing housing stock are now the major focus of the City's housing and neighborhood revitalization efforts.

Mortgage and home-improvement loans to support neighborhood revitalization are available throughout all Boston neighborhoods. A two-pronged strategy of regulation and cooperation has substantially overcome most "redlining" problems in Boston at the present time. The regulatory control of the State Banking Commissioner and the establishment of the Boston Urban Mortgage Review Board have provided strong pressures for fair lending practices. The City of Boston's housing programs have been structured to generate involvement by lending institutions in all City neighborhoods. By improving the understanding on the part of lenders of the broad range of City neighborhoods, and the underlying strengths within them, the City has generated a greater willingness of banks to lend. At the same time the State and Federal governments have created stronger pressures on the lending industry to provide financing in all neighborhoods to qualified borrowers.

The significance of housing rehabilitation in Boston has grown; the City has increasingly used its resources and has assumed a greater responsibility for assisting such efforts. The Housing Improvement Program (HIP) is the most direct application of the "catalyst partnership" principle of housing rehabilitation in Boston. The City has offered rebates, banks have provided loans and homeowners have invested their own money and effort in home improvements. To date, over 21,000 households have participated or are presently participating in HIP, generating over \$62 million worth of improvements and repairs.

By providing rebates to low and moderate income owner-occupants, the Housing Improvement Program allows housing fix-up for many homeowners who would otherwise not be able to undertake the necessary repairs. Essentially, HIP represents an effort to restore housing before costs become prohibitive, residential confidence declines and market values decrease.

HIP for Year V will continue to operate "city-wide." Income eligibility restrictions developed in Year IV will be maintained, and expanded outreach efforts for the low-income family rebate program will be developed. It is anticipated that approximately 3,800 structures and 8,360 units will benefit from the \$3.6 million in grants allocated for Year V.

Thus HIP, as currently designed, will continue to evolve over the next three years as the changing physical, economic and social needs of the City's neighborhoods dictate. At present, the projected costs of HIP's "offspring" for Year VI and VII indicate an annual allocation of slightly greater than \$4 million.

While the previous four years of HIP operation have proven the rebate to be an incentive and generated an overwhelming level of rehabilitation, the "up-front" funds required necessarily preclude some low and moderate income owners from participation. In recognition of the current limitations of HIP, as well as the diversity of housing types and conditions, alternative programmatic approaches have been conceived to assist those owners for whom income and rising housing costs are major constraints, most notably the Federal 312 Direct Loan Program and the Interest Reduction Payments Program.

312-Direct Loan Program

The Federal 312 Direct Loan Program is an important programmatic corollary to HIP. Currently 312 loans are available in several targeted neighborhoods: Archdale (Roslindale), Egleston Square/Stonybrook (Jamaica Plain), Sav-Mor (Roxbury) and the Lower End in South Boston. In addition, a special allocation has been made in the City's Section 810 Homesteading neighborhoods: Dorchester (Codman Square and Meeting House Hill), and Mattapan (Wellington Hill).

While 312 funds are annually allocated by HUD to its Local Area Offices for distribution to participating cities and towns, CDBG funds must be used to finance the program's operations. Currently there is an active caseload of 263, of which 153 are either completed or under construction and 110 are awaiting HUD approval or start-up.

In FY'79, Boston received the largest allocation of 312 funds ever. A total of \$1.87 million was disbursed to the City's 312-CDBG and Homesteading areas. The increased allocation enabled South Boston's Lower End to be designated for 312 participation, a long-standing commitment.

Additionally, Boston was recently designated for participation in a special 312 Multi-Family Demonstration Project. Four Fenway properties, together containing 21 units, have been selected for rehabilitation to provide alternative housing opportunities for existing fixed-income tenants.

The strategy for meeting the three-year goals for 312 will be to assist a total of 768 low to moderate income households in 333 structures with a projected allocation of \$3,966,000. Specifically:

<u>Number of Households</u>				
	Elderly & Handicapped	Small Family (4 or less persons, 2-br or less)	Large Family (5+ persons, 3br or more)	Total Structures
<u>Year V Goals</u>				
Rehab Assistance to Home-owners	5	91	10	106
Rehab Assistance to Renters	20	104	14	
<u>Three Year Goals</u>				
Rehab Assistance to Home-owners	18	280	35	333
Rehab Assistance to Renters	65	320	50	

Interest Reduction Payments Program

Due to the merits of the 312 program, as well as its unpredictable level of funding, the City initiated in Year IV an Interest Reduction Payment Program (IRPP). The IRPP provides technical and financial assistance benefits similar to Section 312, plus active lending institution involvement.

This program will be continued and expanded in the original pilot neighborhoods (Fenway & Franklin Field), as well as in well-defined sections of Dorchester, Mission Hill and Roxbury.

Fundamentally, Community Development funds are used to create a front-end subsidy coupled with a FHA Title I Home Improvement Loan to create an effective interest rate of 3%. This combination of incentives reduces the monthly payment of home improvements, enabling more homeowners of limited financial means to improve their residences.

Essential to successful program implementation is the utilization of the Lump Sum Draw-down of CDBG funds (24 C.F.R., 570.513 (i)).

The Abandoned Property Program is critical in upgrading and maintaining the City's housing stock. The City's Abandoned Property Program is a comprehensive and realistic approach to a difficult yet common situation faced by older cities. Through demolition, boarding and/or rehabilitation, in addition to the creative re-use of vacant land following demolition, the blighting influence of abandoned structures is curbed and the confidence of existing residents is increased.

Homesteading is the key component of the Abandoned Property Program. Currently, five neighborhoods are designated Homesteading Areas. Wellington Hill in Mattapan and Codman Square and Meeting House Hill in Dorchester are Section 810 Homesteading areas. Two other areas have programs under the joint auspices of the City and local non-profit agencies. Urban Edge is the non-profit sponsor for Jamaica Plain, and Lena Park co-sponsors homesteading activity in Franklin Field. Homesteading promotes new homeownership opportunities for individuals and families and restores properties to the tax rolls.

Several indicators are used to determine the feasibility of homesteading activity. These include a significant number of abandoned structures, solid community backing, and the existence or creation of a strong community based organization to oversee applications, marketing, inspections and selection of homesteaders.

East Boston is presently under consideration for the Homesteading Program based upon the above factors.

Due to the nature of housing issues addressed by homesteading, the incentives are greater than those provided by either HIP or Section 312. Expenditures of CD funds include operations costs for both the Central office and neighborhood-based corporations, maintenance of revolving loan funds, and development subsidies. HUD's contribution includes the disposition of vacant HUD-owned properties, special 312 allocations for designated homesteading areas and federal loan guarantees for permanent mortgage financing.

Acquisition of suitable homesteading properties is increasingly complicated by two factors: (1) the diminishing supply of publicly owned properties, and (2) the City's lengthy tax title process.

The goal of the program is to "homestead" 10 properties per area per year. Thus, the projection of 60 structures is based on two major assumptions: (1) development of workable procedures for the expeditious acquisition of privately owned properties with significant back taxes owed, and (2) continuation of the current homesteading programs.

Ideally, the acquisition dilemma will be resolved through the City's use of an expanded version of Senator Lugar's federal homesteading legislation.

THREE YEAR GOALS

	Year V	Year VI	Year VII
Homesteading Section 310	40	34	33
Homesteading Supported	22	25	25
Total Dwelling Units	62	59	58

Three-Year Total 179

THREE YEAR PROJECT COSTS

	Year V	Year VI	Year VII
Central	\$ 161,000	\$ 130,000	\$ 190,000
Homesteading Section 810 Rehab & Neighborhood Administration	195,000	240,000	209,000
Homesteading Supported - Rehab & Neighborhood Administration	247,000	370,000	300,000
	\$ 603,000	\$ 790,000	\$ 695,000

Other Housing Programs

Several smaller and more specialized programs are currently budgeted for Year V. Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS) is the most well-known of these. The City will continue its contribution to the high-risk Revolving Loan Fund, thus enabling low income homeowners to obtain financing for home improvements. In addition, the Mission Hill NHS will receive a small allocation to implement an interest reduction component.

The Fenway is an area whose residential neighborhoods have been plagued by the encroachment of institutions and serious loss of housing due to an "arson for profit" ring. The City has proposed the creation of a Community Land Trust (CLT) for the Fenway. With membership representing a local planning organization, community development corporations, area property owners, and tenants groups, the CLT will acquire land to assure its use for one or more community-determined objectives. In Year V, CDBG funds will be used by the Trust to acquire up to four buildings for rehabilitation as low and moderate income housing.

The preservation of the Kittredge Square section of Roxbury, an area of historical significance, will be enhanced through a Preservation Grants Program, to fund exterior repairs of architectural and historical value. It is anticipated that nine structures will be restored under the program.

This year's CDBG housing program features an expanded counselling component. To stress the program's affirmative action orientation, counseling activities will be assigned to those neighborhoods with an undue concentration of racial and/or economic groups to promote their spatial desegregation.

The Chinese American Civic Association, Roxbury's Alianza Hispana and the Cape Verdean Center, current sub-grantees, will continue to serve the special needs of Asians, Hispanics, and Cape Verdeans. In Year V counselling services will also be offered in South Boston, Dorchester, and the Southwest.

The new counselors will rotate among prime neighborhood locations, especially social service and housing agency offices, enabling greater outreach and impact.

The public housing complement to the City's efforts to restore and maintain private market housing is the Public Housing Improvement Program. Since 1975, the City, recognizing that 10% of its population resides in some form of public housing, has allocated a proportional amount of CDBG funds. However, the demand posed by public housing developments clearly exceeds the supply of funds. Therefore, Community Development monies should ideally be used only for items not eligible for modernization funding. Due to shortages of funds, however, the CD block grant must often be used as a supplement to, or as the primary source of, funding for major structural and mechanical systems repair.

The Year V entitlement reflects the continued commitment of the City to residents of public housing. A total of \$2.49 million has been allocated for a variety of capital items, security services, and rehabilitation of vacant units, as well as for social services to support public housing tenants.

This \$2.49 million from the City will be complemented by \$3.5 million of federal modernization funds for FY'80.

Furthermore, the City is committed to protecting the rights, interests and well-being of all residents of assisted housing. This commitment is expressed through the following policy objectives: (1) to upgrade physical conditions; (2) to provide financial assistance through rehabilitation and rental subsidies; (3) to assist in developing better management techniques; (4) to approve only those management firms with demonstrated capability; and (5) to support tenant management and purchase efforts.

In recognition of the need for quality housing for minority and low-income households and to promote greater housing opportunities throughout the metropolitan area, the City has been working in conjunction with the State to develop an Areawide Housing Opportunity Plan. A draft plan is expected to be published and circulated for review by July, 1979.

The Mayor's Office of Fair Housing is further evidence of the City's commitment to fair housing and equal access for all existing and potential residents of Boston.

The Mayor's Office of Fair Housing has four major functional areas: (1) public information, (2) counselling and investigation, (3) community relations and (4) affirmative marketing assistance. Over the next three years, the Office of Fair Housing will expand its present counselling efforts, conduct seminars and workshops for areawide real estate personnel and housing developers and increase its Marketing Program.

The City has been selected to participate in the Section 8 Neighborhood Strategy Area (NSA) Program. Four neighborhoods are currently designated as NSA's and are scheduled to receive approximately 530 Section 8 substantial rehabilitation units. These neighborhoods are also targeted for a concentration of CDBG-funded and capital budget-funded projects and improvements over the next three years.

The special housing needs of the large number of elderly Bostonians have prompted the City to direct assisted housing funds into new-construction elderly housing in areas where the elderly currently live in large numbers or have demonstrated they prefer to live.

A potentially very valuable housing resource is anticipated to become available to City residents in coming months. Legislation has been filed seeking local authority to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds to create a \$100 million mortgage loan pool.

The rationale for the Boston Home Ownership and Rehabilitation Act is two-fold: (1) to increase the supply of mortgage monies, and (2) to issue mortgages at reduced interest rates. Achievement of both of these objectives would insure expanded opportunities for the purchase and rehabilitation of homes.

During FY'80 Boston looks forward to designation for participation in the Urban Reinvestment Task Force Apartment Improvement Program (AIP). AIP designation would augment efforts to rehabilitate large multi-unit structures.

The previous four years of CDBG-funded activity have provided the City with valuable information and experience with which to respond to the diverse needs, priorities and opportunities posed by different neighborhoods.

Boston's emphasis on rehabilitation allows for the continued use and re-use of an important and existing resource. This orientation toward preservation has proved to be an effective mechanism for producing highly visible results, for providing benefits to a wide range of previously unassisted households and for avoiding the negative environmental and social consequences of earlier housing and urban renewal efforts.

Future housing efforts will continue to present a continuum of opportunities enabling people of varying needs, means and tastes to remain and re-invest in their neighborhoods and to move freely among neighborhoods, and at the same time attracting new residents to the City.

1979-80

COMMUNITY HOUSING STRATEGY

Project Components

- Boston Housing Authority Vacancy Rehab. crews \$200,000
- Boston Landmarks Heritage Fund: a revolving fund 45,250
for carrying out activities which preserve the special
architectural and historical features of Boston's
neighborhoods

TOTAL CITY WIDE HOUSING PROGRAM	\$245,250
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM			1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston		
PROJECT SUMMARY			2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002		
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY					
FROM July 1, 1979		TO June 30, 1980		4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Housing Project		6. PROJECT NUMBER HSG-35		7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston				9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boston Housing Authority-vacancy rehabilitation crews: repair of public housing apartments • Boston Landmarks Heritage Fund: a revolving loan fund for carrying out activities which preserve the special architectural and historical features of Boston's neighborhoods <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>					
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) City of Boston					
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BHA - vacancy rehab. crews : repair of 25 apartments • Boston Landmarks Heritage Fund : 5 historic structures improved; 27 housing units created and commercial space in 6 buildings <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>					
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES (List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)			
		CDBG		OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Boston Housing Authority/		\$	\$	\$	
Vacancy Rehab. Crews (12b)		200,000			
Boston Landmarks					
Heritage Fund (12e)		45,250			
14. Totals		\$245,250	\$	\$	
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$					

COMMUNITYWIDE FACILITIES STRATEGY

With the completion of a massive school construction program which included the citywide Occupational Resource Center, the City is now emerging from an approximately 12-year period which saw substantial investment in citywide facilities, including the development of the downtown Government Center. Renovations at the City/County Jail, continuing modernization at Boston City Hospital and the anticipated development of a citywide center for the elderly will now represent the greatest financing requirements for communitywide facilities.

Plans for the development of a City elderly center will depend upon successful arrangements with a local senior care organization experienced in providing services to the elderly and capable of assuming responsibility for the use of a building owned and constructed by the City. A variety of programs would be carried out to meet the full scope of elderly needs: social, recreational, nutritional and educational.

Because a significant percentage of the City's elderly population lacks the mobility to easily take advantage of these opportunities, the organization designated to run the center will play a key role in providing transportation for center patrons.

To develop the center the City would rely primarily on its own capital financing.

As it gradually moves away from large-scale citywide facilities, the City is able to concentrate more on local, neighborhood projects and a general effort to promote neighborhood confidence and stability. In the realm of capital improvements, this emphasis takes the form of closer consultation with neighborhood organizations in the improvement of any local City-owned facility. In a continuing program to modernize various local community centers, for example, the City's Public Facilities Department plans any renovations with a view to assisting human services activities (such as an after-school swimming program or an elderly hot lunch program) that take place in those facilities.

The renewed focus on neighborhoods also means a greater investment in local infrastructure: street lighting, sidewalks and street reconstruction and water and sewer improvements (the latter financed separately by the City's Water and Sewer Commission). While the needs and specific improvements vary by neighborhood, the Public Works program is financed and administered as a community-wide program. Similarly, now possible is an increased investment in local recreational facilities, carried out on a citywide basis by the Parks and Recreation Department.

For the foreseeable future, the City expects to finance most capital improvements under its own municipal bonding authority. Plans for the capital improvement program include annual expenditures in the \$55 to 60 million range. Of this amount it is felt that roughly \$30-35 million could be characterized as investment in "neighborhood improvements" (such as a downtown parking garage or site development at the Charlestown Navy Yard).

While generally financed separately from the CDBG program, neighborhood capital improvements are proposed, evaluated and carried out in the context of the CDBG planning and implementation process. In developing strategies to strengthen neighborhood business districts, for example, the City's Office of Program Development works closely with the City's construction agencies to achieve a comprehensive investment effort.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The primary goal of the City's economic development strategy is to attract private investment that will create quality jobs for Boston residents, especially those who are long-term unemployed, underemployed or of low or moderate income.

This effort has several components addressing both the needs of businesses and those of this target population to better match new jobs to the labor force.

Marketing and outreach efforts are geared to inform the private sector of available public assistance. Outreach will take a number of forms.

Marketing

An industrial marketing program is being developed to solicit tenants for the City's major industrial projects: the Boston Marine Industrial Park in South Boston; the Crosstown Industrial Park and the adjoining Newmarket Improvement Project in the South End/Lower Roxbury, the Alsen Mapes Industrial Park in Dorchester, as well as other projects now on the drawing board. On a broader scale, strategies will be developed to market those other industrial sectors with substantial expansion potential.

Site Inventory and Evaluation

A computerized city-wide inventory of available industrial sites will facilitate matching developer interests with suitable parcels. This system has been developed on a pilot basis in Hyde Park and will be undertaken city-wide as funds are made available.

Capital Resource Mechanisms

The City will improve its capacity to do financial packaging for the expanding high technology sector. These generally young and relatively small firms will then be better equipped to use sources of innovative development capital and assistance such as the Massachusetts Technology Development Corporation and the State's Community Development Finance Corporation. The prospect of dynamic small and medium sized firms investing in Boston will further be enhanced by a CDBG allocation to the City's Economic Development and Industrial Corporation to employ financial analysts and loan packagers.

Other economic development programs and mechanisms the City will continue to pursue include:

- 121A tax agreements: These are based on a proportion of gross project income in lieu of property taxes for appropriate development projects. An important review criterion is the quantity and quality of employment that will accrue to City residents.
- Minority Contractors Set-Aside: The City has instituted a 10% minority set-aside for all purchasing through the capital and operating budgets, plus all federal investment programs (if a higher proportion is not required). In addition, a 30% minority construction set-aside has been targeted to those areas subject to severe economic stress.
- Infrastructure improvements are targeted to those areas having the greatest potential for fostering job-creating industrial and commercial development.

Job Training

The other side of the economic development equation is labor market capability. The City's goal in this area is to give its unemployed residents the skills to secure the jobs being generated in Boston's economy and to enable underemployed residents to upgrade and expand their existing skills to rise in the labor market. The City's Employment and Economic Policy Administration (EEPA) coordinates its job training programs closely with the City's overall economic development efforts. Training programs are designed to accommodate the needs of private employers through close contact between EEPA outreach personnel and businesses.

For example, the Skill Training Improvement Program teaches technical skills for high-wage growth-sector jobs. In addition, the City has assured that City residents tangibly benefit from the leasing of a major Crosstown Industrial Park parcel by developing an agreement with the Digital Equipment Corporation to give Boston residents preference in hiring. Digital has also arranged for a comprehensive training program through the Opportunities Industrialization Center of Greater Boston.

Community-Based Development Organizations

Neighborhood-based economic development is another dimension of the City's economic development strategy and is handled principally through community-based development organizations (CBDO's), with technical assistance from the City. Increasingly, CBDO's are being provided with seed money for staff, administrative expenses and projects through the Community Development Block Grant. This trend will continue as more CBDO's demonstrate the capacity to undertake neighborhood-based planning and development.

The CBDO's role in the City's economic development strategy focuses on job creation, housing and substitution of costly essential goods and services now purchased outside the City at inflated prices. A variety of resources at the neighborhood level can be tapped by CBDO's to accomplish these objectives.

Housing -- Some CBDO's operate "hands-on" youth training programs for the construction trades to renovate lower income housing. These programs can lower rehabilitation costs, increase equity for lower-income home owners and upgrade housing stock.

Open Space -- A large amount of vacant residential land is being converted to attractive and productive neighborhood garden plots. Over the past few years, approximately 60 City-owned lots have been transformed into vegetable gardens, each capable of yielding some \$500 worth of fresh vegetables annually. A second important community-based initiative is the development of farmers' markets in a number of neighborhoods, where fresh locally grown produce can be purchased at reduced prices. Other projects in various stages of planning include the creation of community projects and jobs in the related fields of neighborhood environmental management, composting, food co-ops, greenhouses and other small-scale technologies, and development of environmental education, health, nutrition and horticultural services. Together, these types of projects yield an important return -- a decreased dependency on costly outside resources and a boost to neighborhood pride.

Vacant Commercial and Industrial Facilities -- A critical problem of urban neighborhoods is the relocation of industrial and commercial businesses, resulting in a loss of jobs and essential services, and the abandonment of potentially productive urban infrastructure. Re-use of commercial and industrial buildings by community-based enterprises can mean job retention and community-based economic development in its purest sense.

In Dorchester, for example, the Codman Square Community Development Corporation, with CDBG organizational seed money, will be operating a major supermarket vacated by a national chain. The store will employ approximately 27 persons -- all City residents -- and projects a gross annual income of more than \$1.7 million. Considered the "magnet" store of the declining Codman Square business district, the CDC supermarket should yield community economic benefits that reach beyond the store's clientele.

Human Resources -- Through neighborhood-based employment training programs, unemployed and low income youth can be schooled in construction and other trades to enhance their job potential. A cooperative relationship between labor unions and the community organizations managing training programs is an important facet of this strategy.

New Job Growth -- Together, currently planned City-sponsored economic development projects are expected to generate an additional 30,000 permanent jobs for Boston's economy. Approximately two-thirds of these would represent service sector, white collar employment, with the remainder primarily in manufacturing.

Another 18,000 temporary building trades jobs would also be generated through the construction or rehabilitation of economic development facilities.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The City's Neighborhood Commercial Development Strategy has three primary components:

(1) Ongoing Support Services and Improvements -- The City will continue to provide the following support services to neighborhood commercial areas:

- Restore Program (storefront improvement rebates and design assistance);
- Mounted and foot patrols;
- Organizational and technical assistance through Neighborhood Business Specialist-Planners;
- Public improvements and physical design amenities (sidewalks, parking facilities, street furnishings);
- Marketing and promotion assistance (posters, calendars, retail space marketing brochures, vacancy coordination, advertising and sales promotion assistance, street festivals);
- Business Information Centers (selected business districts will receive CETA-funded Business Information Center Coordinators to assist merchants with business planning, merchandising, and financing).

(2) Phase I Development Analysis -- To justify more intensive public investment in commercial areas, a thorough analysis of commercial development potential is being undertaken in each area, to identify major development problems, measure consumer demand for additional goods and services, develop architectural design concepts, and determine needed public investments to encourage and support private rehabilitation and development activities.

(3) Phase II Development Program -- To encourage new commercial investment, publicly assisted private financing tools are being designed and applied. These tools include:

- Low-Interest and LDC loans: The City will inject interest-free and low-interest loans into private lending packages, provided that loans will be used to rehabilitate and build business properties. City loans will also be packaged with U.S. Small Business Administration loans and loan guarantees to facilitate long-term financing. Loan-packaging, financial analysis, and professional design assistance will also be offered.

- Commercial Area Revitalization District Revenue Bonds; The City will utilize its tax-free borrowing powers to issue revenue bonds on behalf of private investors for rehabilitation or building commercial structures.

- Blue Hill Avenue UDAG Program: The Grove Hall and Dudley Station commercial districts will make use of rehabilitation rebates, low-interest loans, and extensive private bank commitments for intensive retail development over a three-year period.

- Education: The City will inform businesses of other financial incentives -- such as Federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation of older commercial buildings and Massachusetts Urban Job Incentive Tax Credits -- to further improve financing packages. The City will also make available extensive and detailed market data to assist investment decision-making.

1979-80

ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Project Components

- Neighborhood Business District Amenities: specially \$ 70,000
designed public improvements and promotional and
marketing materials for neighborhood commercial areas
- EDIC Industrial Loan Packaging: loan packaging 50,000
services to arrange financing for new and expanding
industrial firms in the City

TOTAL ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL PROGRAM \$120,000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston	
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY			
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____	
5. NAME OF PROJECT Economic and Commercial Development Project		6. PROJECT NUMBER ED-34	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighborhood Business District Program - amenities; street furniture, trees, trash containers, and marketing materials • Industrial Loan Packager - loan packager services to arrange financing for new and expanding industrial firms in the city. 			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) City of Boston			
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business District Amenities: will service 10 neighborhoods • Industrial Loan Packager: for all industrial firms requesting such assistance 			
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.			
13. CDBG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)	
		CDBG OTHER	
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT
		AMOUNT	SOURCE
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(e)			
Neighborhood Business District	\$	\$	\$
Program (13c)	70,000		
EDIC Loan Packaging (13c)	50,000		
14. Totals	\$ 120,000	\$	\$
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$			

. COMMUNITY HUMAN SERVICES STRATEGY

The City of Boston provides a wide variety of human service programs as part of a comprehensive approach to social planning for the residents of Boston. The Community Development Block Grant has been used to supplement and complement City programs.

In general, human service programs are planned and operated on a neighborhood basis. There are, however, three groups whose needs must be addressed through a community orientation as well: the elderly, youth and the handicapped.

The Elderly

Residents aged sixty and over comprise more than 20% of the population of Boston and they are a growing minority. The Elderly Commission operates fourteen different programs throughout the City to address the needs of Boston's older residents; these range from the Senior Shuttle through neighborhood outreach workers, to housing advocacy programs. These programs are designed to enable older Bostonians to enjoy healthier and more independent and productive lives.

In addition to more than forty diverse neighborhood programs, CDBG funds have also been allocated to absorb a projected deficit presently being incurred by the Federated Dorchester Neighborhood House its administration of the Federal Elder Nutrition Program. The Federal Elder Nutrition Program provides hot lunches for the elderly of Beacon Hill, Charlestown, Chinatown, Columbia Point, Dorchester, East Boston, Mattapan, the North End and South Boston.

Youth

In Year V, almost \$1.5 million of the Community Development Block Grant entitlement has been allocated for youth programs in each neighborhood. Each program is designed to meet the specific demographic and social needs of that neighborhood. So, for instance, English as a second language courses are provided through the SNAP/Holy Trinity program in Chinatown, while Club Hispano provides recreational facilities in Jamaica Plain and the South Boston Sailing Program serves the needs of South Boston's youth.

The Boston Council of Boy Scouts of America, on the other hand, operates a wide assortment of programs providing social, educational and recreational opportunities for boys in many neighborhoods. The Boston Council also administers "Exploring," a career interest program open to both girls and boys.

The Handicapped

As a first step to increasing opportunities for the handicapped, Community Development Block grants for the removal of architectural barriers have been made to two of the largest institutions serving the handicapped in Boston. These two grants supplement seven neighborhood programs designed to meet the needs of Boston's handicapped individuals.

1979-80

HUMAN SERVICES STRATEGY

Project Components

- Elderly Hot Lunch Program: nutrition program servicing Beacon Hill, Charlestown, Chinatown, Columbia Point, Dorchester, East Boston, East Mattapan, the North End and South Boston \$100,000
- Boy Scouts of America: variety of social, recreational, and educational activities throughout the City for boys and girls aged 8 - 18 60,000
- Greater Boston Association for the Retarded: for the installation of an elevator which will provide full accessibility to all floors by physically handicapped or mentally retarded individuals 52,000
- Morgan Memorial: renovations to elevator to accommodate handicapped individuals 35,000

TOTAL HUMAN SERVICES PROGRAM \$247,000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston		
PROJECT SUMMARY		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002		
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY				
FROM July 1, 1979	TO June 30, 1980	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL (each year) <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATED _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATED _____		
5. NAME OF PROJECT Human Services Project		6. PROJECT NUMBER HS-33	7. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS Under Review	
8. ENTITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROJECT City of Boston			9. TELEPHONE NUMBER 617/725-3440	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT <p>The Human Service Project components are designed to service particular population groups in a number of Boston's neighborhoods. The service populations are neighborhood residents where specific programming directed exclusively toward a particular neighborhood would not be cost effective and would limit program availability to a smaller group of individuals, failing to address the wider need. Therefore, the Human Services project is designed to address the service needs beyond the boundaries of a particular neighborhood.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>				
11. CENSUS TRACT(S)/ENUMERATION DISTRICT(S) City of Boston				
12. ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morgan Memorial: will service approximately 300 people per day • Elderly Hot Lunch Program: will service approximately 900 senior citizens per day • Boy Scouts of America: will service approximately 1,000 scouts • Greater Boston Association for the Retarded: will service approximately 220 people per day <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.</p>				
13. COSG COMPONENT ACTIVITIES <i>(List component activities using names of activities shown in Part A, COST SUMMARY, Form HUD-7067.)</i>		PROGRAM YEAR FUNDS (in thousands of \$)		
		COSG OTHER		
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	
		AMOUNT	SOURCE	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
(e)				
Elderly Hot Lunch Program (14)	\$100,000	\$	\$	
Boy Scouts of America (14)	60,000			
Greater Boston Assoc. for the Retarded (14)	52,000			
Morgan Memorial (14)	35,000			
14. Totals	\$247,000	\$	\$	
15. Total Costs To Be Paid With Community Development Block Grant Funds (Sum of Columns b and c) \$				

Housing Assistance Plan

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM
HOUSING ASSISTANCE PLAN

TABLE 1 - SURVEY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS

3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY		4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATE _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATE _____		1. NAME OF APPLICANT CITY OF BOSTON		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B - 7 9 - M C - 2 5 - 0 0 0 2		5. DATE OF SURVEY(S) USED		KEYPUNCH CODE A	
FROM: 7/1/79 TO: 6/30/82											

STATUS AND CONDITION OF ALL HOUSING UNITS	YEAR OF ESTIMATE	ALL UNITS		OWNER		RENTER	
		TOTAL	SUITABLE FOR REHABILITATION*	TOTAL	SUITABLE FOR REHABILITATION*	TOTAL	SUITABLE FOR REHABILITATION*
		(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1. Occupied Units - Total	1979	229,000	75,300	60,000	20,700	169,000	54,600
2. Substandard		75,300	75,300	20,700	20,700	54,600	54,600
3. Standard (line 1 minus line 2)		153,700		39,300		114,400	
4. Vacant Available Units - Total		12,900	6,900	2,000	800	10,900	6,100
5. Substandard		6,900	6,900	800	800	6,100	6,100
6. Standard (line 4 minus line 5)		6,000		1,200		4,800	
7. Housing Stock Available - Total (sum of lines 1 and 4)		241,900	82,200	62,000	21,500	179,900	60,700
8. Standard Housing Stock Available - Total (sum of lines 3 and 6)		159,700		40,500		119,200	
9. Current Standard Available Vacancy Rate (line 6 ÷ line 8)		3.8%		3%		4%	

DEFINITIONS, DATA SOURCES, AND METHODS (Attach additional sheets, if necessary, and identify with items above.)

1. Definition of "substandard" used
2. Definition of "suitable for rehabilitation" used *
3. Data sources and methods used
4. Special housing conditions

* If required only if the applicant proposes rehabilitation as a part of its Housing Strategy and as a goal for housing assistance

TABLE 1

SURVEY OF HOUSING CONDITIONS

DEFINITIONS:

Standard: Those units which are presently in good condition or for which a limited investment of less than \$1,500 is necessary.

Substandard: Those units which lack one or more essential plumbing facilities for exclusive use of the occupants of the unit; units in dilapidated condition (as defined by the 1960 Census of Housing); units in deteriorating condition caused by use or inadequate maintenance; units clearly deficient in terms of equipment provided. Includes units which require the following repairs/improvements (\$1500+ investment):

- Repair or replacement of water and sewerage systems and their components.
- Repair or replacement of heating systems and their components.
- Repair or replacement of electrical systems and their components.
- Replacement of defective plumbing including defective sinks, tubs and toilet facilities.
- Eradication of all serious insect and rodent infestation.
- Correction of insufficient or repair of existing exit ways.
- Eradication of lead paint where chance of ingestion by children is likely.
- Repair of all seriously deteriorated walls, ceilings and floors.
- Repair or replacement of structurally defective porches, roofs, gutters, chimneys and foundations.
- Repair of exterior walls and windows in order that the structure may be kept watertight and free from chronic dampness, weathertight and in good repair.
- Exterior repairs that lengthen the life of the structure and improve the physical appearance of same (siding, gutters, painting). Such improvements are essential to reversing undermaintenance trends in deteriorating neighborhoods.

Suitable for Rehabilitation: All substandard occupied units are suitable for rehabilitation. In addition, those substandard vacant units are suitable for rehabilitation whose estimated repair cost and "as-is" value do not exceed appraised value after completion of repairs.

DATA SOURCES AND METHODS

Data sources for housing stock and division between owner-type and renter-type include: 1970 U.S. Census; the City's Assessing Department and Building Department files; the Metropolitan Mortgage Bureau and Rent Control data; statistics provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency and the Boston Housing Authority.

Data source for housing condition is based upon exterior inspection of a sample of the housing stock by the Housing Inspection Department (1973), updated for FY 79 by the Research Department, Boston Redevelopment Authority, and the Mayor's Office of Housing.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM
HOUSING ASSISTANCE PLAN

Form Approved
OMB No. 63 R1471

TABLE II-1 - HOUSING ASSISTANCE NEEDS OF LOWER-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY		4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATE _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATE _____		1. NAME OF APPLICANT CITY OF BOSTON									
FROM: 7/1/79 TO: 6/30/82				2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B - 7 9 - M C - 2 5 - 0 0 0 2									
				5. DATE OF SURVEY(S) USED									
				KEYPUNCH CODE B-1									

STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS REQUIRING ASSISTANCE	ALL HOUSEHOLDS				ALL MINORITY HOUSEHOLDS				ALL FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS			
	TOTAL	ELDERLY (1-2 persons) and HANDI- CAPED	SMALL FAMILY (4 or less persons)	LARGE FAMILY (5 or more persons)	TOTAL	ELDERLY (1-2 persons) and HANDI- CAPED	SMALL FAMILY (4 or less persons)	LARGE FAMILY (5 or more persons)	TOTAL	ELDERLY (1-2 persons) and HANDI- CAPED	SMALL FAMILY (4 or less persons)	LARGE FAMILY (5 or more persons)
		(b-1)	(b-2)	(b-3)		(b-4)	(c-1)	(c-2)		(c-3)	(c-4)	(d-1)
1 A Total Owner Households (sum of lines 2 and 3)	13,490	7,350	4,460	1,680	2,150	630	990	530	3,370	2,440	670	260
2 Owner Households to be Displaced during the three year program												
3 Owner Households (excluding displaced)	13,490	7,350	4,460	1,680	2,150	630	990	530	3,370	2,440	670	260
4 Percentage of Total by Household Type	100%	54%	33%	13%								
5 B. Total Renter Households (sum of lines 6, 7 and 8)	53,258	27,305	18,294	7,659	24,500	5,390	12,740	6,370	9,590	3,355	4,795	1,440
6 Renter Households to be Displaced during the three year program												
7 Renter Households (excluding displaced)	53,258	27,305	18,294	7,659	24,500	5,390	12,740	6,370	9,590	3,355	4,795	1,440
8 Households Expected to Reside												
9 Percentage of Total by Household Type	100%	51%	34%	15%								

NARRATIVE (Attach additional sheets, if necessary)
1. Data sources and methods.
2. Special housing needs of lower-income households.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM HOUSING ASSISTANCE PLAN		1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston											
TABLE II-2 - HOUSING ASSISTANCE NEEDS OF LOWER-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-family: monospace; font-size: 1.2em;"> B-79-MC-25-002 </div>											
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM: 7/1/79 TO: 6/30/82		4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATE _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDMENT, DATE _____											
STATUS OF MINORITY HOUSEHOLDS REQUIRING ASSISTANCE		5. DATE OF SURVEY(S) USED KEYPUNCH CODE B-2											
PROVIDE DATA FOR EACH CATEGORY OF MINORITY HOUSEHOLD, AS APPROPRIATE													
		(Check appropriate box)			(Check appropriate box)			(Check appropriate box)			(Check appropriate box)		
		1. Reserved 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Black, not Hispanic 3. <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaskan Native 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander			1. Reserved 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Black, not Hispanic 3. <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaskan Native 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hispanic 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander			X 1. Reserved All Other 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Black, not Hispanic 3. <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaskan Native 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander					
		ELDERLY (1-2 persons) and HANDI-CAPPED SMALL FAMILY (4 or less persons) LARGE FAMILY (5 or more persons) TOTAL			ELDERLY (1-2 persons) and HANDI-CAPPED SMALL FAMILY (4 or less persons) LARGE FAMILY (5 or more persons) TOTAL			ELDERLY (1-2 persons) and HANDI-CAPPED SMALL FAMILY (4 or less persons) LARGE FAMILY (5 or more persons) TOTAL			ELDERLY (1-2 persons) and HANDI-CAPPED SMALL FAMILY (4 or less persons) LARGE FAMILY (5 or more persons) TOTAL		
		(f-1)			(g-1)			(h-1)			(i-1)		
		1,170			650			130			210		
1 A. Total Owner Households (sum of lines 2 and 3)		1,170			650			130			210		
2 Owner Households to be Displaced during the three year program													
3 Owner Households (excluding displacees)		1,170			650			130			210		
4 B. Total Renter Households (sum of lines 5 and 6)		16,170			6,125			305			2,110		
5 Renter Households to be Displaced during the three year program													
6 Renter Households (excluding displacees)		16,170			6,125			305			2,110		
REMARKS													

TABLE II

HOUSING ASSISTANCE NEEDS OF LOWER-INCOME HOUSEHOLDSDEFINITIONS:

- (a) Lower-Income Households are households whose income does not exceed 80 percent of the median family income for the area as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller or larger families, except that HUD may establish income limits higher or lower than 80 percent on the basis of its findings that such variations are necessary because of the prevailing levels of construction costs, unusually high or low incomes or other factors. The eligibility income limits for the Boston SMSA based on the 1977 median income (\$18,000) are as follows:

	<u>Number of Persons Per Family</u>								
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	
Lower Income	10,100	11,500	12,950	14,400	15,300	16,200	17,100	18,000	(mod)
Very Low Income	6,300	7,200	8,100	9,000	9,700	10,450	11,150	11,900	(low)

- (b) Elderly Households are one or two person households containing a person over 62 years of age.
- (c) Handicapped Households are households headed by a person who is under a disability or is handicapped (as defined in Section 3 of the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended). Also included in this category are handicapped persons who are members of non-handicapped households or are presently institutionalized but who would be capable of independent or "group-home" living.
- (d) Small Family-Households are households of four or fewer persons, including unrelated individuals but excluding elderly and handicapped households (as defined above).
- (e) Large Family-Households are households of five or more persons, excluding handicapped households (as defined above).
- (f) Minority Households are households composed of members of the following minority groups: Blacks, American Indians or Alaskan Natives, Hispanics, and Asian or Pacific Islanders.
- (g) Households Expected to be Displaced include all households, displaced or to be displaced by public action, or private action where information is available, during the three year program.

DATA SOURCES AND METHODS

The data base for housing assistance needs was derived from the 1970 U.S. Census; the rent gap analysis conducted by the Research Department, Boston Redevelopment Authority, and the Metropolitan Area Planning Council's owner needs analysis.

In addition, the City considered the Metropolitan Area Planning Council's 1974 report entitled "Low and Moderate Income Housing, Needs in the Boston Region." This document supports the City of Boston's policy encouraging an equitable sharing of the responsibilities to provide publicly assisted housing among the cities and towns in the Boston metropolitan region.

Owner Needs are consistent with statistics provided by the Metropolitan Area Planning Council.

Renter Needs have been updated by the Mayor's Office of Housing, Development and Construction as follows:

Base Data per HUD-approved HAP's I-IV:

<u>Total</u>	<u>Elderly</u>	<u>Small</u>	<u>Large</u>
66,700	34,550	22,550	9,600

Subtract 4½ year performance, (FY 75-79), financial commitments and occupancies, per HUD instructions and consistent with Boston Grantee Performance Report IV:

15,442	7,245	5,556	2,641
--------	-------	-------	-------

Sub-Total:

51,258	27,305	16,994	6,959
--------	--------	--------	-------

Add needs of residents of HUD-held and HUD-owned properties, per discussions with HUD staff:

1,300	700
-------	-----

Updated Renter Needs:

53,258	27,305	18,294	7,659
100%	51%	34%	15%

SPECIAL HOUSING NEEDS OF LOWER-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Fair Housing

Over 75% of the metropolitan area's non-white residents live in the City of Boston. Because of real or perceived pressures, their freedom to seek housing on a Citywide and metropolitan level is limited. Thus, the Mayor's Office of Fair Housing was established to promote freedom of housing and neighborhood choice for all Boston residents regardless of race, sex, age, marital status, religion, nationality, or color. Toward this end fair housing activities are designed to address in an affirmative manner the anticipated fair housing/equal access problems of private citizens, the Boston Housing Authority, private developers, federal, state, and local housing programs.

The Mayor's Office of Fair Housing will continue to offer housing counseling services which include discrimination complaint processing, information and referrals for housing and/or housing services and homeseekers' counseling.

Developers will continue to be offered technical assistance in setting minority goals and implementing their affirmative marketing plans. Information relative to these housing opportunities will continue to be distributed by communicating directly with community groups, M.O.F.H. counseling services, the staff of the Housing Opportunities Newsletter, and City departments.

In order to service the needs of the Hispanic, Cape Verdean and Asian communities, the City has contracted services with the following agencies to disseminate housing information and provide housing counseling: La Alianza Hispana, the Cape Verdean Center, and the Chinese American Civic Association.

The Mayor's Office of Public Safety has primary responsibility to coordinate the City's public safety efforts. However, the M.O.F.H. will continue to play an active role in activities designed to address fair housing/equal access issues which arise. The M.O.F.H. will maintain on-going communications with the staff of the Community Disorders Unit (C.D.U.) of the Boston Police Department.

The M.O.F.H. will continue to publish the "Housing Opportunities Newsletter," which deals with subjects such as tips on purchasing a home, highlights of neighborhoods within the City, fair housing rights and other items of interest.

The City will assume a leadership role in initiating and supporting a Metropolitan Boston Fair Housing Agency. The metropolitan agency is a serious City commitment, and substantial resources have already been devoted to making it a reality. The issues are extraordinarily complex, however, and the City cannot solve metropolitan fair housing

problems alone. We have solicited assistance from HUD and the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination to generate support for a metropolitan agency.

Data Source: Mayor's Office of Fair Housing.

Families with a handicapped spouse or child and for the ambulatory handicapped.

To encourage the development of housing for this household group, the City will prioritize those developments for the elderly and families which include "modified" units in addition to the federal and state required percentage of units for the handicapped. Modified units can be used by the non-handicapped and adapted to the needs of the handicapped. Design features include, but are not limited to: doorways three feet wide; adjustable cabinets; textured bathroom floors; and electrical outlets and switches placed at lavatory height.

Special consideration will be given to housing applications which propose 2 and 3-bedroom units for the handicapped.

Female Heads of Household.

Female heads of households suffer particular economic and social hardships. In order to assist them the City's Office of Fair Housing provides them with counseling and assistance in such matters as homeseeking, homebuying, and credit. In addition, the City makes every effort to assure that female heads of households benefit from the City's various housing programs. For example, of the total homeowners participating in the Housing Improvement Program over the past four years, approximately 1/3 were female heads of households.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

HOUSING ASSISTANCE PLAN

TABLE III - THREE YEAR HOUSING PROGRAM
THREE YEAR GOAL

1. NAME OF APPLICANT

CITY OF BOSTON

2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER

B - 79 - M C - 2 5 - 0 0 0 2

3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY

FROM 7/1/79 TO 6/30/82

KEY
PUNCH
CODE
E

4. ☒ ORIGINAL

☐ REVISION, DATE

☐ AMENDMENT, DATE

TYPES AND SOURCES OF HOUSING ASSISTANCE

NUMBER OF LOWER-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS TO BE ASSISTED

		TOTAL	ELDERLY (1-2 persons) AND HANDI- CAPPED <u>✓</u>	SMALL FAMILY (4 or less persons)	LARGE FAMILY (5 or more persons)
(a)		(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1	A. Total Goals for Housing Assistance for Homeowners (sum of lines 2 and 5)	4,810	2,450	1,730	630
2	1. New Construction Assistance for Homeowners (sum of 3 and 4)				
3	HUD Assisted Programs				
4	Other*				
5	2. Rehabilitation Assistance for Homeowners (sum of lines 6, 7 and 8)	4,810	2,450	1,730	630
6	Community Development Block Grants HIP & NHS	4,660	2,440	1,610	610
7	HUD Assisted Programs Section 312 Loans	150	10	120	20
8	Other*				
9	B. Total Goals for Housing Assistance for Homeowners by Percentage of Household Type	100%	51 %	36 %	13 %
10	C. Total Goals for Housing Assistance for Renters (sum of lines 11, 14, 17 + 23)	5,320	2,440	2,020	860
11	1. Assistance for Prospective Homeowners (sum of lines 12 + 13)	120		60	60
12	HUD Assisted Programs Sec. 810 Homesteading	60		30	30
13	Other* H.O.P. & H.O.R.P.	60		30	30
14	2. New Rental Units (sum of lines 15 + 16) (Rental Assistance)	1,300	1,120	120	60
15	HUD Assisted Programs	1,100	920	120	60
16	Other* Sec. 667 State Asst. Elderly	200	200		
17	3. Rehabilitation of Rental Units (sum of lines 18, 19 + 22)	1,300	900	300	100
18	Community Development Block Grants				
19	HUD Assisted Programs (sum of lines 20 + 21)	1,300	900	300	100
20	Substantial Rehabilitation	650	450	150	50
21	Section 8 Existing with Moderate Rehabilitation	650	450	150	50
22	Other*				
23	4. Existing Rental Units (sum of lines 24 + 27)	2,600	420	1,540	640
24	HUD Assisted Programs (sum of lines 25 + 26)	2,600	420	1,540	640
25	With Repair	600	120	240	240
26	Without Repair	2,000	300	1,300	400
27	Other*				
28	D. Total Goals for Housing Assistance for Renters by Percentage of Household Type	100%	46 %	38 %	16 %
29	E. Total Goals for HUD Assisted Rental Units by Percentage of Household Type	100%	45 %	39 %	16 %

NARRATIVE (Attach additional sheets if necessary and identify with items above)

* Our goal exceeds HUD's estimate by 1,200 units.

1/ 1. Footnote units to be provided specifically for the handicapped.

* 2. Describe the programs listed under this category.

3. Describe those actions necessary to facilitate the accomplishment of the goals.

CHECK IF APPLICANT WISHES TO REVIEW ALL STATE HFOA HOUSING PROPOSALS: ☒ YES

TABLE III

THREE YEAR HOUSING PROGRAM

Boston's housing policy remains centered on neighborhood revitalization, using strategies that combine federal, state, and local resources to stimulate private investment in each of Boston's different residential neighborhoods. Property owners, tenants, developers and lending institutions, bolstered by the public sector, are encouraged to play constructive roles in maintaining and improving Boston's existing housing stock.

HOUSING ASSISTANCE TO HOMEOWNERS

Housing Improvement Program (HIP)

The Housing Improvement Program is one of the most widely utilized and successful housing rehabilitation programs in the country. The program is designed to preserve and improve the neighborhoods in Boston by providing incentives for rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes. The program will evolve over the next three years as the changing physical, economic and social needs of individual neighborhoods dictate. In accordance with Year IV restrictions in eligibility requirements, HIP will continue to target rehabilitation assistance to low- and moderate-income homeowners in almost all Boston neighborhoods.

Section 312 Rehabilitation Loan Program ("312")

While the Housing Improvement Program rebate is a proven incentive, in many circumstances it is not sufficient in and of itself to enable low- and moderate-income homeowners to undertake the needed repairs. Accordingly, the City will continue to use Section 312 rehabilitation loan funds in certain neighborhoods which are characterized by a high degree of property equity, deteriorated housing stock, and a demonstrated willingness of area homeowners to make repairs. The areas where the program will continue to operate include the Sav-More section of Roxbury; the Egleston/Stonybrook area of Jamaica Plain; Archdale in Roslindale; Codman Square and Meeting House Hill in Dorchester; Wellington-Hill in Mattapan; and the northern section of the City Point neighborhood in South Boston. Upon receipt of expected additional funds, other neighborhoods will be included in the program. In addition, the City of Boston is operating a Section 312 Multi-Family Demonstration Project in the Fenway neighborhood.

Neighborhood Housing Services Program (NHS)

The City's contribution to the Neighborhood Housing Services' Revolving Loan Fund will enable those of low- and moderate-income to acquire financing for home repairs which would be

unavailable to them through conventional lending sources. The NHS Program is carried out at Columbia-Savin Hill and at Mission Hill.

Interest Reduction Payment Program

The Fenway, the McLellan-Bradshaw section of Franklin Field, and Mission Hill will benefit from the Interest Reduction Payment Program. The program provides much the same technical assistance and financial benefits as a Section 312 loan, with the added advantage of maintaining the involvement of private lending institutions. A front-end subsidy from the City will be paired with a 15-year Title I Home Improvement Loan from the bank. This program may be expanded to include additional neighborhoods.

HOUSING ASSISTANCE FOR PROSPECTIVE HOMEOWNERS

Homesteading Program

The City-operated Homesteading Program promotes owner-occupancy and restores abandoned buildings. Because of the nature of the housing addressed by this program, the incentives are greater than those provided by either HIP or Section 312. Homesteading activities are now underway in the Wellington-Hill section of Mattapan; the Meeting House Hill, Codman Square, and Franklin Field sections of Dorchester; and Jamaica Plain (via the Vacant House Rehabilitation Program of Urban Edge, Inc.).

Homesteading progress for the next three years will average approximately 25 owner- and at least 35 renter-units of rehabilitated housing per year. This projection is based on the following assumptions: (a) the program will be expanded to include one or two additional neighborhoods; (b) workable procedures will be adopted for the acquisition of privately-owned properties with significant back taxes; and (c) present rehabilitation activity will continue in currently designated areas.

Boston Home Ownership and Rehabilitation Act

Under the Boston Home Ownership and Rehabilitation Act, which has yet to be passed by the City Council and the State Legislature, the City proposes to make funds available to participating banks, most likely through a forward commitment program under which the City will purchase loans originated specifically for sale to the City. The banks, in turn, will originate and service mortgage loans in accordance with normal bank practice and policy and the public purpose guidelines of the legislation.

The purpose of the program is to make funds available at costs below the current high market rates, and to increase the supply of mortgage funds. The program is to support the mortgage market in times of high interest rates and tightening supply of funds, by enabling low- and moderate-income persons continued access to mortgage funds.

Participating banks will be asked to follow normal underwriting standards, and will be reasonably compensated for the cost of business. Banks which have been doing significant mortgage lending in Boston over the past five years will be invited to submit applications to participate in the program.

Homebuyer's Opportunity Program(H.O.P.)

The Homebuyer's Opportunity Program was devised by the City and NHS staff to address a number of badly deteriorated absentee-owned buildings in the NHS area by encouraging rehabilitation by new owner-occupants. This effort has been so successful that a non-profit Economic Development Corporation has been created by the community. The EDC proposes to buy out and complete the H.O.P., resulting in the rehabilitation of the original fifteen triple-deckers. During the first year of operation, the corporation expects to acquire a number of new structures and rehabilitate 5-7 of them. As presently conceived, the EDC will engage in neighborhood revitalization projects which pay for their own costs.

NEW CONSTRUCTION, SUBSTANTIAL REHABILITATION, EXISTING HOUSING - RENTAL ASSISTANCE

The City is experiencing a serious problem with the physical and financial condition of the existing, assisted housing stock. One of our principal objectives over the next three years will be to protect the rights and interests of residents of assisted housing by upgrading the physical condition of these properties; providing additional financial assistance in the form of rehabilitation and rental subsidies; assisting with the development of more stringent management requirements and refusing to subsidize irresponsible management; supporting tenant efforts to manage and own assisted housing; working cooperatively with local agencies and community groups to improve the quality of life in assisted housing.

In order to promote greater housing opportunities throughout the metropolitan area for low- and moderate-income and minority households, the City will continue to work in cooperation with the State to develop and implement an Areawide Housing Opportunity Plan (AHOP); a draft AHOP will be submitted to HUD in July, 1979. Our participation in this effort is essential because of the socio-economic imbalance between the City and the rest of the SMSA. While Boston contains 25% of the total population of the SMSA, we house over 40% of the area's poor and near poor (i.e., households with annual incomes of less than \$5,000), and over 75% of the area's

non-white residents. According to the DCA study, "Housing Needs in Massachusetts," as of January, 1978, the number of assisted units in the City of Boston totaled 42,523 units: 35,389 (83%) assisted family units and 7,143 (17%) assisted elderly units. The Metropolitan Area Planning Council's current data indicates that the City of Boston contains 35% of the total need for assisted housing in the metropolitan area and, to date, our housing effort comprises 45% of the metropolitan area's total housing effort. It is obvious that the overwhelming need for low-income family housing must now be addressed on a metropolitan level.

To further achieve spatial deconcentration of housing opportunities the City has taken the lead in developing a Metropolitan Fair Housing Agency. The City's efforts through this agency will include outreach, counseling and referral services to enable lower-income persons and minorities residing in impacted areas either inside or outside of the City to obtain assisted housing outside of impacted areas; assisting these households to locate or acquire housing units to achieve the same objective; promoting affirmative efforts by the local real estate and mortgage lending industry; and undertaking outreach activities connected with the Areawide Housing Opportunity Plan.

In concert with the above, the City will support and assist the Boston Housing Authority in its efforts to conduct an inter-jurisdictional Section 8 Existing Housing Program, thereby providing opportunities for lower-income households and minorities to lease units outside the City of Boston. In addition, we will continue to encourage use of the Section 8 Existing Housing Program as a viable mechanism for spatial deconcentration within the City.

Substantial Rehabilitation for low- and moderate-income renter households will be carried out in designated Section 8 Neighborhood Strategy Areas. Consistent with Section 881.303(d) (7), services will be provided to ensure that minorities, female heads of households, and low-income families have the opportunity to take advantage of housing choices outside the areas of minority concentration and low-income areas containing an undue concentration of persons receiving housing assistance.

The City will encourage Citywide participation in the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program.

Housing for the elderly will be developed in areas of high need and low inventory of assisted housing.

In sum, the Three-Year Housing Assistance Plan directs the efforts of the City toward stabilization and preservation of the City's neighborhoods, and general assistance to lower-income households.

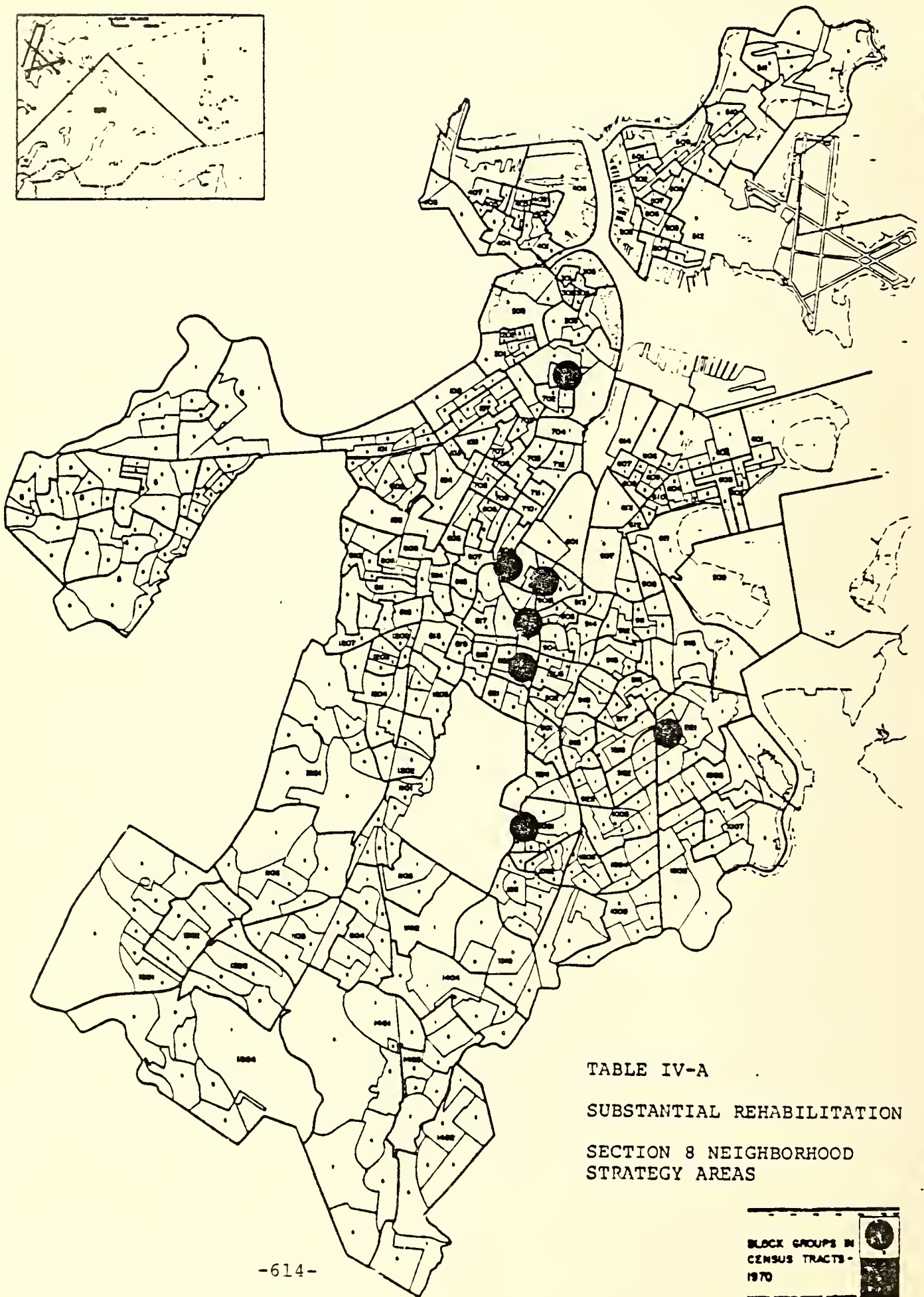


TABLE IV-A
SUBSTANTIAL REHABILITATION
SECTION 8 NEIGHBORHOOD
STRATEGY AREAS

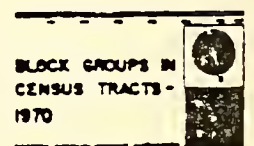


TABLE IV-A

GENERAL LOCATIONS FOR PROPOSED HOUSING

NEIGHBORHOOD STRATEGY AREAS PROGRAM

Below is a summary of the areas selected:

- The Sav-More neighborhood in Roxbury. The strategy is to use the Section 8 Program for substantial rehabilitation of the visible, vacant multi-unit structures in the area. Rehabilitation of these buildings will encourage and help to secure other investments made by property owners committed to the neighborhood, and will provide additional housing opportunities and choices.
- A Franklin Field neighborhood. The strategy is to rehabilitate vacant structures and a surplus school on Blue Hill Avenue which have a negative effect on the adjacent, strong residential neighborhoods. The vacant buildings on the Avenue, obvious to those who live in and pass through the corridor, are a symbol of disinvestment. Their improvement will demonstrate that positive change is underway.
- A neighborhood in Dorchester. The strategy is to hold this basically sound area by using the Section 8 Program to rehabilitate a limited number of vacant masonry buildings. In addition, the City has initiated a pilot Investor-Owner Rebate Program, for rehabilitation of other rental properties in fair to good condition.
- Chinatown and Leather District. The strategy is to provide additional housing units to those currently living in the area in overcrowded and substandard conditions; and to save structurally sound and architecturally significant brick structures which are currently underutilized. In addition, the strategy in the Leather District is to take the lead in establishing residential use there, to establish subsidized housing before the area is subject to strong pressures for luxury housing.

In accordance with program requirements, the City is authorized to select developers, proposals, and structures for neighborhood strategy areas, subject to HUD approval.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM HOUSING ASSISTANCE PLAN TABLE IV - GENERAL LOCATIONS FOR PROPOSED B HOUSING		1. NAME OF APPLICANT <div style="text-align: center;">City of Boston</div>	
		2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER <div style="text-align: center;"> B - 7 9 - M C - 2 5 - 0 0 0 2 </div>	
3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY FROM 7/1/79 TO 6/30/82	KEY- PUNCH CODE D	4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL <input type="checkbox"/> REVISION, DATE _____ <input type="checkbox"/> AMENOMENT, DATE _____	
A. IDENTIFY GENERAL LOCATIONS ON MAP IN THIS APPLICATION			
1. New Construction: Census Tract or Enumeration District Numbers, or other locational designation <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> 0008 1304 1403 </div>			
2. Rehabilitation: Census Tract or Enumeration District Numbers, or other locational designation <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> 0101 1105 </div>			
B. EXPLANATION OF SELECTION OF GENERAL LOCATIONS			
1. New Construction <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> See narrative for explanation. New construction and substantial rehabilitation general locations are limited this year to emphasize the City's high priority areas for assisted housing. With regard to additional sites, developers are invited to review proposals in advance with the Mayor's Office. </div>			
2. Rehabilitation <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> Same as above. </div>			

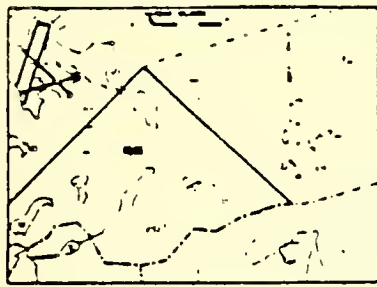
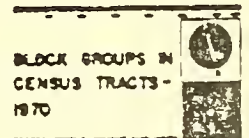


TABLE IV-B
SUBSTANTIAL REHABILITATION



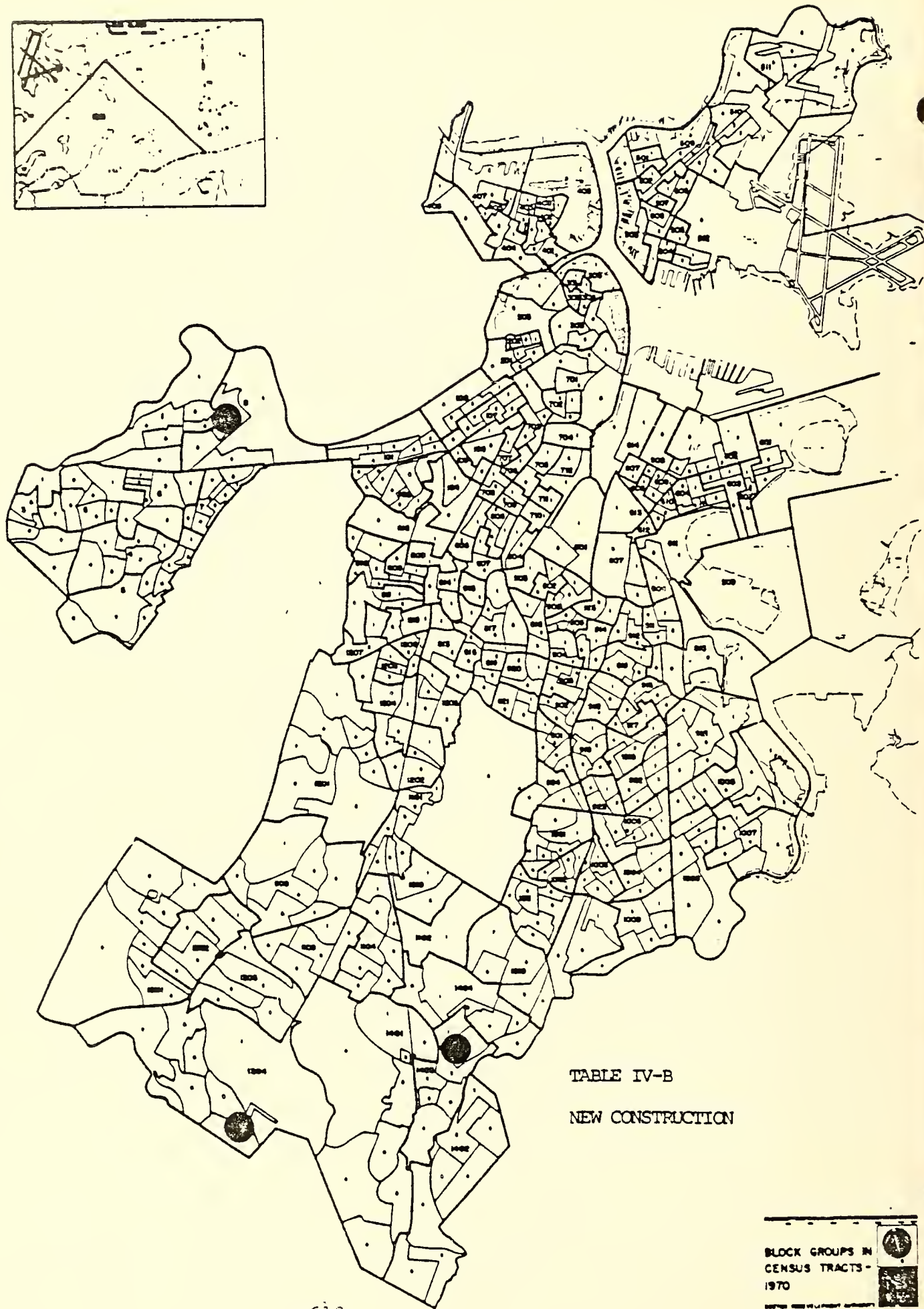
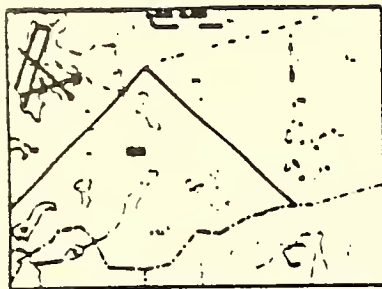


TABLE IV-B

NEW CONSTRUCTION

BLOCK GROUPS IN
CENSUS TRACTS -
1970



TABLE IV-B

GENERAL LOCATIONS FOR PROPOSED HOUSING

- The City will support the new construction of housing for the elderly in Allston/Brighton and West Roxbury. These are areas of high need and low inventory of assisted housing.
- Kenmore Square. The City will support the conversion of former dormitories and hotels to housing for the elderly. The City, in conjunction with private institutions, has developed a comprehensive plan for the revitalization of Kenmore Square. The utilization of subsidy funds will help to stabilize this area and will provide housing for the elderly in a central location, where none now exists and there is documented need.
- Roslindale Square. The City will support the rehabilitation of abandoned school into housing for the elderly.

SECTION 213 REVIEW

In accordance with 23 CFR, Part 891, the City is notified by HUD whenever an application for housing assistance has been received and is under consideration. The City has thirty days, beginning on the date of the notification letter, to determine whether the application is consistent or inconsistent with the Housing Assistance Plan.

In those cases where the City finds an application consistent with the HAP, written comments are forwarded to HUD in support of the application. In the event that an application is not consistent with the HAP, written comments are submitted which state the reasons for the City's objection. Objections may be based on one or more of the following:

- (1) The proposed number of dwelling units exceeds the 3-year HAP goal by housing type or by household type within either tenure type.
- (2) The proposed location of newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated units is not within the general locations specified in the applicable HAP, and is objectionable to the City for specified reasons.
- (3) The proposed housing assistance is inconsistent with any other limiting factors set forth in the HAP.

In view of the limited amount of subsidy dollars available, the City must determine the best use of these scarce resources in the context of neighborhood need and existing supply of subsidized units while maintaining the flexibility to amend the HAP in order to deal with new or revised housing programs and directions.

To determine the acceptability of a housing proposal, the City considers factors which include, but are not limited to:

1. Area need for assisted housing, as indicated in census data, housing needs studies, and indices which reflect the ratio of applicants for lower-income housing to the number of apartments available.
2. Existing assisted housing inventory and potential impact of additional assisted housing on private investment.
3. HUD neighborhood and site selection criteria.
4. The proposed development's potential for furthering community revitalization, including neighborhood restoration, and rehabilitation.
5. The proposed development's potential for promoting a greater choice of housing opportunities for low-income persons and avoiding undue concentrations of assisted housing in areas containing a high proportion of low-income persons.
6. Availability of public facilities and services adequate to serve the proposed development.
7. Project design.
8. Financial feasibility.
9. Demonstrated capabilities of development team.
10. Recommendations of neighborhood-specific City staff, i.e., Boston Redevelopment Authority neighborhood planners, Office of Program Development neighborhood programmers, and Little City Hall managers.
11. Neighborhood comments and support.

Priority will be given to those proposals for new construction and substantial rehabilitation which propose to mix assisted units with non-assisted units. This is in keeping with City policy to encourage income/rent mixing.

In the event that more than one proposal is submitted for Section 8 assistance within the same HAP-designated census tract, the City will prioritize proposals in the order we feel is most responsive to the City's housing objectives.

Furthermore, the City will not approve proposals for rehabilitation which result in the displacement of permanent tenants. Temporary displacement is approveable but only in those cases where the owner is willing and able to assume the relocation cost.

In those cases where an application ranks favorably in light of the above review factors, and the proposed site is not included in the HAP, the City will amend the HAP in accordance with 24 CFR, Part 570, Section 570.312 (b).

Community Input Requirement:

Each designated developer must agree to work with local community groups that have an interest in his site. Generally we will ask these groups to comment on density, building mass, and the quality of interaction between subsidized housing and the neighborhood.

- We urge, with the aid of local Little City Hall managers and Boston Redevelopment Authority district planners, that developers approach these groups early in their planning, so as to avoid time-consuming and complicated controversy later in the process of design development.

A description of efforts made prior to the submission of a proposal (in soliciting community support) and a description of the developer's intentions after tentative designation to enlist such support shall accompany each proposal.

Equal Opportunity Requirements:

Developers must conform with all equal opportunity requirements including Executive Order 11246 and HUD Regulations issued pursuant to Section 3 of the HUD Act of 1968 (24 CFR - Part 135).

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

HOUSING ASSISTANCE PLAN

TABLE V - ANNUAL HOUSING ACTION PROGRAM
ANNUAL GOAL

1. NAME OF APPLICANT

CITY OF BOSTON

2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER

B - 7 9 - M C - 2 5 - 0 0 0 2

3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY
FROM TO

7/1/79

6/30/82

KEY
PUNCH
CODE
E4. ☒ ORIGINAL☐ REVISION, DATE _____☐ AMENDMENT, DATE _____

TYPES AND SOURCES OF HOUSING ASSISTANCE

NUMBER OF LOWER-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS TO BE ASSISTED

TOTAL

ELDERLY
(1-2 persons)
AND
HANDI-
CAPPED ^{1/}SMALL
FAMILY
(4 or less
persons)LARGE
FAMILY
(5 or more
persons)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

1	A. Total Goals for Housing Assistance for Homeowners (sum of lines 2 and 5)	1,600	820	580	200
2	1. New Construction Assistance for Homeowners (sum of lines 3 and 4)				
3	HUD Assisted Programs				
4	Other*				
5	2. Rehabilitation Assistance for Homeowners (sum of lines 6, 7 and 8)	1,600	820	580	200
6	Community Development Block Grants HIP & NHS	1,550	815	545	190
7	HUD Assisted Programs Sec. 312 Loans	50	5	35	10
8	Other*				
9	B. Total Goals for Housing Assistance for Renters (sum of lines 10, 13, 16 and 22)	1,970	960	710	300
10	1. Assistance for Prospective Homeowners (sum of lines 11 + 12)	40		20	20
11	HUD Assisted Programs Sec. 810 Homesteading	20		10	10
12	Other* H.O.P. & H.O.R.P.	20		10	10
13	2. New Rental Units (sum of lines 14 and 15) (Rental Assistance)	560	500	40	20
14	HUD Assisted Programs	360	300	40	40
15	Other* Sec. 667 State Asst. Elderly	200	200		
16	3. Rehabilitation of Rental Units (sum of lines 17, 18 and 21)	440	300	100	40
17	Community Development Block Grants				
18	HUD Assisted Programs (sum of lines 19 + 20)	440	300	100	40
19	Substantial Rehabilitation	220	150	50	20
20	Section 8 Existing with Moderate Rehabilitation	220	150	50	20
21	Other*				
22	4. Existing Rental Units (sum of lines 23 + 26)	930	160	550	220
23	HUD Assisted Programs (sum of lines 24 + 25)	930	160	550	220
24	With Repair	200	40	80	80
25	Without Repair	730	120	470	140
26	Other*				

NARRATIVE (Attach additional sheets if necessary and identify with items above)

1/ 1. Footnote units to be provided specifically for the handicapped.

2. Describe the programs listed under this category.

3. Describe those actions necessary to facilitate the accomplishment of the goals.

Incremental Year of Submission

☒ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3Tables I, II and IV of the Three Year HAP approved _____ are
incorporated by reference and are not contained in this (second) (third) year submission

TABLE V
ANNUAL HOUSING ACTION PROGRAM

Rehabilitation Assistance to Homeowners

The City's Year V CDBG housing funds and Section 312 allocation will be used to assist lower-income homeowners and renters by leveraging the substantial rehabilitation of a minimum of 1,600 owner units and 2,080 renter units. The minimum cost of the rehabilitation to bring the properties to Section 8 Existing Housing Quality Standards is projected at \$5,000 per structure.

Assistance for Lower-Income Prospective Homeowners

For this household type, the City projects assistance through the Section 810 Homesteading Program, 20 owner units and 25 renter units; the NHS Homebuyer's Opportunity Program, 10 owner units and 15 renter units; and the Homeownership and Rehabilitation Program, 10 owner units and 15 renter units (Homesteading-supported).

Persuant to legislation which must be passed by the City Council and State Legislature, the City proposes to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds, to make available to Boston banks up to \$100 million in mortgage loan funds for 1-8 unit, owner-occupied structures. It is anticipated that the program will be underway in 1979.

Rehabilitation of Renter Units

Because of the nature of the City's housing stock, 1-6 unit structures, it is estimated that at least 1.3 renter units are rehabilitated for every owner structure assisted under CDBG-related housing programs. During Year V, the City will conduct an ongoing survey of renter households to investigate the administrative feasibility of tracking HAP-related progress, i.e., monitoring CDBG assistance to low- and moderate-income renter households whose units are brought up to Section 8 Existing Housing Quality Standards, and whose rents are 25% or less of their income. Goals for this category of housing assistance will be established when we are in a position to develop an approveable tracking system.

Rental Assistance to Lower-Income Households

In comparing the City's "needs" with 5-year goals and 4½ year performance (FY 75-79), we find that the needs for tenure, household, or housing type have been substantially met in past years:

	<u>Elderly</u>	<u>Small Family</u>	<u>Large Family</u>	<u>Total</u>
Needs	34,500	22,500	9,600	66,700
Needs %	52%	34%	14%	100%
5-Year Goals (FY 75 - FY 79)	9,290	8,745	3,065	21,100
Goals %	44%	41%	15%	100%
4½-Year Performance	7,245	5,556	2,641	15,442
Performance % (includes financial commitments and unoccupied units)	47%	46%	17%	100%

Needs, Goals and Performance include assistance to HUD-insured and HUD-held properties; these units are not double-counted in the City's inventory of assisted housing units.

In accordance with HUD Housing Assistance Plan General Instructions (CDBG-E2), the City has adjusted Table II to account for those households whose needs will be satisfied through the completion of projects/units identified on the applicant's Grantee Performance Report IV. The three-year housing assistance goals (FY 80, 81 & 82), therefore, address the needs of the three household types in the same proportion as the total lower-income housing needs identified in Table II. These three-year goals represent assistance for 15 percent of the total need and, consequently, the Year V goal addresses 5 percent of that need.

In order to meet CDBG Year V Goals for Renter Households, the City will emphasize participation in the rehabilitation and existing housing programs.

The existing housing program will subsidize the rents of (1) tenants of HUD-held and HUD-owned properties; (2) tenants who can ill-afford the rents of units which they presently occupy and would like to continue to occupy; (3) tenants who wish to move from their present unit to another unit anywhere in the metropolitan area.

The moderate rehabilitation program will assist those tenants presently residing in substandard housing by providing the incentive for an owner to rehabilitate that housing and at the same time provide the tenant with a rental subsidy. This program will also enable owners to rehabilitate vacant or abandoned units and make them available to low- and moderate-income households.

The substantial rehabilitation program will leverage the financing for rehabilitation of abandoned buildings, former dormitories and hotels, and at the same time create additional units of subsidized housing for households in need.

ADDENDUM

BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY (BHA)

Over the next three years, the Boston Housing Authority's efforts will be focused on upgrading the quality of the housing it already owns and manages. The BHA will continue the "break-through" program in existing projects, whereby small units are expanded by breaking through the walls of adjoining apartments to create more liveable accommodations for large families. In addition, the vacancy rehabilitation program will continue to receive priority attention. Finally, the issue of "federalization," or sale, of some of the Authority's state-assisted units will be evaluated, in depth, in the context of ever-restricting state resources for operating subsidies.

Improvement of vacant public housing units, three-year goals:

	<u>Year V</u>	<u>Year VI</u>	<u>Year VII</u>
CDBG	60	60	60
Federal Mod., CETA & State Pilot	220	?	?

In addition to providing CDBG funds for rehabilitation of vacant public housing units, the City also provides CDBG funds for overall public housing development improvements, which include but are not limited to: repairing roofs, installing security doors, upgrading major systems, landscaping.

Summaries

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING PLAN SUMMARY

THREE YEAR PROJECT SUMMARY

1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston		3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY From: July 1979 To: June 1982		4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original (Every three years) <input type="checkbox"/> Revision, dated _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment, dated _____	
2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002					
6. PROJECT SUMMARY					
(IMPORTANT: See instructions before completing this section.)	PROJECT NUMBER	STAFFING YEAR	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	ESTIMATED OTHER FUNDS
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Allston/Brighton Project	AB-01	153	837		
Back Bay/Bay Village Project	BB-02	175	159		
Beacon Hill Project	BI-03	189	139		
Charlestown Project	CI-04	203	404		
Chinatown Project	CI-05	221	187		
Fields Corner Project	FC-06	239	1,500		
Norfolk/Washington NSA	NW/NSA-07	239	221		
Florida/Templeton NSA	FT/NSA-08	239	(SEE PROJECT SUMMARY)		
Meetinghouse Hill NSA	MH/NSA-09	239	96		
Dphams Corner Project	DC-10	277	1,141		
Virginia/Monadnock NSA	VM/NSA-11	277	130		
Jones Hill NSA	JH/NSA-12	277	86		
B. SUBTOTALS		\$	\$	\$	\$
C. TOTAL COSTS TO BE PAID WITH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUNDS		\$			
D. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES BENEFITTING LOW AND MODERATE INCOME FAMILIES (Sum of Columns g, i, and a)		\$			
E. TIME AS A PERCENT OF TIME 7		%			

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING PLAN SUMMARY

THREE YEAR PROJECT SUMMARY

1. NAME OF APPLICANT City of Boston		3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY From: July 1979 To: June 1982		4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original (Every three years) <input type="checkbox"/> Revision, dated _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment, dated _____						
2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER B-79-MC-25-0002										
6. PROJECT SUMMARY										
(IMPORTANT: See instructions before completing this section.)		PROJECT NUMBER	TYPE OF PROJECT	TIMING AND ESTIMATED FUNDING (In thousands of \$)						
				PROGRAM BENEFIT OF ESTIMATED CDBG FUNDS						
				YEAR I		YEAR II		YEAR III		ESTI- MATED OTHER FUNDS
				LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
East Boston Project		EB-13	x	305				1,143		1,143
Fenway Project		FEN-14	x	321				727		727
Franklin Field Project		FP-15	x	339				644		644
Franklin Field NSA		FF/NSA-16	x	339				959		959
Hyde Park Project		HP-17	x	363				1,071		1,071
Jamaica Plain Project		JP-18	x	383				1,169		1,169
Egleston/Green NSA		EG/NSA-19	x	383				190		190
Mattapan Project		MAT-20	x	407				972		972
Wellington Hill NSA		WH/NSA-21	x	407				(SEE PROJECT SUMMARY)		
Mission Hill Project		MH-22	x	429				645		645
North End Project		NE-23	x	447				378		378
Roslindale Project		ROS-24	x	465				976		976
6. SUBTOTALS								\$	\$	\$
7. TOTAL COSTS TO BE PAID WITH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUNDS								\$	\$	\$
8. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES REPEATED THROUGH LOW AND MODERATE INCOME PROGRAMS (Sum of Columns g, h, and i)								\$	\$	\$
9. THIS HAS A CEMENT OF 100%										

THREE YEAR PROJECT SUMMARY

1. NAME OF APPLICANT		3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY		4.				
City of Boston		From July 1979 To: June 1982		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original (Every three years) <input type="checkbox"/> Revision, dated _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment, dated _____				
2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER		B-79-NC-25-0002						
5. PROJECT SUMMARY		6. PROGRAM AND ESTIMATED FUNDING (in thousands of \$)						
(IMPORTANT: See instructions before completing this section.) (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)		YEAR I		YEAR II		YEAR III		ESTIMATED OTHER FUNDS
		PROGRAM BENEFIT OF ESTIMATED CONG FUNDS		PROGRAM BENEFIT OF ESTIMATED CONG FUNDS		PROGRAM BENEFIT OF ESTIMATED CONG FUNDS		
		LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	LOW/MOD BENEFIT	OTHER BENEFIT	
Roxbury Project	RDX-25	481	x	1,516		1,516		
Highland Park NSA	HP/NSA-26	481	x	366		366		
Sav-Mor/Quincy-Geneva NSA	SMQG/NSA-27	481	x	420		420		
South Boston Project	SB-28	517	x	879		879		
South End Project	SE-29	537	x	538		538		
Lower Roxbury NSA	LR/NSA-30	537	x	216		216		
West Roxbury Project	WR-31	559	x	712		712		
Lower End NSA South Boston	LE/NSA-32	517	x	461		461		
Human Services Project	HS-33	595	x	247		-		
Economic and Commercial Development Project	ED-34	587	x	120		-		
Housing Project	HS6-35	575		245		-		
6. SUBTOTALS				19,494		18,882		
7. TOTAL COSTS TO BE PAID WITH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUNDS								\$57,258
8. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES DEDUCTIBLE FROM LOW AND MODERATE INCOME PLANS (Sum of Columns 6, 7, and 8)								57,258
9. THIS WAS A PERCENT OF LINE 7								100%

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
ANNUAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

1. NAME OF APPLICANT
City of Boston

2. APPLICATION/GRANT NUMBER
B-79-MC-25-0002

COST SUMMARY

3. PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY

FROM

TO

July 1979

June 1980

4. ☒ ORIGINAL (each year)
☐ REVISION, DATED _____
☐ AMENDMENT, DATED _____

PART A. SUMMARY OF PROGRAM ACTIVITY
(Important: See instructions before classifying costs.)

Line		AMOUNT	FOR HUD USE ONLY
1	Acquisition of Real Property	\$	\$
2	Disposition		
3	Public Facilities and Improvements		
a	Senior Centers		
b	Parks, Playgrounds and Other Recreational Facilities		
c	Centers for the Handicapped		
d	Neighborhood Facilities		
e	Solid Waste Disposal Facilities		
f	Fire Protection Facilities and Equipment		
g	Parking Facilities		
h	Public Utilities, Other Than Water and Sewer Facilities		
i	Street Improvements		
j	Water and Sewer Facilities		
k	Foundations and Platforms for Air Rights Sites		
l	Pedestrian Malls and Walkways		
m	Flood and Drainage Facilities		
n	Specially Authorized Public Facilities and Improvements (List)		
(1)		\$	
(2)			
(3)			
4	Clearance Activities	1,785,039	
5	Public Services	1,118,938	
6	Interim Assistance		
7	Continuation of Previously Approved Urban Renewal Projects		

		AMOUNT	FOR HUD USE ONLY
8	Relocation Payments and Assistance	\$	\$
9	Payments for Loss of Rental Income		
10	Removal of Architectural Barriers		
11	Specially Authorized Assistance to Privately Owned Utilities		
12	Rehabilitation and Preservation Activities		
a	Rehabilitation of Public Residential Structures		
b	Public Housing Modernization	2,447,195	
c	Renabilitation of Private Properties	8,807,379	
d	Code Enforcement	24,446	
e	Historic Preservation	237,638	
13	Specially Authorized Economic Development Activities		
a	Acquisition for Economic Development		
b	Public Facilities and Improvements for Economic Development		
c	Commercial and Industrial Facilities	1,023,869	
14	Special Activities By Local Development Corporations, Etc. (List)	4,004,377	
a		\$	
b			
c			
d			
15	SUBTOTAL	19,448,881	
16	Planning and Urban Environmental Design (See Part B of this form.)		
a	Development of a Comprehensive Community Development Plan	864,850	
b	Development of a Policy-Planning-Management Capacity		
c	Specially Authorized Comprehensive Planning Activities	70,610	
17	General Administration (From Part C, Line 6)	3,558,489	
18	Contingencies and/or Local Option Activities (Not to exceed 10% of amount shown in Part D, Line 1)	1,143,190	
19	TOTAL PROGRAM COSTS (Sum of Lines 15 through 18)	\$25,086,000	\$

PART B. DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING AND URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN COSTS

The planning activities undertaken and costs estimated in item 16 relate directly to the development of the three year comprehensive community development plan. These planning efforts address various areas of need in Boston's neighborhoods, (i.e. housing, business district revitalization, capital improvements, and human services) and the allocation of the city's Community Development Block Grant entitlement as well as the city's Capital Improvement Program.

☐ Check if continued on additional page(s) and attach.

PART C. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION COSTS (See instructions for descriptions of administration activities before classifying costs below.)		AMOUNT	FOR HUD USE ONLY
1	General Management, Oversight and Coordination	\$ 2,314,283	\$
2	Indirect Costs (Allowable if charged pursuant to a cost allocation plan)	1,017,000	
3	Citizen Participation	227,206	
4	Environmental Studies Necessary to Comply With Environmental Regulations		
5	Other (List)		
a		\$	
b			
c			
d			
e			
6	Total General Administration Costs (Sum of Lines 1 through 5)	\$ 3,558,489	\$

Line	PART D. BLOCK GRANT RESOURCES FOR PROGRAM COSTS	AMOUNT	FOR HUD USE ONLY
1	Entitlement Amount	\$ 24,936,000	\$
2	Less: Repayment of Urban Renewal/NDP Loans (Attach Schedule) \$		
3	Grant Withheld for Repayment of HUD-Guaranteed Loan \$		
4	Grant Amount For Program Activities (Line 1 minus sum of Lines 2 and 3)	\$ 24,936,000	\$
5	Program Income	\$	\$
6	Surplus From Urban Renewal/NDP Settlement	\$ 150,000	\$
7	Loan Proceeds	\$	\$
8	Reprogrammed Unobligated Funds From Prior Program Year (Attach Schedule)	\$	\$
9	TOTAL BLOCK GRANT RESOURCES FOR PROGRAM COSTS (Sum of Lines 4 thru 8)	\$ 25,086,000	\$

Line	PART E. SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BENEFIT	AMOUNT	FOR HUD USE ONLY
1	Costs Subject to Program Benefit Rules	\$	\$
2	Expenditures Principally Benefitting Low- and Moderate-Income Persons	\$ 25,086,000	\$
3	Line 2 as a Percent of Line 1	%	%
4	Other Expenditures	\$	\$
5	Line 4 as a Percent of Line 1	%	%

1588 26

